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THE TIMES

Will Linwood survive scrutiny by the French? Page 27

Rhodesia to remove all race barriers this week

t announcement that all forms of racial crimination in Rhodesia are to end is expected m the transitional Government this week. nultaneous statements are likely in Salisbury l in Washington from Mr Smith, the Prime nister (report of visit, page 5). In weekend eches Rhodesian ministers indicated that idential segregation would end completely.

Ministers pledge end to segregation

n Frederick Cleary
.bury, Oct 8
ie Rhodesian transitional rnment is expected to nce this week that it is g away with all legislation sing racial discrimination. y discriminatory laws have dy been scrapped over the year, but schools and hos- s are still run on racial and urban residential remain segregated.

ree ministers, Chief miah Chirau of the Execu- Council, Mr Rowan Cronje, inister of Health and Edu- n, and Mr Ernest Bulle, linister of Finance, indi- l in weekend speeches that ace barriers are finally to wered.

litical observers believe it coincidence that the an- cement when it comes will ade when Mr Ian Smith, rime Minister, and the Rev angi Sithole, an Execu- Council colleague, are in ington. There they are g to convince the American rnment and people that administration is, through larch 3 internal settlement ment, genuinely trying to e a non-racial majority-rule

imultaneous announcement erefore expected by the esian leaders in Salisbury Washington. Mr Smith is t certain to try to extract ich propaganda as he can the development.

ce the transitional Govern- was formed Africans and whites have been demand- immediate end to racial mination, but the Govern- has insisted that it was simple exercise.

e crucial areas are health education, and it is ved that the Executive cil and ministerial council approved of systems eby all races benefit from esia's excellent health and ation services without any ing of standards.

ile African aspirations will be recognized, white fears about standards will also be respected.

It is believed that there could be a three-tier education system, whereby parents can pay reasonably high fees, low fees or no fees at all for various schools. In addition, as provided for in an approved chapter in the new draft constitution, recognized religious denominations will still be able to have their own schools.

Hospitals will probably be fully integrated, but there will be feepaying and non-feepaying patients. Thus, whereas education and health services will be open to all, there will be a financial grading system, at least for the next decade or so.

Mr Cronje said of schooling: "I believe the solution we have arrived at is an ingenious one in many respects. It is one that will allay the fears of whites and meet the aspirations of the blacks. It will dispel any possible black suspicion in respect of standards and give full confidence to whites that standards will be maintained."

Mr Francis Zindoga, the co-Minister of Justice, Law and Order, has disclosed that a total of 218 people were taken into custody recently when the Government moved against political organizations representing the internal wings of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Mr Zindoga said some of those *held* would be released. US accused: Mr Robert Mugabe, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, today accused the United States of giving "tacit recognition" to the illegal Salisbury regime by allowing Mr Smith to visit America. The visit showed that the United States was no longer unbiased, he said in Maputo.

Rhodesian nationalists would have to review their former willingness to negotiate with the United States towards a settlement.—Agence France-Presse.

No one believed what was happening as the truce failed to reach the yellow concrete bridge to freedom

Syrian troops open fire as Beirut Christians form Red Cross convoy

From Robert Fisk
Nahr Bridge, Beirut, Oct 8

The Nahr Bridge spans the stagnant water of the River Beirut just next to a burnt-out factory and a smashed garage in a wasteland of shell-holes and overturned cars. It is only 40 yards from one side to the other although the constant shelling of the past week has left the surface of the road scored and pitted with shrapnel marks.

For the encircled Christians of East Beirut, this battered yellow concrete bridge with its broken parapets has for a week now been a forbidden gateway to the freedom and safety of northern Lebanon.

One might have thought this morning — 16 hours after the Syrians called their ceasefire — that the frightened families still left in East Beirut would be allowed to leave. But the infinitely sad and terrifying spectacle that took place in front of us on that small bridge just before lunchtime today said more about this truce than any demand from the United Nations Security Council or international appeals for peace.

All last week, the few thousand civilians still left in East Beirut had waited for a lull in the fighting to escape to the Christian heartland in the mountains to the north and, with the churchbells ringing across the eastern quarter of the city this morning, it was only natural that 200 or so refugees should have turned up just south of the Nahr Bridge around 11 o'clock.

They waited in anxiety, frightened men with wives and children crammed into damaged family cars with dented roofs in the cover of some ruined shops. Most were Christian Lebanese although a number of them were Armenians, whose great-grandparents had fled for their lives three generations ago in the pogrom which drove them to Lebanon.

There had been a little shooting around the bridge at breakfast time for it forms the Christian-Syrian front line.

Then at around twelve o'clock, two white-painted jeeps came down the road from the city towards the bridge. Both flew the red cross flag and the refugees, sensing the protection offered by the humanitarian organization and the immunity from danger which their flag implies, started after them in their cars in a hooting, roaring stampede.

We had walked to the foot of the little bridge when the Red Cross started their journey across and the first 20 cars were swarming on to the bridge when the Syrians started shooting. In fact, when the first bullets came across from the Syrian positions — sandbag emplacements in a ruined office block on the other side of the river — no one quite believed what was happening.

But several dozen more cars, their occupants suddenly aware that their only escape route was under fire, drove in terror on to the bridge. As they reached the centre, the vehicles in front tried to turn back and for more than a minute, the panic-stricken drivers tried to reverse off the bridge, crashing into each other as they did so. At this point bullets began to crack into the wall of the old garage and clang into the side of a blue Peugeot car.

A pregnant woman holding a child and running in the opposite direction, stumbled into me and we all fell to the ground. We eventually found cover behind a battered grey taxi.

The shooting continued as three Christian militiamen, carrying M16 rifles ran over to the bridge to return fire.

The Syrians probably did not intend to massacre the refugees. Indeed, those who returned to the south side of the bridge appeared to have escaped unharmed. The Syrians could have laid a barrage of shells on the road if they had wished to destroy the formal ceasefire. But it was something more than a miracle that there were no bodies on the bridge when the shooting was over. Even so, the Christian radio later said that three people had died in the shooting.

The lesson of the Nahr Bridge shooting was immediately taken to heart by the Christians. They retreated to their devastated streets in the knowledge that the ceasefire did not give them free passage out of East Beirut.

The militias are still encircled in their enclave and the Syrians clearly intend to keep things that way, at least so long as Syria's waning prestige in Europe and America allows such a policy to continue.

The artillery bombardment of the last week has, however, come to an end and for this.

Continued on page 5, col 1



Photograph by Brian Harris

A family helped by their dog digging bait at East Wittering, near Chichester, West Sussex.

Threat grows to future of Times newspapers after big loss of copies

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The management of Times Newspapers Ltd said last night that labour troubles that resulted in the loss of more than 400,000 copies of yesterday's issue of *The Sunday Times* cast grave doubts on the company's ability to continue without suspension of its publications.

Yesterday's losses came after a dispute with machine room members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa). The dispute began with a refusal by machine room employees to carry out procedures which the company said were normal but which the chapel (office union branch) said constituted a health and safety hazard.

An entirely separate dispute has caused the non-publication in London of *The Daily Telegraph* for the fourth successive issue today (Report, page 2).

A statement issued by Times Newspapers yesterday said: *The Sunday Times* was again hit by unofficial industrial action last night. The 450 members of the Natsopa machine chapel imposed restrictions on normal machine running procedures without warning and walked out an hour before the end of the shift. Total losses were over 400,000 copies, bringing numbers of copies lost so far this year through industrial disruption by this and other chapels to over six million. The newspaper has now suffered unofficial disruption on nearly half of 41 issues published so far this year.

The Natsopa members began damaging the newspapers 1,520,000 print even before the presses had started. They refused to allow the normal practice of delivering printing plates to the sides of presses, while webbing (threading) the reels of paper, claiming it was dangerous. The chapel next refused to change paper reels in the traditional way, claiming this was a health hazard. Finally the chapel refused to work overtime, claiming that the nationally agreed hourly rate was too low.

Their refusal to print beyond 4.07 am added further to the losses caused by restrictions they had already imposed.

Last week unofficial action by the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades publishing chapel caused the loss of *The Sunday Times* magazine in London and many of the Home Counties. This action was taken to pursue a claim of up to 50 per cent on the Saturday night shift rate.

Mr Dugal Nisbet-Smith, director and general manager of Times Newspapers, said: The position is clearly becoming intolerable. No issue of *The Sunday Times* is free from threat or damage. Dispute procedures agreed with the unions concerned are regarded with casual contempt by some shop-floor groups who pursue claims or deliberately cripple production without thought to the newspaper, its readers, its advertisers or their fellow employees.

The company has already informed the unions that it will suspend its publications unless agreed disputes procedures are honoured and new, more efficient working agreements are reached with all concerned by November 30.

This latest appalling example of damage to *The Sunday Times* can only confirm the company's resolve to curb the troublemakers. We hoped to do this by negotiation. The behaviour of last night places grave doubts on our ability to continue without suspension of publication.

Mr Reginald Brady, father (chairman) of the machine chapel, said that *The Sunday Times* was the largest simultaneous printing operation of its type in the world. He added: "If reels of paper are not of the same circumference it does mean that to keep them married up our members are required to lift two to three hundredweight out of the magazine arms. Under health and safety legislation we have a duty to see that things do not happen to our members which endanger their health."

Mr Brady said that health and safety matters in the machine room had been raised with management 12 months ago. He added: "In the past our members have cut corners, but with the Sword of Damocles hanging over their heads in the shape of the November 30 deadline they are saying they are not prepared to continue doing so. They are saying, 'Why should we, when we are going to be sacked anyway?'"

Mr Brady said that with an overtime rate of £1.56 an hour they were for the same reason reluctant to work overtime.

The management have begun negotiations on the industrial relations reforms they are seeking by November 30.

Tory pledge of reform to restore MPs' power

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

A future Conservative Government would take action to establish new House of Commons select committees covering the work of all Government departments, public bodies and nationalized industries, and would introduce a new procedure for examining proposed legislation.

Giving that pledge yesterday in a speech to the Cambridge University Conservative Association, Mr Francis Pym, Conservative frontbench spokesman on House of Commons affairs, said that the authority of and respect for Parliament had been undermined because people felt that MPs had lost the power to check the activities of departments or to control government appointed bodies.

"In its turn, this has affected the authority of the executive, whose decisions have not been subjected to proper scrutiny".

In the case of services provided by nationalized industries and government-appointed agencies, the bureaucracies were often high-handed and remote, seemingly responsible to no one.

"That is not the intention of the bureaucracies and administrators, but often that is how it seems", Mr Pym said. "People feel that they cannot get through to those responsible if they have a complaint. People feel they are at the total mercy and whim of others and that not even their representatives in Parliament can control these bodies".

Mr Pym shared misgivings about the lack of effectiveness of Parliament itself; it would be a main objective of the next Conservative government to

Continued on page 2, col 4

Oil forecasts 'affected by delays and threats'

Forecasts of Britain reaching self-sufficiency in oil have had to be drastically changed because of delays in negotiations with oil companies and Labour threats to take firms operating in the North Sea into public ownership, Mr Tom King, Opposition spokesman on energy, said. The Conservative Party, he added, had received a report from "independent experts" confirming that oil exploration off British coasts is slowing down. More exploratory wells were being drilled off the coast of Ireland than off Britain, he said. "Investigations show that by 1983 the effect will be so serious as to bring about a rapid decline in our production. That will mean that Britain's self-sufficiency will last no more than a few years."

Page 2

Two union leaders reject a 7% limit

By Our Labour Staff

Any ministerial hopes of agreeing a pay norm with senior union leaders in excess of the 5 per cent limit appear certain to be dashed this week.

Suggestions that the TUC might agree to enforce a new norm of about 7 or 8 per cent were dismissed by two of the senior union leaders who are expected to attend a private dinner given by the Prime Minister tomorrow night.

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, yesterday reiterated his view that "whether they are 5 or 29 per cent, norms are not helpful, in my view. We want shop stewards and officials to negotiate freely with employers".

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said on London Weekend Television that it was "most unlikely" that there would be union agreement to any fixed norm.

He said that when the union leaders met the Prime Minister they would want to inquire into the precise meaning of Mr Callaghan's reference in Blackpool to structuring our relationships in respect of pay into the future".

He made it clear, apparently at least partly with an eye to the forthcoming negotiations for more than a million local authority manual workers, that the union leaders would be taking with them a call for a £60-a-week minimum wage, and in particular for such a minimum for government employees.

Both union leaders, however, emphasized that the Government should trust negotiators to bargain responsibly. Mr Evans suggested that the Prime Minister's speech had paved the way at least for a "meeting of minds".

He added: "Of course, negotiators should take into account the effect on jobs or on prices of a settlement. But they are not going to take the employers' word for it. If an employer is saying that such a wage increase must mean so many jobs cut or such a price increase then we will want to open the books."

It was pointed out in Whitehall that the meeting tomorrow would probably not be the only, or indeed the main, one to follow ministerial hints of flexibility on pay during the Labour Party conference. More formal talks are likely to be arranged next week which would allow them to take place after the full Tuc economic committee meets on Wednesday.

The Government's difficulties, exemplified by the Ford strike, are however likely to be further underlined today when the British Oxygen Company is expected to reply to a claim for substantial increases.

Mr John Miller, the TGWU representative on the negotiating body, has given a warning that industrial action could follow rapidly if the management insisted on abiding by government guidelines.

Tory pay policy, page 2

Big turnout in Hesse election

There was a heavy poll in the crucial Hesse Land (state) election in West Germany. If the opposition Christian Democratic union wins it will hold two-thirds of the votes in the Bundesrat (Upper House of the Federal Parliament) and be able to veto legislation Page 4

European money system in favour

It is believed that the Labour Party conference vote last week against the 5 per cent pay limit has made the Cabinet more likely to decide in favour of joining the European Monetary System Page 25

Korchnoi takes chess to brink

Apparently no worse for his sunburn, Viktor Korchnoi surprised the analysts by defeating Anatoly Karpov again to narrow the latter's lead in the world chess championship to only one point Page 5

Promotion plan for Whitehall

A Government plan to restrict the number of direct entrants from university into the Civil Service and put more emphasis on career opportunities for experienced officers in executive grades will be published later this month Page 3



Export proposed: This white marble Roman vase, which has stood in Warwick Castle for more than 200 years and has an estimated value of £250,000, may go abroad. An application has been made to the Government for a licence to export it. Page 2

Bill of health: The cost of the National Health Service is expected to rise to £8,000m this year. 3

BBC setback: The BBC is putting expensive electronic equipment in store after a year's trial through failure to win union agreement 4

Lisbon: Former members of the Salazar secret police go on trial today 4

Iran shooting: Police open fire on demonstrators as rioting spreads 6

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3 policemen injured in ondonderry riots

Christopher Walker
st
rd-line Protestants were ved in their most serious es with the security forces orthern Ireland yesterday the collapse of the second alist" general strike in last year.

early last night 41 police- had been injured by riot- Protestants in the Water- area of Londonderry dur- an operation intended to nt violence between ds of loyalists and repub- demonstrators who had erged on the city

o more policemen and a er were injured later in g that broke out on the an Catholic side of the city the dispersal of a big .o- al Sinn Fein demonstra- organized to mark the anniversary of the civil s march that led to the of the present troubles in bern Ireland.

owds of stone-throwing ts began attacks on the and the police. Troops in gear replied with plastic bullets and attempted to manoeuvre the crowds back into the republican Bogside area. At nightfall tension was still high.

The number of arrests made during the day was nine, most of them in the Protestant area of the city. A Roman Catholic owned fish and chips shop in the Waterside district was looted and a car set on fire, but no civilians were reported injured.

Anger among the Protestant community about the illegal Sian Fein march had been further increased late on Saturday when the police said that a simultaneous (and legal) counter-demonstration planned by supporters of the Rev Ian Paisley could not be held at the time planned. Instead it was brought forward four hours.

Mr Paisley called for the resignation of Sir Kenneth Newman, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Provisional Sinn Fein used its demonstration to press its demand for political status for convicted IRA prisoners.

Photograph, page 2

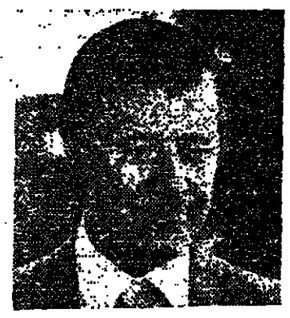
rand Metropolitan expected to explain day dismissal of Mecca chairman

ichard Allen
and Metropolitan is likely ake a full statement today e reasons behind the un- ted dismissal of Mr Eric ey, chairman and manag- director of the group's tainments subsidiary, a.

a meeting this morning Grand Metropolitan board xpected to endorse the ion of its chairman, Mr vell Joseph, to oust Mr ey, aged 59, from the main d and bring to an end his ar association with the a group.

spokesman for Grand Met, e other interests include ley Mann, Berni Inns and es Dairies, refused last to comment on the dis- al but said the board would reparing a statement after morning's meeting.

Morley, who has achieved ision fame as the creator organizer of the annual World contest and is cre- with introducing commer- bingo to the United King- has been chairman of a since 1969.



Mr Eric Morley: intends to fight.

He became a main board director of Grand Met when Mecca was taken over in a £33m deal in 1970.

He was not available to comment over the weekend. However, his wife, Mrs Julia Morley, who is chief executive of Miss World Ltd, said yesterday that he intended to fight the decision at today's meeting.

With its huge chains of betting shops, dance halls and bingo houses, Mecca has been a major profit earner for Grand Met. Last year it contributed almost £17m of the group's £78m profits, which compares with a figure of £3.4m in 1969, the year that Mr Morley became chairman.

Despite his undoubted success, however, Mr Morley's flamboyant style of management has sometimes been seen to be at odds with the more traditional approach of the Grand Met board.

Mrs Morley said yesterday that one issue might involve an incentive scheme introduced by Mr Morley for Mecca's 17,000 workers before the takeover and which has caused some unrest elsewhere in Grand Met.

Mrs Morley said of her husband: "He is not the most popular man, but I can only say he has done nothing wrong. It's an awful thing to happen to anyone".

The dismissal row has raised doubts about next month's Miss World contest, which has become the BBC's most widely viewed annual broadcast.

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HOME NEWS

Tories say oil forecasts cut by negotiating delays and Labour threats of state takeover

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Forecasts of the date when Britain will reach self-sufficiency in oil have had to be drastically changed, Mr Tom King, *Opposition spokesman on energy*, said yesterday.

Delays in negotiations over new explorations in the North Sea and Labour threats to take *the operating companies* into public ownership are the causes, he added.

Mr King said that the Conservative Party had received a confidential report from "independent experts" confirming that exploration for *new oil fields off the British* coast is slowing.

As reported in *The Times* last Thursday, the Department of Energy's statistics showed that exploratory and appraisal drilling this year will be well below the forecasts made two years ago. In August only 10 wells were being drilled, compared with 23 last year and 16 *in 1976.*

Mr King said: "The experts' report shows that more exploration wells are being drilled off the coast of Ireland than *off Britain. That situation is* ridiculous. Investigations show that by 1983 the effect will be so serious as to bring about a rapid decline in our production. That will mean that Britain's self-sufficiency will last no more than a few years."

The oil companies complain that after they have negotiated *with the Government at meet*ings between oil executives, civil servants and the British National Oil Corporation many months are often allowed to elapse *before there is any out*come and investment decisions can be made.

The threat by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, of an extension of public ownership has added to the uncertainty and will not improve the rate of exploration.

Mr King, who is to reply to a debate on energy at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton on Thursday, said yesterday: "The Government must minimize the bureaucratic delays, and make clear what its policy is. Mr Benn has said that we cannot manage without the oil companies, yet he trots off to Blackpool and tells the Labour conference that they should not be concessionaires, but contractors."

He said there was a great fuss about a year ago when an oil company official circulated a memorandum in which he said that the Government's long-term aim was to take over all the oil companies. That was pooh-poohed at the time, but Mr Benn had now confirmed that it was the truth.

"This is what undermines the confidence of the companies", Mr King said. "They are not clear what are the circumstances in which they have to borrow money for 10 or 15 years, and arrange for repayment over a certain period. They cannot be sure what the rules will be."

Parliament 'incapable of fulfilling public will'

Continued from page 1

reestablish Parliament's authority. It had failed completely *to adapt itself and its proce*dures to the changed conditions of greatly expanded government.

The people expected the government *and its agencies not to* act in a high-handed or uncaring fashion, and expected MPs to be able to make sure that the Government responded to *people's preferences.*

"That is precisely where Parliament disappoints" he said. "The fact that Parliament's main weapons are still general debate, standing committees of generalized expertize, oral questions and a *few ad hoc select committees* means that it is literally incapable of fulfilling the electorate's wishes.

Fortunately three recent all-party *reports had made import*ant proposals. The Select Committee on Procedure had *proposed a series of select* committees to cover the work of almost all main government departments.

Their scope would extend to checking the operation and development of departmental policies; assessing departmental expenditure; monitoring the work of public bodies, government agencies and nationalized *industries; and where desir*able, to set up investigative subcommittees.

The committee would also be able to examine proposed legislation and to review subordinate instruments and EEC legislation. Those procedures would strengthen considerably the power and authority of the House, and would put the scrutiny of government on a more thorough and systematic basis. He continued:

*It is important that the con*clusions of the three committees be considered urgently by Parliament. *There is always a danger* that it will be more convenient for the government of the day to lay them on one side.

They could seem to be valuable for oppositions, but trouble for governments, but I do not agree with that sentiment because I think effective scrutiny would enhance the reputation of governments as well as Parliament itself . . . I hope the present Government, if it lasts long enough, will give the House a chance to debate these reports and come to some decisions.

But i fit does not give that chance, because it cannot or will not, then I give a clear pledge that in the first session after a general election the next Conservative government will present positive pro*posals base don these reports*. . . and gve the Commons an opportunity to come to a firm decision.

Man in the news: Ex-Unionist brings experience to a waning organization

Mr McClachlan to lead Peace Movement

By Christopher Walker

Mr Peter McClachlan, who is widely regarded as one of the most accomplished and moderate politicians to have emerged from Ulster's Official Unionist Party, takes over as leader of Northern Ireland's *27-month-old Peace Movement* at a time when its influence at home and abroad is waning fast.

A former personal assistant to Mr *Cecil King, member of* the ill fated Northern Ireland Assembly, high flyer in the Stormont Civil Service, Tory Central Office official, and administrator of the National Youth Orchestra, Mr McClachlan, at the age of 42, has practical qualifications unequalled in an organization whose leadership so far has leant heavily on inspiration rather than experience.

His election to the chairmanship was announced yesterday in the plush surroundings of the Europa Hotel, where delegates were gathered for an annual assembly marked *chiefly by the departure from* the ruling executive of Mrs Betty Williams and Miss Mairead Corrigan, the Nobel prizewinners and cofounders of the movement.

Mr McClachlan takes over from Mr Ciaran McKeown, the former journalist, who has been a powerful influence behind the scenes. Mr McKeown's support for the present H-block protest by IRA prisoners is thought to have lost the movement much support.

Mr McClachlan is the son of a Unitarian minister and was educated at Oxford, where he read Greats. He says his most formative influence was a term spent teaching in one of Belfast's toughest primary schools.

He was born in Sheffield and lived in England until the family moved to Ulster when he was 14. He shows no sign of the underlying prejudices that mark so many leaders on both sides of Ulster's bitter *sectarian divide.*

Mr McClachlan, how is acknowledged by local and Westminster politicians as a man who could have enjoyed a successful career in national politics, was recruited in 1970 by Conservative Central Office as a *link with Unionist poli*cians.

He opted out of official politics six years later when he resigned from the Unionist Party. He says his decision became inevitable in 1974 once the "loyalist" strike had overthrown the power-sharing executive headed by the late *Lord Faulkner, a friend.*

Mr McClachlan had been known until then as one of the most vocal of the Protestant supporters of power-sharing. For his pains, he was once beaten up on the floor of the assembly debating chamber by one hard-line loyalist. Earli he had rejected the offer of post in the executive to cc *centrate on constituency* wo among the voters of sou Antrim.

Initially sceptical about Peace Movement, he soon b *a change of heart and t* over as projects manager the limited company it form to distribute the large sums money obtained from abr during its early, heady mont

Since April last year he supervised grants or loans about a hundred kinds of ac ity and receives an annual ary of £6,400 from the mc ment and a car allowance £600.

He now faces the most ing task of his career in try to restore momentum to movement that, most polit observers agree, has s failed to live up to the h hopes it raised in the vio autumn of 1976.

Conservatives seek pay accord

By Our Political Correspondent

The Conservative rank and file at the party's annual conference at Brighton this week are looking to their leaders for a clear exposition of the Conservative economic and pay policies in the aftermath of the Labour conference at which the Prime Minister found himself in direct confrontation with the unions.

Many in the Conservative Party are worried about the apparent contradictions in their leaders' statements. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the leader, told Scottish industrialists early this year that "the counterpart of the withdrawal of government from interference in prices and profits, which we and you want to see, is inevitably the withdrawal of the Government from interference in wage bargaining". Sir Keith Joseph, the chief adviser on policy, has averred that "incomes policies do more harm than good".

But Mr James Prior, the spokesman on employment, has taken the line that Britain will always have to have an incomes policy of some sort. He said that he thought the Government's 5 per cent guideline for the coming year was about right, but the Conservatives would want more flexibility.

To many in the party it appears that Mr Callaghan, putting the fight against inflation at the top of his priorities and opposing the demands of unions for free collective bargaining, has adopted just the policy that a Conservative government would have to introduce.

They reject the view of Mr Peter Walker, Conservative MP for Worcester, that the Government is being pushed to the left by a left-dominated party.

One former Conservative minister told me last week that he thought Mr Callaghan stands to gain, not lose, support among the electors by making a determined stand against the unions.

Therefore it is expected that Mrs Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow Chancellor, and Mr Prior will do nothing to undermine the Prime Minister's efforts to win the unions round to accepting a *norm of between 5 and 7 per* cent, which seems to be the revised "bracket".

They will argue that the Government has run into trouble of its own making, through not preparing the way for acceptance of the new norm in a series of meetings with industry and the unions.

Mr Prior, replying to the first debate of the conference tomorrow, will explain the way a Conservative government would *set about establishing a national* forum, with unions, Government, employers and consumers represented, to try to reach agreement every year about the amount of incomes increments the nation can afford.

The debate is on a motion from the Conservative trade unionists' national committee which "condemns the present Government for their ineffectual handling of the continuing unemployment crisis", and calls on the next Conservative government "to implement, with all possible speed, a policy package which will properly face up to and effectively find solutions, both short-*term and long-term, to this* most tragic situation".

This is a typically vague "Conservative conference" motion, but Mr Prior's reply will be carefully studied, particularly for his deferences to the closed shop and to government sanctions against firms that make wage settlements above the recommended norm.

*Mr Edward Heath, the for*mer party leader, has not indicated that he wants to take part in any of the debates, but he will open a discussion on youth policy at a fringe meeting on Wednesday organized by the Federation of Conservative Students and the National Young Conservatives.

Mr Ronald Bell, QC, MP for Beaconsfield, has protested at the choice of motion to be debated tomorrow on immigra*tion and race relations. He said* it was one denouncing something called "racism", rejecting compulsory repatriation and declaring that ethnic minorities in Britain should enjoy "equal opportunities".

How Labour sacrificed the old myths, page 16.

Civil Service pay deal considered

By Christopher Thomas

The Government is considering the possibility of offering a two-stage increase to 530,000 white-collar civil servants in an attempt to avoid a damaging confrontation

It is aware that it will almost certainly face a serious clash if it tries to impose the Cabinet's 5 per cent limit in the next Civil Service wages agreement. Most of the eight unions are committed to protest action

The Pay Research Unit, which compares Civil Service pay with that of comparable private workers, is to report early next month. Its findings will not be analysed and updated until February, but by the end of the year there should be a clear understanding of how much Civil Service pay has fallen behind.

In senior posts in particularly, the unit is expected to report a significant loss of ground

The possibility of a two-stage increase emerges fro lengthy instructions, distributed throughout the Department of Employment and to other ministries, on how to implement the 5 per cent policy.

The Government has already conceded three-stage agreements to firemen, the Armed Forces, dentists, police, and those covered by the Top Salaries Review Body, such as judges and nationalized industry chairmen.



A policeman injured during yesterday's rioting in Londonderry. Report, page 1.

Doctors healthier than rest of population, survey says

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Doctors are much healthier than the rest of the population but are more likely to die by suicide, an accident or from cirrhosis of the liver, according to a review of the health of doctors published today in the *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of London.*

The author, Dr Robin Murray, a senior lecturer at the Institute of Psychiatry, London, says that studies suggest that the good health of doctors may be attributed to the highly selective process that admits *primarily healthy individuals* from the middle and upper social classes to medical schools.

They then have the benefits of a high social and economic status and easy access to competent and, if necessary, highly specialized medical care. Knowledge of health risks is another factor; cigarette smoking by doctors has fallen by a quarter to a half that of the population and deaths from lung cancer by 35 per cent.

Alcoholism was the disorder most likely to hazard a doctor's care of his patients, the *report says. There had been* many suggestions about why doctors had a higher rate of suicide.

All health care workers were twice as prone to suicide as other professional workers, suggesting that contact with disease and death was a critical factor.

Dr Murray says that when *doctors become mentally ill* they are particularly difficult to treat.

One doctor piled all the drugs in his surgery into a bucket, which he put in the waiting room with a label requesting patients to help themselves

Export plan for Warwick vase

By Ian Bradley

An application has b made to the Government fo licence to export the seven- Roman vase that has stood Warwick Castle for more t 200 years.

Lord Brooke refused to clude the vase, which has estimated value of at l £250,000, when he sold the tle to Madame Tussaud's week. His refusal to part the vase nearly jeopardized £1.5m sale.

The white marble which dates from the fo century, was found in a l near the site of Hadrian's *near Tivoli, in Italy in 177* was brought to England sold to the Earl of Warwic

Last March the vase moved to a warehouse Wimbledon, South Lon where it has since been sto It is understood that the ers involved in selling the are the Marlborough Fine Gallery and Edward Speel Ltd, who are thought to bought it from Lord Bro when he was still owner of *castle. Neither of the dea* was available for comment

Both the Metropoli Museum of Art in New and the J. Paul Getty Muse in California have expre interest in buying the Three weeks ago Sir J Pope-Hennessy, special adv to the New York Muse visited Britain and it *thought that the sale of* vase may have been ag then.

The application for export licence will be refer by the Department of Trade the British Museum. If David Wilson, the museu director, objects to the ex the application will be co dered by the Governme *reviewing committee on* export of works of art, w is chaired by Professor J White, of London Univers

The committee has power to withhold the gran of an export licence fo period to enable a British *tution, in this case the Br* Museum, to raise funds to the work.

Mr Hugh Leggatt, secr of Heritage in Danger, yesterday that it was impo that the vase stayed in Bri and if possible in Wat *Castle. As the law s* Madame Tussaud's could buy the vase if the grant an export licence was del

Seal protesters sail

Volunteers from Greenpeace, the international conservancy group who are hoping to prevent the planned slaughter of almost 5,000 seals in the *Orkneys, left Kirkwall, Orkney,* in the Rainbow Warrior, a converted trawler, after the arrival in Shetland yesterday of Norwegian seal hunters.

Greenpeace said the boat would leave a group at North Rona, an island inhabited only by seals and sea birds, where the sealers are expected to start the cull, which has been ordered by the Scottish Office.

The sealers' vessel, the *Kvitungen, arrived in the Shet*land port of Lerwick yesterday. The Rainbow Warrior personnel plan to follow the 13 sealers, who have high velocity rifles, and place themselves between the guns and the seals.

Tory MPs want arms link with EEC

By Roger Berthoud

The old taunt of perfidious Albion is fast becoming an accepted fact of European political life, says a pamphlet published today by a group of six Conservative MPs. But some of the ideas the authors put *forward are likely to be* as unpopular with Britain's EEC partners as the "moaning and *groaning" attitudes of the* Labour Government, which they strongly criticize and trace to a divided Cabinet.

For example, in the chapter on defence they suggest that the EEC should be "working out ways of sharing research *in, and development and pro*duction of, arms and military equipment". Such cooperation would be likely to be distasteful to most of Britain's partners, for differing reasons.

Yet the MPs, who include Mr Peter Blaker, a foreign affairs spokesman and former diplomat, even advocate "parallel progress in coordinating policy on arms sales to Third World countries", a potentially deeply divisive issue.

The pamphlet also recom*mends the creation of a per*manent secretariat to put forward an EEC viewpoint on foreign policy issues, a project that was shelved some five years ago after bitter altercations, mainly over its siting.

Equally contentious is the idea in the foreign policy chapter that some scheme of incentives might be worked out for those developing countries linked to the EEC through the Lomé Convention to refuse to seek or accept Soviet or Cuban military aid.

Leaving aside the neo-colonialist overtones, such a scheme would scarcely help to bring in Angola and Mozambique, which are attending the *current negotiations for a new* convention as observers.

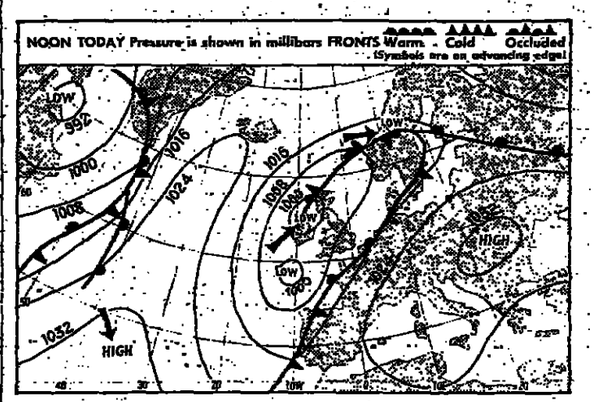
Among other ideas supported in the pamphlet are: the appointment of a senior British minister to coordinate British efforts within the Community, and of an EEC ombudsman; the *establishment of a grand com*mittee to bring together directly elected members of the European Parliament and West*minster parliamentarians; and* the early devaluation of the so-called green pound, the artificial United Kingdom exchange rate for agricultural trade.

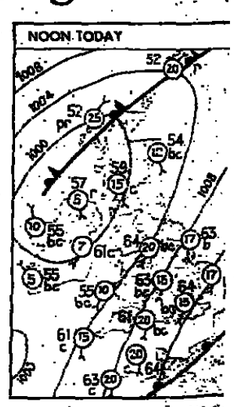
The authors believe the price support system of the common agricultural policy is not the right tool for the protection of certain farmers for social, regional or environmental *reasons, and wonder whether it* is wise to go on reducing the agricultural work force.

On the delicate issue of economic and monetary union, the authors advocate, and practise, caution, favouring less chaos and more stability in currency fluctuations. The pamphlet has no detectable blessing from Mrs Thatcher, *but Mr John Davies, the party's* chief spokesman on foreign affairs, describes it in a foreword as "an outline of a coherent Conservative approach."

Europe Right Ahead, by Peter Blaker, Alick Buchanan-Smith, Hugh Dykes, David Hunt, Peter Mills, Peter Rees; edited by Lord O'Hagan (Conservative Political Centre, 32 Smith Square, London, *SW1, 85p).*

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.14 Sun sets: 6.21 pm
Moon rises: 2.39 pm Moon sets: 11.56 pm
First quarter: 10.38 am.
Lighting up: 6.51 pm to 6.45 am.
High water: London Bridge, 7.1 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 7.34 pm, 6.4m (20.9ft). Aronmouth, 12.6 am, 11.1m (36.3ft); 12.36 pm, 10.7m (35.2ft). Dover, 4.17 am, 5.9m (19.4ft); 4.54 pm, 5.8m (19.0ft). Hull, 11.41 am, 6.4m (20.9ft). Liverpool, 4.33 am, 8.1m (26.5ft); 5.7 pm, 8.1m (26.5ft).

A trough of low pressure will move slowly S across N Britain while a further trough approaches S districts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

*London, East Anglia, E Mid*lands: Early mist patches clearing, mostly dry with sunny spells, *rain spreading NE late in day*; wind S, light; max temp 21°C (70°F).

SE, SW and central S England, *Channel Islands*: Early mist patches clearing, sunny spells but cloud and rain spreading from S; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 18° to 20°C (64° to 68°F).

W Midlands, Lake District, E and N England, Wales: Variable amounts of cloud and showers developing, sunny intervals; wind S, moderate; max temp 16° or 17°C (61° or 63°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, N Ireland, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F) Moray Firth, Argyll, central Highlands, NE and NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland.: Cloudy with some rain, becoming brighter; wind variable, becoming N, moderate; max temp 10°C to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

Outlook for tommorw and Wednesday: Unsettled, rain in many parts, becoming dry with sunny spells in N.

Sea passages: *S North Sea*, Strait of Dover: Wind S, fresh or strong, sea moderate to rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 *am* pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 p am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity *73 per cent. Rain*, 24 hr to nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 p am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity 62 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, millibars, steady.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F
Aberdeen	s	20	79	Cologne	s	20	68	Locarno	s	19	66
Algiers	s	24	75	Copenhgn	c	13	55	London	s	19	66
Amsterdm	s	18	64	Edinburgh	c	17	63	Madrid	s	33	91
Athens	s	33	75	Florence	s	31	88	Majorca	s	30	86
Barbados	f	30	86	Funchal	s	21	70	Malaga	s	25	77
Barcelona	c	24	75	Geneva	s	28	82	Malta	s	28	82
Belfast	c	16	61	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Marrakesh	f	28	82
Berlin	s	18	64	Helsinki	c	5	41	Montreal	c	4	39
Biarritz	s	26	79	Innsbruck	s	20	68	Moscow	s	8	46
Birmingham	c	24	75	Istanbul	s	30	86	Munich	s	28	82
Brussels	s	20	68	Jersey	c	19	66	Naples	s	31	88
Budapest	s	31	88	L Palmas	s	24	75	New York	c	11	52
Chicago	s	15	59	Lisbon	f	17	63	Nice	s	22	72
Oslo	s	11	52
Paris	s	22	72
Reykjavik	s	8	46
Rome	s	29	84
S Francisco	c	17	63
Stockholm	c	12	54
Tel Aviv	s	34	93
Toronto	c	16	61
Vancouver	c	17	63
Venice	s	30	86
Vienna	s	21	70
Warsaw	s	18	64
Zurich	f	11	52

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 16; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dr Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Fr Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Holland, Dfl 2.00; Iceland, Kr 90; Italy, Lire 700; Luxe Lf 55; Madeira, Esc 65; Mall Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Spain, Pes 90; Sweden, Kr Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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Yorkshire brass bands prove best in Europe

By Staff Reporters

Yorkshire bands took the first *two places in the first European* Brass Band Championship at the Albert Hall in London yesterday.

Conducted by Major Peter Parkes, the Black Dyke Mills Band won the top prize of £1,000 with 191 points out of 200, followed by Grimethorpe Colliery Band, conducted by Mr Stanley Boddington.

Thirteen bands from the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, Belgium, Switzerland and Ireland took part. *The compulsory test piece was Introduction, Elegy and Caprice*, by Morley Calvert, who flew from Toronto to attend.

Full Result: 1, Black Dyke Mills, England (Major P. Parkes), 191; 2, Grimethorpe Colliery, England (Mr S. Boddington), 181; 3, Soths. Brass, Sweden (Mr G. Borgland), 174; 4, Glenness and Carriden, Scotland (Mr B. Thomson), 171; 5, Tredegar Town, Wales (Mr W. D. Thomas), 170.

National winners: Yorkshire Imperial Metals won the national brass band championship for the first time at the Albert Hall on Saturday. Conducted by Mr Denis Carr, the band scored 194 points out of 200. The test piece was Eric Ball's arrangement of *Dances from the Ballet "Checkmate"* by Sir Arthur Bliss.

Black Dyke Mills, who last year won the title for the third successive year, were debarred from competing. The rules, however, allow them an automatic place in next year's final.

FULL RESULT: 1, Yorkshire Imperial Metals (Mr D. Carr), 194; 2, Besses o' the Barn (Mr R. Newsome), 192; 3, Grimethorpe Colliery (Mr S. Boddington), 191; 4, Fairey Engineering (Mr W. S. Hargreaves), 190; 5, Foden Motor Works (Mr J. Scott), 189; 6, St Dennis (Mr E. J. Williams), 188.

Milk delivery resumes

Home milk deliveries will be back to normal in north-west London and south Hertfordshire today, as 30 Express Dairy bottling plant workers at Ruislip, Middlesex, have agreed to report for work while pay talks continue.

Attempt to end dispute at 'The Daily Telegraph'

By Our Labour Staff

The management of *The Daily Telegraph are to meet* officials of the National Graphical Association (NGA) *today in an attempt to end the* dispute that has prevented publication of the newspaper in London since last Thursday.

The management said: last night that the dispute started because since October 5 telecommunications staff had refused to handle telephoto equipment installed and operated for many years, because they were seeking extra payments in general, and specifically for the use of the equipment.

Last Monday the staff involved had been given 24 hours' notice that unless they worked properly in all areas they would not be paid.

The management statement added: "There is a nationally and locally agreed disputes procedure which they were recommended to use to settle outstanding claims. This they refused to adopt and invoked the support of the 240-strong composing and reading room chapel of which they are a part."

The statement said that the other NGA members had supported their colleagues by refusing to handle "copy" which they said would normally come through telecommunications staff

Payments for Wednesday night to the NGA members had been withdrawn and the management in negotiations had offered half pay provided the chapel cooperated in producing *Friday's newspaper*. That had been refused by the chapel, whose members withdrew their labour.

The statement added: "Though apparently minor in origin, a dispute of this kind and the way it has escalated has raised issues which the management of a national newspaper cannot responsibly set lightly on one side."

Mr William Booroff, London regional officer of the NGA, said last night that the telecommunications staff had been seeking a change to a payment which had not been improved for a long time, after the expiry of the existing agreement.

Mr Booroff said that the support by other members of the NGA had been given after the failure of the management to agree to a meeting with the chapel on the telecommunications issue on the Wednesday night. The management had said they would meet the next day.

After the dispute had widened into one on how much *the NGA members should* be paid for Wednesday night, Mr Booroff said: "I pleaded with the management not to escalate the situation by refusing to pay the members in full when they had done nearly all the work required for the paper."

70 charged after Millwall game

Seventy people have been charged with offences arising out of incidents after West Ham's home football match against Millwall at Upton Park, in east London, on Saturday. Four are charged with assault on police.

Four policemen were injured during a street fight.



مكتبة من الأصل

Plan to restrict 'starred' graduates in Civil Service and promote from executive grades

Peter Hennessy

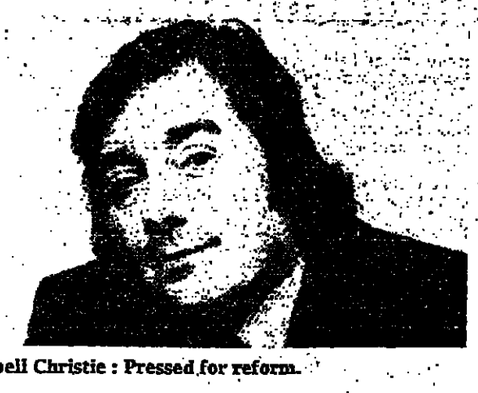
The Government will publish the end of the month a new an for recruiting potential igh fliers" to the Civil Ser- e and finding more promising ople for promotion from its ddle ranks. The number of rect entrants from universities ll diminish, with greater phasis placed on career portunities for experienced ficials in the executive ades.

A committee was established r year under the chairman- ip of Mr John Moore, a puty secretary at the Civil rvice Department, to review workings of the administra- n trainee scheme, which has en in operation since 1971.

Although intended to pro- le executive officers with a ter chance of rapid promo- n to top posts as part of the orms introduced after the lton report, the scheme came der outspoken attack from Society of Civil and Public vants, which represents ecutive grade officials.

The Moore report will go only r of the way towards satisfy- the society's complaints. A iod of hard negotiation can expected between the Civil vice Department and Mr upbell Christie, deputy eral secretary of the society the man most closely iden- ed with the pressure for re n which led to Mr Moore's iew.

he society proposes that all duate entrants should begin ir careers as executive offi- s, with none, however well- lified, being placed in a cial category at that or any



Mr Campbell Christie : Pressed for reform.

other level at the outset. Their performance on the job would be monitored by a new develop- ment scheme which would also embrace promising executive officers without degrees.

After four years individuals would become eligible for promotion to higher executive officer, and to principal after seven years.

The Moore committee takes the view that to secure the recruitment of a necessary pro- portion of the very best grad- uates in competition with rival professions, promotion to prin- cipal must continue to be attain- able after four years. Its report, therefore, will recommend re- tention of a fast stream for direct university recruits, de- scribed in its earlier drafts as "starred entrants".

There will, however, be a limit of about 100 a year placed on the "starred" category, a considerable reduction on the levels of the period 1973-75, when more than 200 entered an- nually as directly recruited ad- ministration trainees.

To broaden the social and skill base of the senior Civil Service of the future, the plan will urge better career super- vision and training for execu- tive officers, while placing renewed emphasis on the need to encourage members of the scientific grades to consider careers in administration.

Summarizing the society's case for change, Mr Christie said:

We have not resisted the concept of the most able people getting to the top fairly quickly. What we have questioned is the extent to which people inside the service have been given an opportunity comparable to those selected from the universities. Those selected for advancement should be those who have demonstrated on the job that they are the most able people.

A "starred entrant" scheme of 100 is unlikely to satisfy the society, whose annual con- ference becomes vehement on the subject. Its members feel that more than 25 to 30 favoured university entrants a year jeopardize their career prospects.

Resisting the egalitarian, anti- elitist thrust of the society alongside the Civil Service Department in negotiating the implementation of the new scheme (which is designed to start in the recruiting season 1980-81) will be the Association of First Division Civil Servants, representing the most senior grades in Whitehall. Mr. Norman Ellis, the association's general secretary, said:

In our negotiations we shall be seeking to ensure that the pro- posed alternative to the admini- stration trainee scheme will attract a full share of the most able graduates. The present scheme has foundered on numbers and an apparent confusion of objec- tives. The size of the intake has been too large. There have not been enough jobs of the right quality to test and develop the recruits.

Mr. Moore, who has been determined to maintain White- hall's supply of most gifted graduates, will be leaving the Civil Service Department at the end of the month to become second commissioner at the Crown Estate Commissioners. He will be succeeded by Mr George Moseley, director of establishments at the Depart- ment of the Environment, whose work in negotiating the new plan's implementation will be helped by his membership of the Moore committee.

Record year for the stately home business

Britain's stately homes, castles and ancient monuments have had a record year, which some attribute to the weather, with the wet, cold summer causing millions of people not to go abroad.

Last year more than 53 mil- lion people visited historic houses, gardens and monuments and the figure is expected to be exceeded this year.

The most popular showplace is in London, with the Tower attracting more than three mil- lion visitors last year.

Beaulieu, owned by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and War- wick Castle, sold recently by Lord Brooke, attracted more than a million visitors annually between them.

Next in popularity come Blen- heim, home of the Duke of Marlborough; Chatsworth, seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and Harewood, ancestral home of the Earl of Harewood.

Chatsworth, near Bakewell, was visited by 300,000 people. The West Midlands Safari Park at Bewdley had more than half a million visitors, which is 100,000 more than last year.

Professor recovering

Professor Eric Ashton, aged 52, deputy head of Birmingham University's department of anatomy, last night regained consciousness in a Chesterfield hospital after a suspected drug overdose. Miss Janet Parker, who died of smallpox, worked in the same department.

'59 Labour MPs with marxist link on British intelligence service list'

By Alan Hamilton

A recent report by British intelligence services lists 59 serving Labour MPs, including five ministers and four junior ministers, as having current or recent connexions with the Communist Party or other Marxist organizations.

That claim is made by Mr Chapman Pincher, the *Daily Express* journalist known for his defence and security revelations, in a book published today.

The report, which Mr Pincher says he has in his possession, lists all the relevant MPs and their activities, and says that Marxist penetration of the Labour Party has in- creased enormously over the past five years.

He says that security sur- veillance of certain Labour MPs dates at least to the time when the late Hugh Gaitskell and Mr George Brown (now Lord George-Brown) tried to have it placed on an official footing.

Mr George Young, a former deputy director of MI6, the counter-intelligence service, is quoted as saying that during one period of Sir Harold Wil- son's Administration "there were five ministers of the Crown whose membership of the Communist Party of Great Britain is not known to have been renounced, and over- lapping with them other ministers whose ultimate allegiance is outside Britain".

None of the present MPs said to be under suspicion is named by Mr Pincher, although he concedes that some are not shy about declaring their alle- giances. Under Sir Harold's leadership, two under the closest scrutiny were the late Lord Bradwell, formerly Mr Tom Driberg, a homosexual, and another, unnamed MP, who died recently.

Attempts at infiltration by the KGB have not been con- fined to the Labour Party; during the period of Mr Heath's government Mr Pincher suspects that Soviet intelli- gence may have made a Tory recruit although no name is offered.

But Mr Pincher claims to know of two Labour back- benchers on the payroll of the British intelligence service, and a former senior Labour Cabinet minister, now dead and again unnamed, who was an agent for the CIA.

Sir Harold Wilson held a less charitable view of the intelli- gence services than does Mr Pincher, particularly when he became convinced that Down- ing Street was being "bugged" during his period in office. Mr Pincher does not dispute the claim, but finds it unremark- able.

There was never any suspi- cion against Sir Harold himself, who, Mr Pincher says, caused great displeasure to the Soviet government on many occasions, particularly through his strong friendship with Israel and in the early phases of the Rhode- sian crisis.

In 1965 Sir Harold ordered RAF Javelin jets into airfields in Zambia with the compliance of President Kaunda. Some RAF crews feared that they might be required to fly against their own white kin in Rhodesia, but Sir Harold's real purpose was to prevent Russia from pressing gifts of MiG fighters on Zambia.

The former Prime Minister was notably less successful in handling D-notice affairs, which occupied much of his govern- ment's time during 1967.

Mr Pincher, whose exclusive report about security services intercepting telegrams at com- mercial cable offices led to a furore and the eventual dis- missal of Colonel L. G. "Sammy" Lohan, says that Sir Harold's real fury was directed at Captain Henry Kerby, the former Tory MP for Arundel.

Captain Kerby, regarded by Mr Pincher as the Tories' chief spy on the Labour Govern- ment's internal workings, was found to have been supplied by Colonel Lohan, then secretary of the D-notice committee, with information to help him to frame hostile parliamentary questions.

There was no suggestion, however, that Colonel Lohan had ever revealed official secrets without authority.

Mr Pincher also speculates on the real reason for Sir Harold's decision to step down from the premiership in 1976. It was, he says, because of his abhorrence of a possible Lib- Lab pact, which was becoming increasingly necessary.

The book discounts the theory that Sir Harold timed his resig- nation in consultation with the Queen to divert attention from the announcement of Princess Margaret's impending divorce.

Inside Story (Sidgwick and Jack- son, £6.95).

ost of NHS increases) £8,000m a year

Our Health Services respondent

y the end of this year the ional Health Service will be ting £8,000m a year at rent prices, compared with 00m in 1977, the Office of lth Economics says in a re- t published today.

ven when adjusted for the ing value of the pound, that ns that the cost of the ser- has trebled since it was blished.

nce 1949 health spending increased from 3.9 to 5.7 cent of the gross national luct. But richer Western tries spend more than 7 cent of their GNP on th care.

e hospital service still unts for most of the ex- diture, although a detailed breakdown of figures for 1976 shows that its proportion was reduced from 65.8 per cent in 1975 to 63 per cent in 1976.

Although drug costs rose from 8.4 per cent in 1975 to 8.9 per cent of the total in 1976, the proportion of NHS spending on the pharmaceutical services was 20 per cent lower than in the previous decade.

Spending on the family doctor service continued to fall. In 1953 general medical ser- vices took almost 11 per cent of the NHS budget, but by 1976 the figure dropped to 6 per cent. A total spending of £384m represented £9 a head of population for an average of between three and four con- sultations a year.

The Cost of the NHS (OHE, 162 Regent Street, London, W1R 6DD, 20p).

ood surplus campaign may ffect milk production

European Commission calls ampaign to restrain the mount- cost of persistent food sur- es a "prudent price policy". s with leaders of the com- ion last week showed that it become a ruthless price policy hich there may be an attempt ut milk prices in cash.

at does not mean that the e of a pint of milk on a British step will be reduced. The mission's ideas face a long hard journey when they end from the sumptuous at the top of one of the st buildings in Brussels which cupied by Mr Olav Gundelach, is responsible for farming fisheries.

the commission decides that prices should be cut, it will o in terms of units of account, phantom currency with which commission conducts its ns in the absence of a tangible opean coinage.

the price of milk in units of unt was cut next year ntries like Britain with weak encies could shield their ers against the impact of the ction by devaluing their n rates. In Britain that would the sterling value of each of account so that dairy ers would need fewer units ecure the same or a higher price.

at is all remote, however. The mission has only just made osals for reforming the milk em in the EEC. Its plans for e changes next year will btless be mauled in the Council Ministers as they have been re. Commissioners are to seek ish support for price restraint he 1978 meeting of heads of rnments and in bargaining ng farm ministers next year. alks at the commission last k showed from the way in ch they were repeated in the e terms in different offices a philosophy has been adopted er the presidency of Mr Roy kins which will be at the rt of what the commission rk ministers and the European liament in 1979.

ven the most determined onent of the common agri- ural policy must now admit the commission is intent on cing surpluses permanently as soon as possible. The wledge that the policies that considers essential will never accepted in full by ministers bles it to be bold at this early e in the negotiating season.

he staff of the commission are n accused in Britain of willing easement of national farming ies. The charge is unjust, and vast headquarters of the com- sion in Brussels is pulsing with is for removing food "moun- ns" and the expense and barrassment that they cause.

would be wrong, however, to ume that the commission has epted Britain's policy of price traint. It would be foolishly ular and conceited to conclude the commission had suddenly lized that Mr John Silkin, nister of Agriculture, Fisheries Food, had been right for the t two years.

t was driven to act against pluses because it had discovered t they were already intolerable dangerous and were certain grow. It therefore faced a able stimulus, and its harsh ce policy arises not only from present state of food markets also from the certainty that ill worsen.

he similarities between the s of the commission and of British Government are ncidental, and many of them superficial as well. Britain duces far less milk than it sumes and considers that its

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

part in campaigns to eliminate surpluses should be limited. Britain considers that it already makes one of the most effective contributions to stabilizing Euro- pean milk markets by importing large amounts of butter and cheese from other EEC countries.

Dr Keith Dexter, director general of the British Govern- ment's farm advisory service, said last week that there was scope for dairy expansion in Britain while milk output was cut back in other parts of the EEC.

"Expansion of our techno- logically advanced industry is consistent with a contraction of less efficient production already in structural surplus in other member states", he said. "Such an expansion would serve national and Community interests alike."

What Dr Dexter did not say, and what is not emphasized in Britain, although it always is else- where in the Community, is that such expansion would have to be controlled throughout to make sure the Community did not con- sider that it clashed with Euro- pean aims.

Dr Dexter believes that "the tendencies towards over-production in the Community will be finally tempered only by farm product prices being so low as to force the less efficient pro- ducers out of production". The commission also wants those people to stop producing milk, but it does not describe their fate so bluntly.

In the words of Mr Thomas O'Dwyer, head of the milk divi- sion in directorate-general six, the agricultural section of the com- mission: "What we are trying to do is to introduce a little organized chaos into the dairy market."

One reason for mounting milk surpluses is that for 10 years the Community has guaranteed to buy whatever milk is produced at an attractive price. Dairy farming has therefore become one of the safest businesses in Europe. Farmers have been encouraged to expand, and banks have been encouraged to lend them money with which to do it.

Again, the commission faces a double stimulus. Mr O'Dwyer said: "What is disrupting the market is the guarantee and the certainty of that guarantee." Measures to remove that certainty will be expected to operate in all EEC countries. It will be futile for Britain to seek to be treated as a special case because it does not produce more milk than it can consume.

The commission does not say that there is no scope for British dairy expansion because the EEC has a milk surplus. But it will expect British farmers and milk processors to submit to disciplines that may require the expansion programme to be modified.

"We have to direct our price policy much more to those efficient areas which under pre- vious price policy have had too much incentive to invest", Mr Gundelach said.

He explained that he was refer- ring to the regions between Antwerp and Hamburg, but added: "I cannot see how it can be defended to put public money in the United Kingdom or any- where else in an industry which is in surplus in the Community."

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HOME NEWS

BBC drops use of new equipment because union has not agreed

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC is having to store expensive new electronic equipment after a year's trial use in its television news programmes because it has not yet reached agreement with a union over permanent future operations. The trial ends at midnight tomorrow, and from that time Electronic News Gathering, known as ENG, will be suspended.

Mr Alan Protheroe, editor of BBC television news, said it was a bitter disappointment. The suspension affects a three-year £1m investment programme.

During this period it was intended to achieve 60 per cent ENG content in news bulletins. The advantage of the system compared with film is that it cuts about two hours from the time needed to get pictures to the screen. An example was the Queen's departure for Canada, shown on the lunchtime news a few minutes after her aircraft left.

Mr Protheroe said it had been arranged to discuss the permanent use of ENG with the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs on September 20, but the union had telephoned four days beforehand to say it would not be attending.

"I am frankly absolutely baffled as to why we cannot discuss this", Mr Protheroe said. "We are not seeking confrontation but trying hard to introduce an important piece of new technology into television news."

Mr Protheroe said it was becoming difficult to work on film in the United States because virtually all television stations had converted to ENG. It had been intended to deploy the system throughout Britain and broadcasters all over the world had sought the BBC's advice on the system. "The irony is that so many of them, acting on our advice and experimental findings, have moved into ENG. Not to have ENG is to place us at a great disadvantage which is unacceptable and inconceivable."

Mr D. A. Hearn, general secretary of the ABS, said that there would be a permanent agreement "sooner or later". It had been on his recommendation that the decision was made to leave negotiations to the newly formed Amalgamated Film and Broadcasting Union, which brings together the ABS and the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians. But before the union could be registered they had to deal with challenges over the conduct of the ballot which led to the merger.

The meeting on September 20 was not held, Mr Hearn said, because of pressure of negotiations on pay and conditions.



Cathedral appeal: A £1m appeal to restore the south Norman tower and image wall on the west front of Exeter Cathedral was launched at the weekend with a service of dedication. Mr Peter Dare, a master mason, is seen inspecting the dilapidated image wall.

WEST EUROPE

Heavy poll in West German state election that could cripple Schmidt coalition Government

Frankfurt, Oct 8.—The *Land* (state) of Hesse voted today in an election which could severely weaken the Federal Government led by Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, if the result goes against the ruling coalition.

Today's turnout was high, with voters apparently conscious of the inmportance of the result. If the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) wins it would automatically gain a two thirds majority in the Federal Budesrat (Upper House) whose members are appointed from the *Lander*, and be in a position to block legislation.

The Christian Democrats have said they would not be obstructionist. But dependence on the Opposition for every legislative change would weaken the coalition of Herr Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the small Free Democratic Party (FDP).

The CDU emerged as the largest single party in the last Hesse election, with 47.3 per cent of the vote. The Social Democrats polled 43.2 per cent and the Free Democrats 7.4 per cent.

A swing of only 2.5 per cent would bring the CDU victory and opinion polls have suggested a close result.

Attention was being focussed on the performance of the FDP. If it slips below the 5% per cent mark, as it did in two state elections last June, it would lose its parliamentary representation in Hesse.

Such a result would shake the party badly and could rock the federal coalition. Herr Schmidt's SPD would find itself allied to a tiny party unable to achieve the first aim in democratic politics—to win votes.

The electoral mauling of the FDP in June was blamed largely on the appearance of new environmentalist groups. They have also been campaigning in Hesse, and could again damage the Free Democrats.

The SPD has ruled Hesse since the end of the Second World War. Victory for the CDU would be a great personal triuphy for Herr Alfred Dregger, aged 57, the challenger. He faces Hesse's popular SPD Prime Minister, Herr Holger Börner.—Reuter.



Herr Holger Börner.



Herr Alfred Dregger.

Backing for Brazilian policies from M Giscard

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 8

President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing returned to France today from a four-day state visit to Brazil, described by both sides as important both in political and economic terms.

The French and Brazilian heads of state signed a joint declaration three days ago, which M Giscard d'Estaing described at a press conference as one of the first of its kind ever signed by France with a Western country.

It emphasized that "both countries are united in the same respect for the principles of independence, justice, progress and peace". If France attached such importance to her cooperation with Brazil, the French President told the press, it was because "the development of its economy and of its foreign policy made Brazil one of the great world partners".

This clear endorsement of the domestic and foreign policy of General Geisel's regime was received with obvious satisfaction by his hosts, and some surprise by some French journalists covering the visit. They questioned M Giscard d'Estaing about it and about his meeting in Brasilia with General Figueiredo, the official candidate of the Arena, the Government party, in next year's Presidential elections.

He denied any intention of intervening in Brazilian internal affairs but emphasized that when he had paid tribute to General Geisel "I expressed my convictions".

Two substantial contracts were agreed between French and Brazilian firms: one worth 650m francs (about 76m) for the construction of a thermal power station, the other for the construction of a timber wharf at Le Havre for the Brazilian timber trade with Europe.

A preliminary financing agreement was also concluded for a total of 1,200m francs to cover the construction of two hydro-electric power stations in the states of Para and Amazonias, a suburban railway at Porto Alegre and a potash plant at Sergipe.

Brazil is France's leading trade partner in Latin America, and both sides are keen to develop their trade; Brazil to export her raw materials and France her technology.

"Our commercial links must assume a dimension more in keeping with the position of Brazil on the international scene and the technology and industry of France", the French President said. The possibility of cooperation in the nuclear field had not been raised.

Young musician well schooled in rejection

By Annabel Ferriman

At the age of two and a half Alan Carter used to burst into tears at Tchaikovsky's Symphonie Pathétique and at eight he could follow the score of Bach's *St Matthew Passion* all the way through.

But despite his remarkable understanding of music and his ability to play the piano and harpsichord well enough to win more than 20 cups, at the age of 24 he still cannot tell the time, count money or knot his tie.

For Mr Carter is one of Britain's estimated 19,000 sufferers from autism, a condition recognized and labelled only in recent years. Its cause is unknown. Sufferers can have average or above-average intelligence but cannot communicate through language and often live in isolated worlds of their own.

The National Society for Autistic Children issued a report yesterday to mark the start of Autism Week, outlining some of the characteristics of autism and calling for more research into how sufferers might be helped and their talents developed to the full.

Mrs Mim Carter, Mr Carter's mother, and a founder member of the society, said that she had had no help from the medical profession in bringing up her son and had been advised by one psychiatrist to let his music drop so that he could concentrate on things that would matter to him later on. "But without his music his life would be utterly meaningless" she said.

Because the condition was not recognized when he was a child, Mr Carter attended two ordinary preparatory schools near his home in Northampton until he was 10, but was rejected by both because of his language difficulties.

Like many other autistic children, he could not speak properly and would sometimes transpose words in a sentence, reducing the rest of the class to laughter. The result was that he withdrew further into himself.

He finished his schooling at a special school for the physically handicapped, but Mrs Carter thought his school education had been largely a waste of time. It was she who taught him to understand simple sentences and to read, although he often does not understand much of what he is reading. An unfamiliar phrase can confuse him.

Mrs Carter believes that one-to-one teaching is necessary for all autistic children and that such tuition would have helped her son.

The society's report concludes that many autistic children are not getting the education they need. "It is still a tragic fact that many autistic children in this country are not yet receiving the specialist education they need to help them come to terms with their handicap, and perhaps lead a happier and fuller life", it says.

"However, research into the talents and abilities of autistic children will undoubtedly produce indications for teachers and other workers of ways in which all autistic children can be helped".

A plea for more understanding of all mentally handicapped people is made today in a publication from the Campaign for the Mentally Handicapped. Mr Paul Williams, a tutor at the Spastics Society's staff training college, says in his report that the mentally handicapped have views and desires of their own, which are constantly underestimated by those around them.

Some can express their views and ideas perfectly well but are rarely given the opportunity to do so. The most commonly expressed desires are for more privacy, less protection and a greater control over their lives. "I took my harp to a party . . ." (National Society for Autistic Children, 1a Golders Green Road, London, NW11 8EA; 35p). Our Mutual Handicap (CMH Publications, 8 Church End, Gamlingay, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 3EP; 20p).

Salazar men on trial over murder

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Oct 8

The trial of seven former officers of PIDE, the Salazar regime's secret police, charged with implication in the murder of General Humberto Delgado is due to open here tomorrow.

According to the indictment, the general, Portugal's main opposition leader during the dictatorship, and his Brazilian secretary were lured to the Portuguese-Spanish border 13 years ago. Their bullet-ridden bodies were found in shallow graves in April, 1965.

It was only after the April, 1974, revolution that the first serious steps were to bring General Delgado's murderers to book. All previous efforts of his family, Dr Mario Soares, their lawyer and the Spanish left were officially frustrated. Even in the past four years there have been delays.

Only three of the seven accused will appear before Lisbon's Second Military Tribunal. They are Major Silva Pais, the last PIDE chief, Inspector Pereira de Carvalho, his right-hand man, and Inspector Agostinho Tienza. They are accused of being "morally responsible" for the murders because of their official positions at the time.

Four of the accused have fled the country and are being tried in their absences. They are Inspector Rosa Casaco, Inspector Ernesto Ramos and Inspector Casimiro Monteiro. Senhor Monteiro faces charges as the "material author of the crime".

However, no one has actually been charge with the general and his secretary.

Dr Abranches Ferrao, who was to represent the Delgado family at the trial, and who has player a leading part in bringing the case to court, has retired from the case owing to his emotional involvement. He was a personal friend of General Delgado. Dr Luis Saias, another Socialist lawyer, will replace him in court.

Woman injured by stone in San Sebastian protest

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 8

A young women was injured in San Sebastian at the weekend while stone-throwing demonstrators protesting against the impending court-martial of an actor, clashed with police. The police fired rubber bullets.

The military trial of Señor Ramón Sagaseta, on charges of showing disrespect to the Spanish flag in a theater performance, is expected to be held in Madrid.

The Barcelona evening newspaper *Tele-express* reported Señor Alberto Boadella, the director of the Els Joglars company, who is a fugitive from justice, secretly attended the opening night performance in Madrid last week of a new work by his mime company, *M-7 Catalonia*.

Señor Boadella escaped on February 28 from a guarded hospital room in Barcelona while awaiting court-martial on charges of insulting the armed forces and fled to France. One other member of the company also fled into exile. The remaining four, including one woman, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment each on March 7.

In August and September the four were transferred to open prisons and allowed to resume their professional activities, but they have to return to prison every night.

The woman injured in the San Sebastian demonstration last night, is reported not to have taken part in the disturbance. She was hit by a stone thrown by one of the demonstrators.

Shot terrorist suspect dies of wounds

Dortmund, Oct 8.—Michael Knoll, the suspected terrorist was captured after an exchange of fire with police two weeks ago, died yesterday of his wounds.

Knoll, aged 27, was not among West Germany's hard-core terrorrist leadership. He was on the police "wanted list" as a suspected member of a criminal organization.

He was the second suspect to have been killed recently by West German police. On September 6, Willy Peter Stoll was shot dead in a Chinese resraurant in central Düsseldorf.

Knoll was captured on September 24 when police surprised three suspects practising shooting in a wood south of Dortmund. He was seriously wounded and a second extremist, Frau Angelika Speitel, was hit and captured. A third escaped. The police man was killed and another wounded.—Reuter.

Paris will have superstar football team

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 6

The ambition of M Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, to see the capital endowed with a "superstar" football side, has taken a step towards reality with the creation of a new company which will in the next two or three months take over the running of a team to be known as "Paris 1".

The four members of the mixed economy backing company are the city of Paris, which is providing 40 per cent of the capital. The Racing Club de France (15 per cent), the Paris Football Club (20 per cent) and the Europe 1 radio station, which will provide the balance through money raised in selling shares in the new club.

Paris 1 is to have one professional team, seven junior sides and a training centre. M Chirac has also approached the one First Division side in Paris—Paris Saint-Germain—to see if it is interested in joining the consortium.

Social workers' strike expected to spread

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The pay bargaining strike that has brought out more than 600 social workers in London and Newcastle upon Tyne is expected to be widened today. The strike operations committee of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) will consider today whether to call out a further 200 social workers in Lewisham, where a ballot disclosed at the weekend that two thirds support strike action.

The committee will also consider requests from Nalgo's Southwark branch to spread the strike there, mainly by bringing out senior social workers and social work assistants as well as the 150 basic grade social workers who have been out for the past eight weeks. The result of Liverpool's ballot is expected soon.

Although the strikes have been dubbed "invisible" because they have not brought ratt users of services out on to the streets in protest, they have produced many appeals that the social workers should return to work. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, urged the strikers to accept national talks.

The social workers are determined not to do that, although they know the longer the strike goes no the more their value to society will be questioned. The lack of obvious impact of the strike, beyond pickets outside social services offices, has led some commentators to ask whether social workers are necessary.

That is a misguided qutstion, says Mr John Briggs, director of social services at Southwark, where social workers applied sanctions for two months before going on strike eight weeks ago. Clients of social workers had been very positive about their value.

The clients in Southwark have reacted in two main ways to the strike. They have stopped seeking help from the social services, unless it is an emergency, and they have sought out their own social workers on the picket lines.

"You cannot turn them away when they come up to you on the picket lines", a social workers outside the head office said. "We cannot do much for them except offer advice. But I have noticed that one of my clients turns up every so often with her children, just to make sure I am still around."

The main impact of the strike seems to be falling on the clients, who have been used to receiving social work support and are suddenly deprived of it, and on other services who have had to step into the breach.

"I was hoping to return two brothers from care to their mother by Christmas", a picketing social worker told me. "It would have needed very careful preparation, including spells at home under supervisioin. Those boys are now just sitting in a children's home."

The social workers and their director are both concerned about the long-term impact and the danger that sooner or later a disaster will occur. A child may be battered to death or an old person may be found dead after several weeks. Either might have happened anyway, but both sides are sure it will be blamed on the strike.

Meanwhile, magistrates are reported to be remanding children to an assessment centre for three weeks, when they would normally have stayed at home between court appearances, because no social inquiry reports are being written by social workers.

Health visitors, teachers and education welfare officers are taking on more and more of the social workers' job with children at risk, leaving less and less time for their normal work.

Mr Briggs is concerned that the strike will cause long-term damage to the image of social work as well as leaving many vulnerable people at risk. The emergency desk run by management at Southwark refers most people elsewhere; it cannot, rM Briggs said, replace 150 social workers.

Waiting list for fumigation in flea epidemic

Some London councils have a waiting list of several days for properties waiting to be fumigated in Britain's worst epidemic of fleas for 25 years, caused in the main by ideal breeding conditions in centrally heared homes.

The People's Dispensary for Sick Animals has warned dog and cat owners in particular that more fleas will make their way indoors as the weather becomes colder. "The annual rise in infestation seems later this year", it said, "after rather low temperatures in the spring and summer, and relatively few hot days."

Fleas normally hibernate in temperatures below 55°F, but the cat flea, which is rapidly becoming immune to ensecticides, breeds alarmingly quickly and central heating allows it to dose uninterrupted.

More than 1,000 women production workers at a toy factory in Swansea ended a week-long strike last week caused by a flea infestation, and the House of Commons was fumigated during the summer after complaints of bites.

The PDSA said pet owners should examine their animals carefully. Regular use of the vacuum cleaner on carpets is also recommended, as fleas bury themselves in the pile.

Pilots killed

Porrentruy, Switzerland, Oct 8.—Two qualified pilots, Manfred Rönnau, a West German journalist, aged 40, and Yoshiro Kobayashi, aged 28, Japanese, were killed when the light aircraft Rönnau was piloting crashed and caught fire near here.

Bonfire blast

Laval, France, Oct 8.—Burning autumn leaves in his garden, Mr Bernard Letestue aged 40, a businessman, was seriously injured when the heap blew up. He had lit the fire over a buried Second World War bomb, the authorities believed.

The general behind the Red Brigades arrests

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 8

The recent success of the anti-terrorist squad in Milan is expected to lead to further arrests as the material found in the Red Brigades' hideouts is sifted.

Much of the credit goes to General Carlo Albert Della Chiesa, the Carabinieri general, who has in his hands both the supervision of high security prisons and anti-terrorist operations. He is known to work closely with Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Prime Minister, and Signor Francisco Cossiga, the Minister of the Interior.

He works with a hand-picked group of 50 men. The authorities claim that his activities reflect a growth in the quality of the law enfoocement bodies which earlier were seriously handicapped by rivalry between different national forces.

His work in isolating terrorists and suspected terrorists in special prisons has stopped the political indoctrination of common criminals which was one of the principal aims of imprisoned extremists.

His squad is rapidly winning a reputation for effectiveness. But, oddly enought, demands have appeared in the press for more information about the real extent of the general's powers.

The left-wing Rome newspaper *La Repubblica* talks of "a relationship between the executive and the general baout which public opinion and the parties are practically in the dark".

This comment came after allegations in the press rhit the Rom investigators dealing with the kidnaaping and murder of Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister, were dissatisfied with the cooperation they were receiving from the general's special force.

Niw, however, Dr Achille Gallucci, the head of the investigation department of the Rome judiciary, has said that he had received all the documentation uncovered in Milan which could be useful to him in his inquiries. He denied categorically any quarrel over the documents.

In Milan, an official inventory was iisued revealing the extraordinary importance of the material found in the hideouts of Red Brigades terrorists.

The haul included an entire historical archive of the terrorist movement from its foundation in 1970 to the attack on September 29 on an Alfa Romeo executive. It is subdivided into calendar years.

There wereplans for the reorganization of the movemen in order to defend itself more effectively from the investigators; maps of Lombardy with high tension pylons and Carabinieri barracks clearly marked, presumably as possible future targets; printing instructions for forging driving licences; a red silk flag with the famous five-point star in yellow; a logbook listin police and Carabinieri rad communications.

The door of one of the Re Brigades apartments had special lock and had been bu letproofed. work was in hat to make the whole apartme soundproof.

The documents sent to Rom concern the Moro case and a understood to consist of typ written copies of letters said have been written by th former Prime Minister whi in captivity.

There are also understood be typewritten summaries his interrogation while prisoner. This document mi mean that the "evidence" pr duced by questioning th Christian Democrat leader wa prepared by the Rome grou for circulation to other uni of the terrorist organization.

The typewritten versions letters must also be copies Signor Moro would never ha typed them.

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Police foil plot for £5m kidnap of girl

Bonn, Oct 8.—West German police have arrested a gang of 12 people who are alleged to have plotted the kidnapping of a millionaire industrialist's daughter whom they intended to ransom for DM20m (about £5m).

The gang, which included several prisoners already on parole, planned to kidnap Suzanne Quandt, aged 15, the daughter of Herr Herbert Quandt, police stated.

They had already rented a flat where they planned to hold the girl. When police raided the apartment in a Göttingen suburb they found pistols, a machine-gun, hand grenades, ropes and chloroform.

Science report

Cancer: Value of cervical screening

By Our Medical Correspondent

Cancer of the cervix (the lower end of the uterus) has become more common in young women since 1968; there are now 70 deaths each year in Britain in women aged under 35. This increased frequency has several causes, according to reports in the latest edition of *The Lancet*.

Department of Health screening tests for early detection of the cancer have largely been restricted to older women, it says, and there is accumulating evidence that the disease has become more frequent in women in their teens and twenties because of its association with promiscuous sexual activity at an early age, and perhaps with the use of oral contraceptives.

A report from Aberdeen University shows that the total number of deaths in Britain from the cancer fell from 7,945 in the three years 1968-70 to 7,085 in 1974-76. A substantial decline in mortality among older women was probably attributable to screening, but the number of deaths of those under 35 rose from 127 in 1968-70 to 215.

A second report says that at Brighton General Hospital the average age at diagnosis of the cancer has fallen from 50 years in 1967 to 35 last year.

Tests on teenage girls in 1977 suggested cancer in five 16-year-olds, two aged 17, eight of 18 and nine of 19. Four of those girls were later found to have cancer. Both reports conclude that deaths among young wom could be reduced if the hea service screening programme w extended.

At present general practition are paid for taking a diagnos smear only if the patient is o 35. The policy should be chang the reports say, and young wo should be encouraged to att for tests as soon as they beco sexually active. Changes are recomended in the way infor tion is collected on screening on mortality. At present ther no way to distinguish women t had been screened.

Source: The Lancet, p 774. O ber 7, 1978.

Kaunda reopening of Rhodesia border may hit Namibia plan

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Oct 8.

President Kaunda's desperate decision to reopen Zambia's rail links with Rhodesia may have torpedoed any remote chances of the five Western foreign ministers' persuading the South African Government to postpone the unilaterally called election in South West Africa (Namibia).

Washington sources have confirmed that the five ministers will arrive in South Africa on Friday for three days of talks opening on the following Monday, but some diplomatic sources here suggested that the plan might fall through.

Mr Justice Steyn, the South African Administrator General for South-West Africa, said in Johannesburg at the weekend after talks with Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, that the Western powers had recently gained a fuller grasp of the "new element" which had been brought into the political life of the territory.

It was now accepted that the coming election was not only for the good but presented wide choices with a potential for good in the future, he claimed.

Observers noted that on Friday night, soon after President Kaunda's announcement, the envoys in Pretoria of the five western powers received from Mr Roelof Botha, the Foreign Minister, the South African Government's reply to the plan of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, for South-West African independence, which has been adopted by the Security Council.

The contents have not been revealed but it is felt that although the Prime Minister has said that South Africa has not closed the door on negotiations, to call off the election would be a political humiliation that he could not afford at a time of rather shaky unity in the ruling National Party.

Although there is a threat of United Nations sanctions if South Africa does not call off the election by October 23, there can be no doubt that if they were imposed, South Africa would find it difficult to keep Zambia's southern lifeline open.

The Prime Minister has, however, indicated that the election should be seen as a referendum on whether the people of South-West Africa accept the Waldheim plan.

In reply to an open letter from church leaders which called for implementation of the Waldheim plan to prevent a conflict, he said on Friday that as soon as the Constituent Assembly was elected it would be its task to express an opinion on the desirability of accepting the Waldheim plan.

Mr Botha could not imagine a more democratic way of doing things. By allowing the people to decide South Africa was not only keeping the door open but widening doors which were already open.



Breakthrough: Mr Ken Warby takes "Spirit of Australia" to 317.186 mph and the world waterspeed record on Lake Blowering, New South Wales.

Mr Smith urges West to keep its pledge

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 8

Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, said on American television today: "The real reason for the failure of the ceasefire (in Rhodesia) is the fact that the American and British governments are supporting the Patriotic Front of Marxist terrorists instead of supporting the internal settlement by peaceful people, to try to bring Rhodesia into the Western camp.

"There is no doubt I want to promise you that if we got the support which we should get because of previous commitments I believe that terrorism would have collapsed by now."

Earlier in the broadcast interview, Mr Smith said that the Rhodesians had carried out their part of the bargain struck with Dr Henry Kissinger, the former United States Secretary of State, two years ago. "Now it is up to the British and Americans to keep their side of the bargain."

The Rhodesians claim that Dr Kissinger promised that sanctions would be lifted and Rhodesia readmitted into the "free world" after free elections on universal suffrage and an end to all forms of racial discrimination.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, present chairman of the Rhodesian Executive Council, who accompanies Mr Smith and shares every public platform with him, claimed that a great number of guerrillas in Mozambique and inside the country were still loyal to him and accepted the principles of the internal settlement.

They preferred to stay on the fence, however, until the settlement was completed by free elections, which are due by the end of the year.

Mr Smith told the press yesterday that there was some logic in the terrorists' hesitation. "They are waiting for the implementation of the March 3 agreement. Obviously they won't come across until they are sure that is the side that is going to win."

The two leaders were asked in the television interview whether elections could be held by the end of the year despite terrorism in large parts of the country. Mr Smith hoped it could be so, but admitted that "technical, mechanical difficulties" (presumably an euphemism for terrorism) might delay elections.

He gave some further details of his meeting with Mr Joshua Nkomo, the joint leader of the Patriotic Front, last month in Lusaka. He said that Mr Nkomo had been invited to return to become a member of the Executive Council, and "the offer seemed to fall on fertile ground". Mr Nkomo promised to arrange a meeting with Mr Robert Mugabe, the other Patriotic Front leader, a week later. Mr Smith suggested that opposition from President Nyerere of Tanzania had aborted the plan.

Asked whether he would welcome Mr Nkomo if he returned to Salisbury alone, without Mr Mugabe, Mr Smith replied firmly that he would.

The Rhodesians arrived in the United States yesterday morning. They have been taken in charge by various right-wing organizations.

The flag of the Rhodesian Republic flew yesterday over a large manor house in the foothills of the Virginia Alleghenies, where Mr Smith was being entertained by the American Security Council. The council conducts seminars and puts out publications. It is very right-wing.

Mr Smith and Mr Sithole made the first of their joint appearances before the press at lunch. They will have to speak at least once a day every day they are here.

During the lunch, an English voice could be heard assuring an inquiring American that "We are not going to give in. It is our lives, our children, everything we possess. Anyone who thinks that the Rhodesian problem is going to be settled by our surrender is just wrong."

Mr Sithole told *The Times* that he hoped to go to London on his way home, probably next week. Like Mr Smith, he believes that the process of transferring power to a majority government can be accomplished by the end of the year.

He said that the constitution was ready and was being printed, that the registration of voters would be solved by using men's identity cards, and that arrangements for the women presented the only difficulty. He dismissed the terrorists' ability to interfere with polling as a chimera.

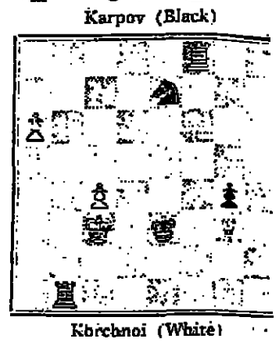
Karpov is upended by his own fast playing

From Harry Golombek
Baguio, Philippines, Oct 8

Despite the interval of nearly a week between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth games in the world championship match here and despite a cold and sunburn, Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, maintained his winning vein to cut Anatoly Karpov's lead to a point. The score stands at Karpov five, Korchnoi four.

When the game resumed today, Korchnoi had only 25 minutes for 15 moves and a draw seemed likely. But in four hours Korchnoi totally outmanoeuvred a Karpov still sticking to his by now exploded method of playing very fast

Karpov (Black)



Korchnoi (White)

Position at Karpov's resignation

Twenty ninth game. White Korchnoi, black Karpov. English opening.

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	39 R-R7 ch	K-K1
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	40 Kt-K4	B-K2
3 P-K4	P-B4	41 R-R6	K-B2
4 P-K5	Kt-Kt1	42 R-R7 ch	K-B1
5 P-Q4	PxP	43 R-R8 ch	K-B2
6 QxP	Kt-QB3	44 B-Q2	Kt-B1
7 Q-K4	P-Q3	45 R-R1	K-Kt3
8 Kt-B3	PxP	46 R-Q1	P-B4
9 KtxP	Kt-B3	47 Kt-B2	B-Q3
10 Kt-Kt1	Q-Kt3	48 B-B3	Kt-Q2
11 Q-B3	PxKt	49 PxP ch	PxP
12 B-K2	B-Kt2	50 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt3
13 O-O	P-B4	51 K-B3	B-K2
14 Q-R3	B-K2	52 B-R5	R-KB3
15 B-B3	O-O	53 K-Kt2	PxP
16 B-Q3	KR-Q1	54 KtxP	R-K3
17 B-K3	B-B3	55 K-B3	B-B3
18 Kt-QR4	Q-B2	56 Kt-B	RxKt ch
19 B-B	QxB	57 K-Kt4	K-B1
20 QR-Q1	QR-B1	58 B-Q8	R-B5 ch
21 Q-Kt3	B-Q3	59 K-Kt3	R-B4
22 Q-R4	B-K2	60 P-R4	K-B2
23 P-B3	K-B1	61 R-Q3	R-K4
24 Q-B2	RxR	62 K-Kt4	K-Kt3
25 RxR	Q-B2	63 P-R5	R-K5 ch
26 Q-Kt3	QxQ	64 K-B3	R-B5 ch
27 PxQ	P-KR4	65 K-K3	R-R5
28 K-B2	K-K1	66 R-Q5	R-R6 ch
29 K-K2	P-Kt3	67 K-Q2	RxP
30 Kt-B3	P-R3	68 RxP	R-Kt1
31 Kt-R4	R-B3	69 R-B6 ch	K-B4
32 R-KR1	B-Q5	70 RxP	P-Kt5
33 B-B2	Kt-Q2	71 R-B6 ch	K-K5
34 P-Kt4	PxP	72 B-B7	R-Kt7 ch
35 R-R8 ch	K-K2	73 K-B3	R-Kt2
36 PxP	Kt-Kt4	74 B-R2	K-KR2
37 B-K3	P-B3	75 B-Kt6	R-QKt2
38 Kt-B3	K-B2	76 B-Kt3	R-Kt8
		77 R-B4 ch	K-K6
		78 R-B8	Kt-K2
		79 P-R6	Resigns

Dr Nyerere fails to halt Zambian border move

By Lawrence Pintak
Lusaka, Oct 8

The decision by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to reopen his country's border with Rhodesia has caused a crisis in relations with neighbouring Tanzania.

Virtually all of Zambia's external trade had moved through the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam, and that country now stands to lose a fortune as a result of the rerouting of much of the cargo through ports in Mozambique and South Africa.

An angry President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania accompanied by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, flew here late yesterday to try to convince Dr Kaunda to change his mind. Dr Nyerere returned to his capital with the Zambian leader's flat refusal.

After watching tens of thousands of tonnes of their goods pile up on the docks at Dar es Salaam as a result of rampant inefficiency, the Zambians do not want to hear excuses or promises.

There are between 80,000 and 100,000 tonnes of Zambian goods jamming the port, while another 100,000 tonnes of copper—Zambia's main export—are stuck at the docks or somewhere along the equally inefficient Tazara railway, which links Zambia to the sea.

The fact that Tanzania has economically benefited from the continued war in Rhodesia has long been a sore point in Africa.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the joint leader of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, alleged in an interview last month that Dr Nyerere had actively sought to maintain Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, in power in order to continue to profit from Zambian trade.

Congressman found guilty

Washington, Oct 8.—Congressman Charles Diggs of Michigan, a Democrat, was found guilty yesterday on 29 counts of mail fraud and taking "kickbacks" from his staff.

The Justice Department had charged Mr Diggs, aged 56, with illegally diverting more than $60,000 (about £30,400) from the salaries of his congressional staff to pay for his own bills. No date was set for sentencing. Mr Diggs, a senior member of the House foreign relations committee, could receive up to five years in prison on each count. He was released without bail.

Mr Diggs has represented a predominantly black district in Detroit for 24 years and was favoured for reelection.

Name chosen for test-tube baby

Calcutta, Oct 8.—The world's second test-tube baby has been named Durga after the Hindu goddess who slew a buffalo-demon, her grandfather said today.

Mr Purshottam Agarwal said that six-day-old Durga was progressing well in hospital and was being breast-fed.—Reuter

Israel names its peace talks team

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 8

In a surprise move, the Israeli Cabinet in Jerusalem today designated the seven members of the ministerial security committee as its representatives to the Israel-Egyptian peace negotiations due to open in Washington on Thursday.

But Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister, who is already in the United States, will for the present be joined only by Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, who is leaving tomorrow.

The Cabinet empowered Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to add other members to the delegation "as the need arises".

The ministerial committee includes representatives of all factions in the governing coalition. Professor Yigael Yadin, the Deputy Prime minister, who presided in the absence of Mr Begin, said the ministers will receive reports from Washington and will meet frequently.

The arrangement, worked out on Friday in Mr Begin's home and presented to the Cabinet by Professor Yadin, was apparently designed to appease ministers who did not attend the Camp David talks and complained later that the framework for the peace accord negotiated there was presented for Cabinet approval after Mr Begin had in effect accepted it.

Professor Yadin noted that the situation will now be different, with Mr Begin remaining in Jerusalem.

Broeders venture into daylight

South Africa's secret

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, Oct 8

For the first time in its 60-year history the Broederbond, probably the most powerful and certainly the most secretive organization in South Africa, is to reveal itself to the public gaze. In a statement issued this week the organization's chairman, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, who is also rector of the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, announced the forthcoming publication of an official history of the Broederbond's first 50 years.

Such a move by an organization which is even more secretive about its activities than the security police is quite unprecedented. It is almost akin to Whitehall inviting the public to scrutinize the way the British Government governs.

The Broederbond (which mean association of brothers) is an elite society whose 11,980 members include leading Afrikaners from every walk of life. Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, is a member and so is every member of his cabinet except two—Senator Owen Horwood, the Finance Minister, who is an English-speaker, and Mr Marias Steyn, the Minister of Coloured Affairs.

Most of the 175 members of the National Party caucus are Broeders, as are the vice-chancellors of all the Afrikaans universities, the heads of most Afrikaans schools and a large number of ministers in the Dutch Reformed Church. General Magnus Malan, the head of defence forces, belongs to the organization. So do the heads of the state radio and television system, the Iron and Steel Corporation, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Department of National Security and the administrators of South Africa's four provinces.

The influence of the Broederbond on white politics is enormous. The Government heeds the organization's advice before embarking on any new shift in policy. In turn the organization—through its strategically diversified membership—makes sure this policy is understood and followed by the nation's two million Afrikaners. The Broederbond is the cement which hold the main cornerstones of Afrikanerdom together—the National Party, the church, Christian national education—as well as promoting the use of the Afrikaans language.

Newspapers here have suggested that the decision to publish an authorized (and probably carefully screened) history is connected with the forthcoming publication of a "pretty damning" book on the organization by two journalists. Some of their revelations about the power of the Broederbond have already appeared in a Sunday newspaper.

Beirut Christians maintain morale

Continued from page 1

if for little else, the remaining families in East Beirut are grateful.

They could be seen this morning, pale and tired, standing at the doors of their homes for the first time in seven days. Many have come up from their shelters and bunkers only to discover that the upper floors of their houses have collapsed under the shellfire.

The damage, however, is not as bad as the Christian radio has claimed, several streets have been left virtually untouched by the shelling and the Red Cross have privately expressed doubts about the alleged death toll.

The Christian political leadership now puts the figure at around 900 in one week, and, the local police authority—for unbelievable though it may seem, East Beirut still possesses its legal and regular government-appointed gendarmerie—says that 1,300 have died. Medical officials suggest that 600 is a more accurate figure.

There is still food in East Beirut; several Phalangist gunmen could be seen wandering through the streets this morning carrying plastic bags full of fresh bread. And the militias themselves have an astonishingly high morale.

In the basement of a church in Ashrafiye we found a militia headquarters complete with ammunition, stores, food supplies and a VHF radio where two dour-looking men and a pretty girl operated a console of telephone and radio lines.

Several young men in combat trousers were asleep in the seats of what had once been a cinema. Their rifles, each with a portrait of the Virgin Mary glued to the butt, lay beside them.

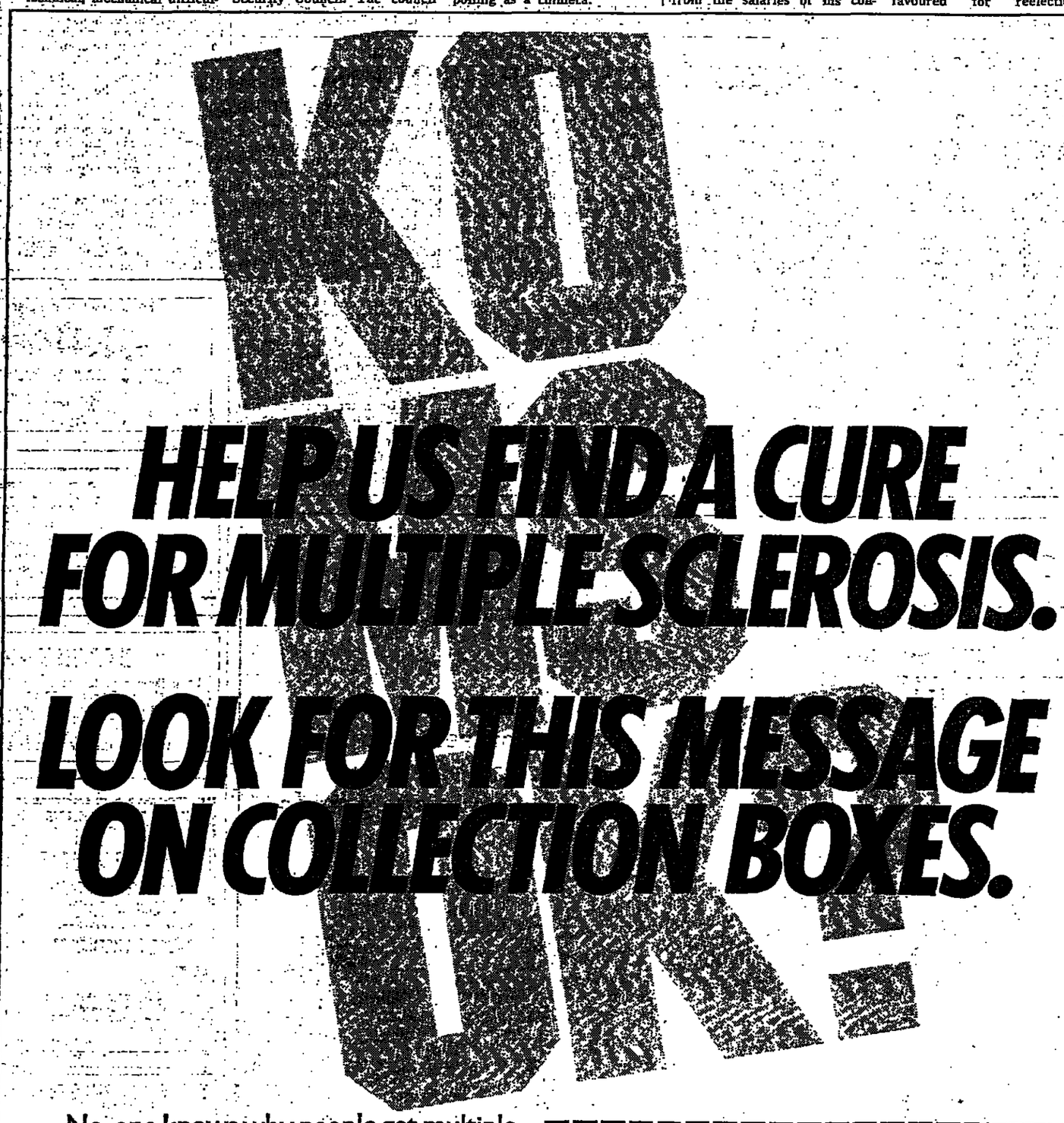
One of their officers, a well-educated, intelligent man of around 40, who did not fit the gangland image which the Syrians have used to portray their enemies, coolly stated his disinterest in President Sarkis of the Lebanon. "He is just working for the Syrians now", he said. "We are not interested in any solution that Assad (the President of Syria) and Sarkis dream up. This is my country and I want the Syrians out. I would like to see them all die."

The Phalangist radio was this morning predicting rather mischievously that President Assad would soon withdraw his army from Lebanon. This hypothesis, if it turned out to be true, would once again place the Lebanese at the tender mercies of their various private armies. It would also threaten the Palestinians, as Mr Yessir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is obviously well aware.

Speaking to Palestinians in Doha this weekend, Mr Arafat claimed that there would be a "bloodbath" if the Syrians left Lebanon. This is an argument he will almost certainly repeat when he attends the Baghdad summit on November 1.

Damascus talks: Presidents Sarkis of Lebanon and President Assad of Syria were discussing all important issues, including national reconciliation in Lebanon as well as Mr Sarkis's plans for a new Government and security measures to prevent a renewal of the fighting, according to a Government source quoted by the English-language newspaper *Ike* today.

President Assad also had talks with Mr Arafat today on the Lebanese crisis, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported.—Reuter.



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THERE IS STILL NO CURE FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS.

OVERSEAS

Shah faces a double challenge as riots and strikes continue

From Tony Allaway
Teheran, Oct 8

Rioting broke out again in Iranian towns today and a wave of strikes over pay and benefits continued in a two-pronged challenge to the Government.

Security forces in Amol, on the Caspian coast, have appealed to the Government to declare martial law there following three days of clashes. At least two deaths were reported as police and troops fired on rioters. Two banks and a police van were set on fire and a hotel was attacked with fire bombs.

Another death was reported yesterday in the nearby Caspian town of Babol. Several banks and cinemas were set on fire.

In Teheran, hundreds of student clashed with police at the entrance to Teheran University, opened for a new academic year by the Shah yesterday, and outside two schools in central Teheran. Security forces opened fire and unconfirmed reports said one student was killed.

Students in at least five provincial universities boycotted lectures and demanded the release of political prisoners and freedom of assembly while pupils at schools throughout the country continued a boycott of classes begun yesterday.

Many civil servants who held a national strike yesterday continued their action today. State radio and television stations drastically cut and rescheduled programmes when most staff refused to work. The Ministries of Information, Culture, Justice, Power and Housing were also affected.

Postal and railway workers were also idle, although sources said police clubbed train drivers who refused to man their engines. Nurses and technicians at government hospitals are still on strike and there were reports that textile workers were also refusing to work.

The strikes have continued even though the government has shown its willingness to meet the strikers' pay demands, supporting the view that the stoppages are another tactic being used by the religious and political opposition to increase pressure on the Government.

Already the problem of how the Government, already landed with a planned Budget deficit of £800m is going to finance the promised pay increases has surfaced. Newspapers today said it had decided there was no alternative but to cut into the military budget.

Sources said one project that might go by the board was the Iranian plan to buy seven advanced warning and control system (Awacs) aircraft from the United States. The deal aroused controversy in Washington before it was finally approved by Congress.

Newspapers said the Government axe would also fall on the country's nuclear power programme, which has already aroused much behind the scenes opposition in government circles. Some officials regard it as extravagant.

Today's reports said four nuclear plants already under construction by French and West German consortiums would go ahead. But plans to buy four more from France, four from West Germany and eight from the United States would be scrapped.

The newspapers said amendments to the Budget to suspend these and other long-range development plans would be submitted to Parliament in the next few weeks.

The Government was meanwhile handed another headache today when Mr Nasrollah Moidehi, the Health Minister, resigned. The resignation was reported to have followed differences of opinion with Mr Manouchehr Azmoun, Minister of State, who criticized Mr Mojdehi for some of his provincial appointments, which sources said included Jews. Mr Mojdehi also protested that he was refused a Government aircraft to fly ministry delegates to a conference in Bahrain.

Yesterday the Government reported the resignation of Lieutenant-General Nematollah Nassiri as Ambassador to Pakistan. General Nassiri was dismissed as head of the Savak secret police earlier this year

Attempt to 'provoke violence in Pakistan'

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Oct 8

Air Marshal Asghar Khan, the president of the Tehrike Istiqlal party, today complained that a large number of his party's members had been arrested in recent days in various provinces indicating a Government attempt to create conditions that would justify an indefinite postponement of elections.

The Air Marshal's allegation is similar to the one that the Pakistan People's Party of Mr Zulfikar Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, has been making. The People's Party, most of whose leaders are detained, accuses the Government of trying to provoke the people into violent reaction so that the election could be put off.

The Air Marshal, in a statement, urged Tehrike Istiqlal members to stay calm

Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, the chief counsel for Mr Bhutto, today presented to the Supreme Court a photocopy of a letter allegedly written by the investigating officer and recommending the appointment to the federal security force of a brother of Mr Rana Iftikhar, one of the four former security officers condemned to death in connexion with Mr Bhutto's plan to kill a political opponent in November, 1974.

The letter said that Mr Iftikhar's brother should be appointed in appreciation of the accused having stood by his confession.

Mr Bakhtiar sought to prove that the confession of Mr Rana Iftikhar was not reliable.

Karachi, Oct 8.—The Pakistan Government tonight announced the release of journalists, printers and others arrested during the past 12 weeks for taking part in demonstrations and protest hunger strikes here against the Government's press policies.

The release of protesters came in the wake of an agreement between journalists and printers' representatives and Government officials after secret negotiations. — Agence France-Presse.

Blind workers may lose jobs over Polish protest

From Sue Masterman
Vienna, Oct 8

Four blind workers at a co-operative in Lublin, in Poland, are threatened with dismissal after 60 of the about 600 blind or partially sighted labourers protested against anti-religious censorship of their radio programmes and communications.

In a petition of September 7, which they sent to state organizations for the blind, to the Polish Radio and Television, and to Roman Catholic publications, they complained that they had not been allowed to listen over the factory radio to a broadcast, commemorating Father Maksymilian Kolbe, the Polish patriot and priest who was poisoned by the Nazis in Auschwitz during the war and was beatified in 1971.

They complained of "a brutal reaction" by the local Communist Party first secretary, Mr Longin Antosik, and by the vice-president of their cooperative, Mr Marian Ostojewski, and claimed their rights under the constitution to have access to radio programmes and Roman Catholic publications.

"This is not the first time", they said in their protest, "that the negligible atheist minority has claimed the right, through administrative channeeds to try to eliminate values which are strange to them".

In fact, the blind workers have been complaining for some time against what they consider as double censorship in that Roman Catholic publications, which have already been censored, are not allowed to be read over the factory's inter-communications system, and radio broadcasts of a religious nature are banned from transmission to the workers during working hours.

As a result of the protest, four of the blind signatories have been threatened with dismissal. None will be able to find other employment in Lublin.

Although prevented by the censor from publishing or broadcasting news about the protest, Roman Catholic circles in Warsaw and Lublin have declared support for the blind protesters.

Prisoners of conscience



Congo: Pascal Lissouba

By Clifford Longley

A man convicted of a charge involving violence can still be considered a prisoner of conscience if the evidence is strong enough that his conviction was unfair, and that the government in question sought any means available to remove him from the scene. Such a relatively rare case appears to be that of Professor Pascal Lissouba, a former Prime Minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

His trial on an allegation of having been concerned in the assassination of President Ngouabi appears to have been a mere formality. He was given no opportunity to defend himself, was denied any appeal, and the court heard no significant evidence of his complicity. He was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labour. Conditions in his prison, at Quesso in northern Congo, are known to be harsh. He is denied visits from relatives, and refused treatment for a kidney disease and hypertension.

Professor Lissouba, who is 47, is a noted geneticist. In December 1963, he became Prime Minister under President Massamba Debat, and resigned in 1966 after a difference of opinion. He held a variety of Cabinet positions until 1969, and at various times he was detained by the security forces for questioning during a turbulent period in the Congo's history. He then retired from political life and later became Professor of Cellular Biology at Brazzaville University. He was Dean of Faculty in 1973.

In 1976, during a national strike, he was placed under house arrest and deprived of his university post. Later freed, he was able to continue his research with the aid of a foreign grant, but prohibited from leaving the country. He was arrested again after the assassination of the president.

Diamond broker was murdered by two Israelis

New York, Oct 8.—Two Israeli diamond cutters have been found guilty of the murder of a diamond broker in the Manhattan district known as "Diamond Row".

A jury of nine men and three women deliberated for two days before returning guilty verdicts on Mr Shlomo Tal, aged 31, and Mr Pini Balabin, aged 29, for the death of Mr Pinchos Jaroslawicz, who was found strangled in Mr Tal's office last year.

Mr Jaroslawicz was carrying 100 diamonds, worth an estimated $750,000 (about £380,000) and $2,500 in cash when he was reported missing and feared dead. During the trial the prosecution described the killing as a planned execution. The murder and robbery led to the discovery of other killings connected with "Diamond Row".—Reuter.

Eldest son of Emperor Bokassa expelled

Paris, Oct 8.—The eldest son of Emperor Bokassa, of the Central African Empire, was quoted today as saying that he and his family had been expelled from their country on his father's orders.

Prince Georges Bokassa said in an interview with the French newspaper *Journal du Dimanche* that he, his wife and their two children were arrested by soldiers in September on the eve of a visit to France by his father.

The prince, who at 28 is the eldest of the emperor's 30 children, said the soldiers had searched the house where they were staying for compromising documents.

They were held under house arrest for 17 days before being put on an airliner to Paris. While held under house arrest, they had not been given much to eat or been able to treat their sick child, he said.

Prince Georges said he did not know why he had been expelled. But he said he had been granted a licence to collect and sell ivory in the Central African Empire and this had worried his father who holds a monopoly on ivory trading there.

The prince, who has lived in Paris for the last three years and paid only occasional visits home, said he would probably be forced to demand political asylum in France.—Reuter.

Labour returns

Sydney, Oct 8.—The Labour Government of the Australian state of New South Wales was returned to power in an election yesterday with an increased majority. Mr Peter Coleman, the Opposition leader, was among Liberal Party members who lost their seats.

Cholera kills 200 in Bengal flood-hit area

Calcutta, Oct 8.—The West Bengal Government made an urgent appeal today for anti-cholera vaccine to fight the epidemic that has killed more than 200 people in the state.

The flood situation remained grave. "In certain districts, the situation has worsened and several areas are still under 10 to 15ft of water and are inaccessible", officials said.

A West Bengal Health Ministry official said an estimated 200 people have died of cholera and thousands were affected by the disease.

"The flood situation in two districts, Howrah and Midnapore, has worsened", according to an Agriculture Ministry official.—UPI.

British aid: The charity Help the Aged has sent £10,000 to assist elderly victims of the West Bengal floods.

Dr Jagan fears dangers of fascism

By Peter Strafford

There is now a period of "revolutionary upsurge" in Guyana, according to Dr Cheddi Jagan, the leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), the main Opposition party. Members of the two main races, those of Indian and those of African descent, are finding that they have the same class interest to defend, and are sinking their differences.

These confident comments by Dr Jagan, made in an interview during a recent visit to London, show that he has lost none of his resilience as a result of the setbacks of the past few years. He still maintains his basically Marxist approach to politics, and he believes that class interests take precedence over those of race, even in Guyana.

Today, faced by the tight grip on power by Mr Forbes Burnham, the Prime Minister, he has a double strategy. He is calling for the formation of a coalition government between the PPP, which is primarily Indian, and Mr Burnham's People's National Congress (PNC), primarily African; and failing that, he is trying to attract to his banner the underprivileged of all races.

If Mr Burnham is the socialist he claims to be, Dr Jagan says, he should welcome the proposal for the union of progressive forces in Guyana in a "broad based national patriotic front government". If he does not, and continues to hold on to power by force, there is a danger that Guyana will turn fascist, like other countries in South America.

There was a time when Dr Jagan was regarded by many, particularly in the Central Intelligence Agency, as a dangerously leftist element in the Caribbean. Efforts were made by Britain, at American prompting, to ensure that it should be Mr Burnham, and not Dr Jagan, who was Prime Minister when Guyana became independent in 1966.

Mr Burnham is still Prime Minister, after two elections and a referendum that are generally regarded as having been rigged. Over the years he has confounded his original supporters by adopting a Marxist stance himself, both internally and externally, and he has kept Dr Jagan and the PPP out in the cold with his increasingly repressive system of government.

In his reaction to all this, Dr Jagan is disarmingly modest. He acknowledges that many of Mr Burnham's policies, such as the nationalization of large foreign concerns and an "anti-imperialist" stand abroad, have been in line with his own thinking.

But Dr Jagan considers that Mr Burnham stopped moving towards socialism in 1976 as a result of the internal economic crisis in Guyana, and that he is now being propped up by the United States and Britain.

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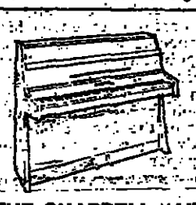
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هكذا من الأصل

The PIANO IN CONCERT

—an alphabetical appraisal

A

Action signifies the means
By which the maker's skill is crowned,
The complicated in-betweens
That motivate the wanted sound.
Enigmatic, finely-made,
Like art in modern sculptured wire;
The prelude to the serenade,
The silent smoke before the fire.
Challen, Broadwood, each equate
With honour in an ancient name
That craftsmanship must first create
Perfection in an iron frame.
Music held on pinioned wings
Where sinewed threads support the whole;
Keyboard, lever, hammer, strings,
The skeleton behind the soul.

B

Bösendorfer, Concert Grand
A truly magnificent import,
A repast for the mind,
And superbly designed,
But it's really and honestly hardly the kind
That a man in the grip of a whim bought.
Though the price is a blur
It might never occur
To the sensitive brain of a proud connoisseur
That this produce of Austria,
Larger and costlier,
Wouldn't fit into his flat –
And there isn't a thing more annoying than that
Which could make his expostulate crosslier.

C

Chopin wrote at passion's urging
Watching publishers converging
Silent and entranced
That all his stuff ran free of words,
Encompassing the flight of birds
While heaven danced.
They saw he never lost his cool,
For Fréderic was no-one's fool,
But no one's,
And heard him bringing lumps to throats
By generating rapid notes
Or slow ones.
And still today the magic flows
In glittering arpeggios
With little lost,
As amateurs can taste delight
On August Förster, Rogers, Knight
At middle cost.
And there one confidently sits
Exulting in those twiddly bits
For either hand,
And marvels with each octave spanned
How such a man could ever stand
George Sand.

D

Da capo means less elbow-grease
Is needed for the writer's pen,
That having played his wretched piece
You've got to do it all again;
A kind of second chance to cull
The bud in which the work is nipped,
An apt recourse though rather dull
To save a lot of manuscript.
And yet a much repeated phrase
May not implacably deter
If at the hands of one who plays
A richly-sounding Fuchs & Mölter
It lessens even rock-n'-roll
For people on the floor below
Where fine mechanical control
Can make it pianissimo.

E

Encores encourage the solo performer
To save up his best for the end,
And he knows the applause will be one degree warmer
If loudly begun by a friend.
So there's wisdom in dragging the family pool
For a tough indestructable plant,
And a good deal to gain is he follows the rule:
If you can't bring a friend, bring an aunt.
Now, it's all very fine if the public applauds
In a sudden hysterical burst,
And he might be a dab at diminishing chords
But the choice of piano comes first.
A Danemann perhaps or a Weimar would suit
If he matches their obvious splendour,
For unless a musician succeeds by repute
His position is open to tender.
And draughts and acoustics and like handicappers
May hinder the way to the top,
For even an aunt will be gone like the clappers
If nobody bothers to stop.

F

Feurich makes piano sense
At not too prodigal expense
For those it has befriended;
A modest light that tends to glow
With little *braggadocio*
Exactly as intended.
It is the models such as these,
Epitomizing middle Cs,
That most attract the masses
And make it stick with honeyed ease
Like honey pots to honey bees
Or children to molasses.
Geyer, Humfeld, Rönish too
Provide with lesser cost in view
A pianist's *bon marché*,
And sometimes as the twig is bent
Proliferate by accident
A second Liberace.

Verses by Alan Reeve-Jones

G

Grand pianos, sombre in repose,
Have purpose far beyond a grace of line
Which speaks their elegance;
More a right
Conceived of latent artistry
To measure silence by neglect,
Themselves immutable,
That each contains a sleeping harp
Recumbent in the frame.
But then to wakefulness,
The balm of some great master's touch
Where heart and keyboard shape the course
Of destined sound.
In fullness now, the ultimate achieved,
Combining with a Steinway in the auras of mystique.

H

Haydn wrote piano works
With lots of witty quips and quirks
For money or for barter,
But couldn't do it if he dined
On fricassee of bacon rind
Or half a chipolata,
So taking manuscript in hand
He pulled himself together and
Invented the Sonata,
And somehow in no time at all
His room was full from wall to wall
With royalties pro rata.
This might have kept him off the ground
If, silly ass, he hadn't found
A new inamorata,
A girl with quite an appetite
Who kept him dithering all night
With errors and errata,
So with a deprecating cough
His publishers just wrote him off
As *non persona grata*;
But in these days of tranquil dawns
A writer stuffed with curried prawns
Obeys his *alma mater*
And does his best composing on
A Kemble or a Hopkinson –
Which seems a good deal smarter.

I

Ibach, a beauty that comes from West Germany
Dazzles the wondering guest,
But closer inquiry has failed to confirm any
Cannier way to invest,
For such a possession
Creates the impression
Of having impeccable taste
Which, always providing with sensible hindsight
The room where it's put isn't full of *gemeinheit*,
Is not altogether misplaced.
A piano like this would look splendid amid
The surrounds of an Officers' Mess,
While the photographs placed on the top of the lid
Add a delicate touch of *finesse*
And it offers a further reward to remark,
When the drooling admirers have flown,
That the instrument left in the gathering dark
Has a special *panache* of its own.

J

Jazz grew up
In Basin Street
With the syncopated rhythm of a left-hand beat
And a brand new big time business called the blues;
Born to freedom,
Born to dance,
A far too generous gift to chance
For anyone like Scott Joplin to refuse.
Hymnbook phrases,
Country styles,
Imported from the British Isles
With overtones of native New Orleans;
A cult that soon became the rage
Had taught a more enlightened age
What downtown ragtime rhythm really means.
Jazz grew up
Demanding more
Than a honky-tonk joanna on a bar-room floor
Till a sawdust claptrap trend was brought to heel;
So now today
The ghost is laid
As through the wideawake music trade
The topline lowbrow Bentley is ideal.
Not too cheap
And not too dear,
A blessing to the waiting ear
And all the time a pleasure to the eye;
A fully comprehensive range
And in addition, for a change,
As British as a steak-and-kidney pie.

K

Keyboard control
Is the purpose of practice,
The triumph of torrid technique,
A rollicking romp
Through a tricky toccata
Betraying the tongue in the cheek;
But a firework display
When the fuse is alight
Has a tail with a critical sting,
Like the lesson that lingers
When blistering fingers
Have finished the "Rustle of Spring."
A better recourse
Is to study the tone
Of the instrument playing the piece
And end on a note
Of accustomed acclaim
With an audience bellowing "Bis!"
The maestro exponent
Instinctively knows
Where the secrets of timbre belong,
And conjures to life
The aesthetics of sound
Which the Chappell translates into song.

L

Liszt had a gift of immense virtuosity
Frequently running amuck,
The pleasing result of a youthful precocity
Latterly larded with luck.
His talent created a welcome oasis
That caused his supporters to rave
In upper-class phrases emblazoned with praises
At every performance he gave.
The *verve* he employed was considered so vital
And dripping with *espièglerie*
That ladies of title who liked his recital
Incessantly asked him to tea.
But he usually conquered by sheer pianistics
With nobody holding him back,
As he treated the score as a form of ballistics
For planning a major attack.
The debris surrounding the stool he bestrided
Had all the excess of a blitz,
For the moment he played on the piano provided
He brilliantly bashed it to bits.
But a technical flaw is too much to ignore.
When a weakness alarmingly shows,
And the pity remains that his time was before
The infallible Marshall & Rose.

M

Mendelssohn wrote to enormous acclaim
In pursuing a popular path
With such iron control that his Songs Without Words
Were exclusively hummed in the bath.
But a lot of his work for domestic piano
Still plays on our musical juices,
Especially if borne on the sensuous sound
That today's Gerh. Steinberg produces.
(Oh, that first name above is curtailed to a dot,
Which might strike the inquirer as quaint,
But it's only because it looks neater and not
That the makers ran out of gold paint.)
So renderings coaxed from this versatile keyboard
Have no quite acceptable equal,
As fingers that flutter from stave to stave
Offer more satisfaction than Fingal's Cave
Being hoarsely intoned by a seagull.

N

Nocturnes have an oily compelling allure
That capriciously quickens the pulses,
With motives behind them as grossly impure
As the sicklier Viennese *valses*.
The langour instilled is completely effective.
When put to emotional use
And succeeds in attaining its final objective
Concerning the urge to seduce.
You begin by inviting her round to your hovel
And thrusting her down on the sofa
With drinks to dissuade her from reading a novel
Or ringing the bell for the chauffeur.
You then play the music precisely as taught,
While exuding voluptuous looks,
And rejoice that the excellent Berry you bought
Wasn't nearly as dear as it looks.
The piano inspires a surrendering mood
She may later have cause to regret,
So allowing a note of command to intrude
You discreetly suggest a duet.

O

Offenbach flew to the top of the list
Of the popular music precursors,
Though frayed by the fetters
Endemic to debtors
Who seldom become reimbursers,
And failed to foresee the financial effect
Of a money-begrudging composer elect
On his furious female rehearsers
As like all trend-setters
And trouble begetters
His desk was so crowded with threatening letters
The light operettas
He wrote for his betters
Were thrown out of court by his worsers.
But piano selections can fly like a bird
Given careful attention to windspeed,
And tunes to the air
Of *Orfée aux Enfers*
Sound remarkably good on a Brinsmead.
It won't come amiss
That a model like this
Is a keen imperfection-exposer
And pins to the mast
Any ghost from the past
Where the piano outplays the composer.

P

Pedals on pianos were early improvements
Of which the inventor was proud,
As the one on the left made the music go soft
And the one on the right made it loud.
The addition, what's more, was a boon to the player
And made his performance complete,
For it told him at last while his hands were engaged
What in hell he should do with his feet.
It didn't give much satisfaction to Bach
As it caught him a trifle off-guard
When he pounded the pedals one night at a party
And rode the thing out in the yard;
But pianos get better as time goes by
With sonority there on request
And the pedals built into the fine Brødr Jorgensen
Amply embellish the best.

Q

Quavers and crotchets are cryptic insignia,
Rather like blots but inscrutably squigglier,
Marking the notes on the score;
And a student who skips the anterior lecture
Is lost in a limbo of dreary conjecture
On what all this dotting is for.
But if he aspires to attempt for a starter
A bash at a Beethoven B-flat sonata
It's likely to blight his career,
Although reading at sight has an opposite end which is
Stripping the skin off his aural appendages
Trying to play it by ear.
So you scholars and others of such inclination
Should study the symbols of music notation
And practise like mad on the sly,
For immaculate form
In excess of the norm
Could mean taking the rest of the planet by storm
On a grandly impressive Kawai.

R

Rachmaninoff wallowed
In bleak despair
On the verge of acute distress,
Like a bulldog expecting a chocolate éclair
And handed a spoonful of nutmeg.
His doldrums erupted
At dead of night
And never grew any the less,
Which quite understandably forced him to write
His Prelude in C-sharp Minor.
The work has a puissance
One cannot ignore
In arousing a feeling of dread,
And calls for a piano as rich in *rapport*
As the Hoffmann, indeed, or the Schiedmayer.
These both have a calibre,
Common to each,
For making the music resound,
And level their cost within reasonable reach
Of the modestly-placed *dilettante*.
And as for Rachmaninoff,
After a bit,
His spirits came back with a bound,
And his visiting guru was quick to admit
It was only a storm in an egg-cup.

S

Strings repose
Comatose
The final haunting cadence goes
Encapsulated vibrant in the frame.
Time collects
Ill effects,
A passing spider genuflects
Before the maker's dust-enshrouded name.
Not a sound
Pleasure-bound,
You can't delight the neighbours round
A piece of tissue-paper and a comb.
Not an echo left to say
That once upon a yesterday
A piano in the parlour made a home.
Now at last
The time is past
When shades of night were falling fast,
And piano-playing flourishes again,
Encouraged by the Zimmermann
The Herrmann and the Steinmann
To accord with economic regimen.

T

Tchaikovsky had flair
And an interesting stare
And a rather nice way of arranging his hair
In a bun at the back of the neck,
Which although quite appealing
Evolved from a feeling
His mother omitted to check.
But then his frustration
Became a vocation
As nature provided a vast compensation
And proved he was good at romance
When his Nutcracker Suite
Swept the men off their feet
And the girls off the seat of their pants.
His music obeys
Any piano that plays
But the one singled out most deserving of praise
Is a grand in advance of the rest,
So forget the expense
When the need is intense
As the Blüthner lays claim to the best.

U

Upright pianos are models of probity
As their description implies:
Ethical, honest, and second to nobody
Save in the matter of size.
The Eavestaff exudes an impression of virtue
Without modulating its grip,
While the Kastner, the Cramer, the Barratt & Robinson
Laugh at the stiff upper lip.
The spirit of jollity crying for clamour
Should not be enclosed in a clamp,
Nor an instrument bought for the purpose of pleasure
Be coldly forbidden to vamp.
But a person who prides in a prudish approach
Is as pure as the piano he owns is,
And never surrenders the slightest advantage
That means keeping up with the Joneses.
His system in seeking a spotless selection
Is more observation than knack,
For the upright is found in an upright position,
The grand always flat on its back.

V

Variations on themes by existing composers,
Like sympathy offered by mortgage-foreclosers,
Is glibly distorting the truth,
For music too good to abuse or abridge
Should be safe as a landlady locked in the fridge
Or a boxer embalmed in his booth.
Arrangers grew livid from bearing the brunt
Where Debussy's *Etudes* written down back-to-front
Couldn't possibly sound any phonier;
But changes like these needn't sully the keys
While original music continues to please
On an Eisenberg or an Estonia.
So kindly remember, on starting to play,
The performer avoids any vulgar affray
As his part is a plain sentimental one,
That in who wrote the piece and in what sort of way
The piano is always a gentleman.

W

Waltzes began in romantic Vienna,
The city of sausage and song,
A joyous Gehenna of overdressed ladies
Who seldom stayed like it for long.
Eating and drinking, and what you were thinking,
Came under the baton of Strauss,
Which seemed rather hard while the poor of the parish
Were dolefully roasting a mouse.
But the music remains as politely exotic
And sprightly as ever before
When we play it today on the bright Otto Bach
And the equally jolly Schmidt Flohr.

X

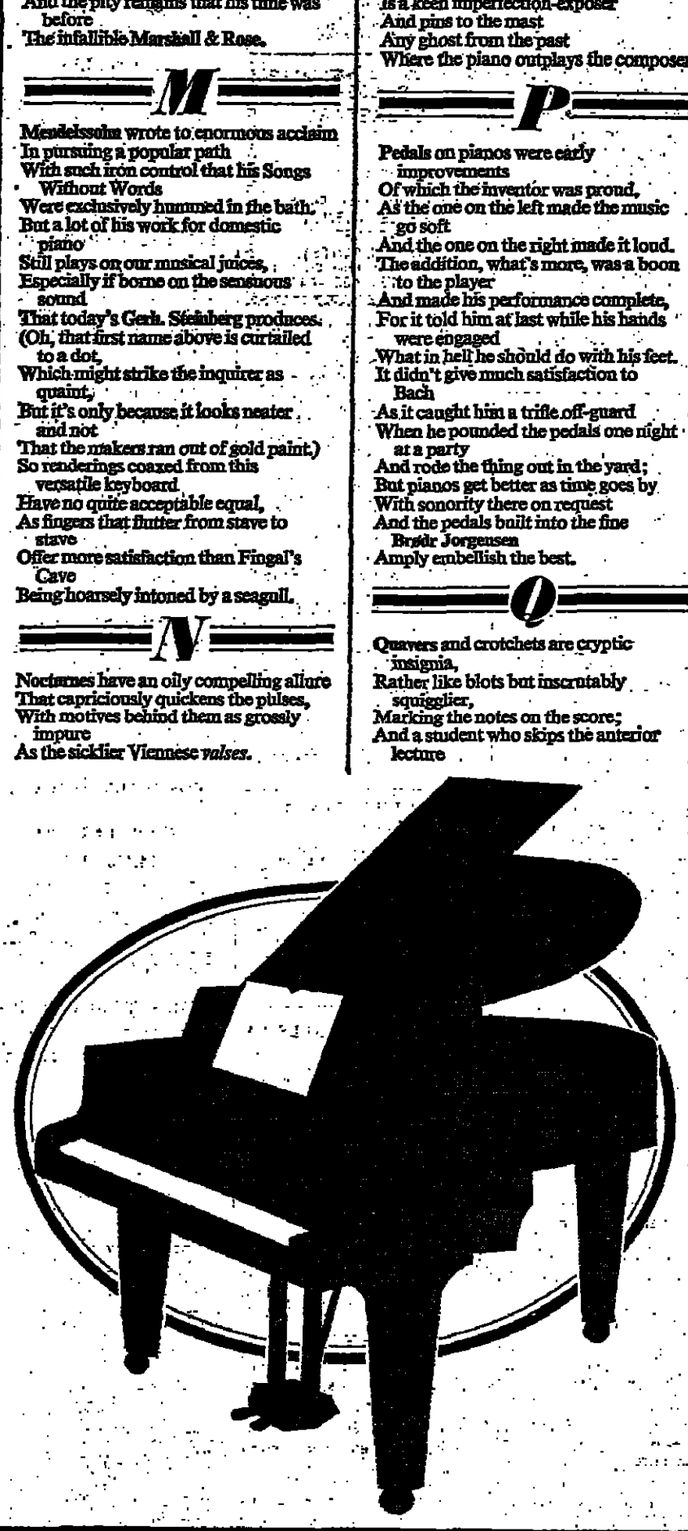
Xenakis emerges triumphant
After months of laborious checks
As the only composer known to man
Whose name begins with an X.
His genius works by computer
Through filling in figures at random
And the final result of his urge to equate
Isn't quite *quod erat demonstrandum*.
But pianos have qualities secret from science,
And music is more than a symbol,
So people perform his abstruse propositions,
And luckily others by better musicians,
In total content on a Kimball.

Y

Yamaha ranks ultra-high
And comes a bit expensive,
Enough to make the shrill *Banzai!*
Expressing your desire to buy
A trifle apprehensive.
But once you've made the great advance,
Your tie askew, your eye askance,
You'll treasure what you've chosen
And find you cannot wait to try
A shot at Madame Butterfly
Unless, of course, by some mischance
Your tiny hand is frozen.

Z

Zender comes through
With retrenchment in view
As a very nice piano indeed,
And consigns to the past
That whatever comes last
Isn't perfectly fitted to lead –
And it ends this illogical,
Plainly unpractical, non-philosophical,
Over-theatrical, often apocryphal,
Dimly didactical, odd alphabetical screed.



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Capable secretary with PA experience needed by pleasant manager of international firm close to Oxford Street. Really nice post, 9.30 start. Miss Berry ACME Appointments (Agy), 146 Oxford Street (by New Oxford Walk)
01-636 9193

MUSICAL PRESS P.A.

How would you like to assist the Publicity Director of this Major International Recording Co.? It's the sort of job that will keep you busy from morning till night. Secretarial skills are needed but only for occasional use. £4,100 plus free tickets and other company perks.

TV EYE

A Major TV Station needs a versatile P.A. Secretary interested in the workings of television to assist one of their Production Heads. It's a responsible job which will involve co-ordination of production work and where someone with drive and ambition wont be held back. £4,000.

Pathfinders PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 MADDOX STREET, W1
629 3132

OIL

Top Secretary and Press Intelligence Researcher

We require a top efficient Secretary/P.A. with maximum inclination and dedication to help reorganising and thereafter be responsible for the Press Research and Distribution Unit. Excellent prospects.

Please telephone:
01-408 1885
(Mrs. G. Eaves)
for further details and appointment.

£4,000

An advertising company situated in EC4 require shorthand audio secretary to work for their Research Director plus two others. Must be organised and reliable as they spend a lot of time out of the office.

Reliance Executive Limited
140 Sloane St., S.W.1
01-730 8525
(Consultancy)

£4,500 p.a.

Chartered Accountants near Oxford Circus require a Senior Shorthand Typist/Secretary, capable of using initiative and able to supervise the smooth running of a General Office. Excellent working conditions, etc.

Please write:
Staff Partner.
Warner Bearman,
16 Wimpole Street,
London, W.1.

DIRECTOR LEVEL

Secretary/P.A.

required for international company, Fenchurch St. Must have plenty of initiative in addition to good secretarial skills. Age 24-30 only.

£4,300 neg. + perks.
Ring: Sue Oliver—
353 1476
MANTEC PERSONNEL SERVICES

CENTACOM

Hammersmith
£4,200

Secretary/assistant for managing director and one sales executive. Rusty shorthand will do, but sound office background. A very interesting job involving sales, publicity and admin. Beautiful offices and excellent staff benefits.

Full details Veronica Lapa
CENTACOM STAFF
937 6525

TRI-LINGUAL SEC. (NO S/H)

£5,000 + BENEFITS

Merchant Bank seek a first class P.A. who has the ability to liaise in French, German and English. Very varied duties with lots of administration. For further details contact

Mrs. Hart, 439 8011
Kingsland Personnel
(Recruitment...)

LA CREME DE LA CREME

HERMES

Experienced senior sales assistant required immediately. Salary negotiable. Please apply with references to Mrs. Armandys.

HERMES
155 New Bond Street
London W1Y 9PA
01-499 8856

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

£3,500+

A UK sales office based in E.C.1 requires a secretary for their Managing Director and Company Secretary. Good shorthand and typing essential. Friendly informal atmosphere and good working conditions. 4 weeks' holiday. Luncheon vouchers.

Apply in writing:
R. J. Harmer,
Company Secretary
Finnforests Ltd.,
Forest House,
2 Albemarle Way,
London, EC1V 4PS

£4,500 ★ TRAVEL SEC/PA ★

Join the interesting world of travel. Cope with passenger queries and problems. *Take care of your boss who's* a Director and is responsible for all overseas tours, villas and jet set holidays. You can really learn all about the Travel Business! 60% discount on hols. Age 20+. £4,000 (good skills a must).

Call Sandy Robinson on 637 9922
Prime Appointments
(Rec. Services).

INTO GUINESS...

Where the Consultants treat their office like a second home and their applicants like old friends—just two of the reasons why it's all so different! But don't let the informality fool you—they're the experts who'll help you to find the job most suited to your talents!

Coffee's ready—welcome
PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE
BROMPTON ROAD
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube station, Sloane Street exit)
589 8807/0010
THE Recruitment Consultants

BANKING OFFERS ALL £4,000

This American Banking Group, one of the world's international giants, have an opportunity for a secretary with a strong personality and good knowledge of *geography. This position involves* property negotiations on a world wide basis and making sure these deals go through without a hitch. Excellent benefits, mortgage facilities, subsidized restaurant, interest free loans, free BUPA and sports and social amenities. If you like organising and dealing with people and are seeking a career with prospects.

Call Sandy Robinson 637 9922 Prime Appointments (Rec. Services).

PARIS-LONDON ROME-NEW YORK £4,400-plus

Join the exciting world of an internationally famous Cosmetics House. Reasonable skills (shorthand and typing) are required but even more important is personality, grooming and experience. This opportunity involves exports marketing and promotion. You'll also be organizing travel and liaising with press. If variety, status and prospects are your key requirements, call:

Derek Last, 637 9922
Prime Appointments (Services)

IT'S STILL HAPPENING

More top P.A., Secretaries and other grades needed now. Top rates, stimulating assignments, and a cheque in the current week of course! —Welcome.

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE,
BROMPTON ROAD,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane St. exit)
01-589 8807/0010
The Recruitment Consultants

MEDICAL SECRETARY

West London Medical Centre requires Secretary to work in medical practice and with computer research. Good negotiable salary.

Phone: Doctor Hay,
01-385 7776

PUBLISHING

A varied job with scope for initiative. Secretary needed for U.K. Sales Manager U.S. Company in tiny W.1 office. Work also involves advertising and liaising with booksellers and academics. Must be prepared to work alone at times. Salary £3,000, negotiable. Phone 01-439 3485.

EXOTIC MOTOR CARS

Super efficient secretary P.A. preferably with interest in exotic motor cars. Ability to work on own initiative a necessity. Substantial remuneration for right applicant.

01-340 0929

LIVERPOOL ST. £4,500+

Experienced Secretary with P.A. background needed for M.D. of expanding City Trading group. Bonus and good benefits.

Call Mrs. Hayes, Acme Appointments (Agy.), 158 Bishopsgate (opp. Liv. St. Stn.) 01-247 9701

SECRETARIAL

GROW UP!

£4,000

This new company is expanding fast and you'll go to the top with them as senior PA. Assist as they set up new offices, train on telex, entertain clients. Later on, you'll travel around Europe, so with your secretarial skills and only a little experience, you'll get right into a career. Get started by phoning Sally on 828 8055.

ENTERPRISING PA/SEC

£4,700

Figure yourself into the advisory field as Sec/PA to this dignified financial director. *You will handle all* his appointments, diary, correspondence and a small amount of figure work. Sharpen your interests and develop your abilities in this field. Ring Carolyn now, on 828 8055.

COME FLY WITH ME

£4,500

I'm a very determined marketing *manager of one of* the largest companies in the world. With your excellent PA/Sec skills and your European languages, (especially French!) you're just the person I need to assist *me through my crazy days.* Come with me to exhibitions in Europe, and get to know the most fascinating cities in the world. There's total involvement when you call Carolyn on 828 8055.

TELLY TALK!

£3,600

With a little secretarial only, you'll get involved in the world of television. Review material between countries *on TV, arrange meetings* throughout the world, book hotels and learn about the excitement of the TV business. In this varied, exciting position, you'll get promoted, too, if TV is for you, 'phone Sally on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

MARKETING MAGNATE!

£5,000+

Your knowledge of marketing and export, your languages, your PA/Sec. (no shorthand) credentials and admin skills ensure that you're exactly the right person! Assist this kindly managing director in running his very busy export company—you'll definitely become someone of importance as soon as you call Carolyn on 828 8055.

PLAY IT BY EAR

£4,300

Demonstrate your marketing and PR panache as you run the show and provide total assistance to the MD. Organise, liaise and compile reports and market research studies. Arrange and attend *meetings* and generally make sure the days run smoothly. Just your secretarial background and your own extra special all round personality will ensure your success! Call Carolyn now, on 828 8055.

ONE OF THE 'BOYS'

£3,700

A sense of humour will assist you as you assist the Accounts Director with his advertising accounts and clients. PA responsibilities for his colleagues will involve a lot of client contact. Handle all his travel arrangements and correspondence and generally look after the boys when your boss is away. Advertising's the game and with your sec. skills you'll move right into this fascinating field. Open up your options, ring Nikki on 828 8055.

POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE

£4,200

Spend your days in luxury as Sec. PA to the very important Director to one of *England's* leading industrial holding companies. Take responsibility to liaise on an international scale and flourish in this splendid atmosphere. Be more than a secretary when you ring Carolyn on 828 8055.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055

PUBLISHING CAREERS

Are you on our books? We've dozens of really good openings in Publishing. Magazines, Newspapers, Literary and Theatrical Agencies. *Opportunities in Editorial, Foreign Rights,* Illustrations, Educational Books, Production, Promotions, Book Clubs, Children's Books, Medical, Coffee Table Specials!—Just about everything.

Good secretarial or typing skills are important with real keenness to be fully involved in the Publishing World. Salaries £3,000-£4,000 but for full details please ring.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
01-353 7696

Young Cosmetic Secretary

£3,800

Sec. P.A. to join W.1 international cosmetic company. You'll be encouraged to get involved, attending a week's training to gain full product knowledge, handle customer queries, help set up their frequent social events, etc. Excellent conditions including own office, subsidised dining room and free cosmetics. With good sec. skills and a flexible approach you can look forward to an excellent future.

Ring in the first instance,
M. B. Hart, 373 3437

Conservative PA FULHAM

Chairman of Company, also *Member of Parliament* for local constituency, requires a young P.A. secretary to assist him. Excellent shorthand typing skills. Luxury air conditioned office. Age 21+. 9.30 a.m. start. Salary £3,800 p.a.

Please ring Hilary Elliot on
789 8121
ALFRED MARKS
STAFF BUREAU

£5,000+ SECRETARY

For Managing Director, W.14. Must be well spoken and presentable. Also several Sec./PAs. West End. To £4,500.

For details phone Elizabeth
BELLE AGENCY
(STAFF CONSULTANTS),
4 Marylebone High St, W.1.
935 0731/405 4844

SALES EXECUTIVE TRAVEL/TWO FREE FLIGHTS

This top London based travel company needs your sales or previous travel business experience to become the sales executive for the London area. You'll be essentially promoting the industry to other tour operators and travel companies, involved in the P.R. side of this *fast moving* business and enjoying the many perks and promotion prospects offered. Even if you are a Secretary looking for something different call as they have other vacancies equally challenging. Sandra Gibbons, 221 5072.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

MEET SPORTING CELEBRITIES

This world-wide famous sports association that handles many of the top English players and will compete all over the world is looking for a Secretary for the Coach who handles all the training of the players. You will occasionally meet the celebrities when they are in London, making overseas arrangements for travel and many more fascinating aspects of this unusual position. Your shorthand skills are all you need. Interested? Then call Diana Cregan at 221 5072. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

"THE BEST JOB I EVER HAD..."

says the P.A. who used to handle this varied, responsible job assisting the general manager *of a luxury car showroom* near Lords. Its mostly the P.A. personnel and admin. functions (interviewing secretarial candidates), a tremendous amount of client entertaining—at least one client lunch a week. Adequate skills for up to £3,600, L.V.s, 4 weeks hols and car purchase scheme. Contact: Val Davies on 734 7186.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

HOTEL AND BANQUETING

Liaise with clients as you handle queries about menues, wine lists and conference facilities in this 5-star hotel. Coordinate meetings and use your secretarial skills to confirm bookings for wedding receptions, dinner dances and high-society functions. Hear more about the super perks (*including free meals and hotel discounts!*) by ringing Bina Sterling now on 222 0284.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY with mature outlook required by Walt Disney Productions, 68 Pall Mall, SW1 for busy head of European Sales Department. Hours 9.30-5.30. Friendly working conditions. Good salary. *Please telephone* 01-839 8010 X 17.

PUBLIC RELATIONS P.A./SEC. For M.D. of W1 consultancy, *super career opportunity,* plenty of contact with press and clients. High typing speeds essential, excellent salary. Telephone 01-734 3022.

P.R.—New venture. An extension of established W.1 organisation needs exceptional P.A. Sec., 25-35, to join executive setting it up. Must have good formal skills, education and secretarial experience and additionally be prepared to visit clients, deal admin., organise, research and generally generate participation to get project off around. To £4,700 p.a. to start.—Joyce Guiness, Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

BALLETOMANE? Someone 35-55 loving ballet, understanding French terminology, and able to type well, needed to join dedicated team organising examinations, etc. in SW1 area. £3,300 p.a.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

FRENCH/ENGLISH P.A. Bilingual shorthand. 25+. £4,500. Language Staff Agy., 629 8585.

SECRETARIAL

SCOTTISH NECTAR

£3,500

Tradition and a happy atmosphere are part and parcel of this international company. As the home trade sales director's young secretary you will provide him with a professional service—arranging his diary, travel arrangements, answering telephone calls and 'holding the fort' when he travels. Are you ready for the road to alcoholism? Then phone Clare now on 828 8055.

LIAISE IN LUXURY

To £5,000

As PA Sec to this fast moving American. Completely running the show, your sec. and admin abilities will receive attention. Revel in absolute luxury, enjoy being pampered, liaise with clients, and take pleasure in all the nice things in life. So make a positive move now and ring Julia on 828 8055.

ADMINISTRATING PA

£4,500

Add value to your life as PA Secretary in this prestigious property company. You'll be the key cog of the wheel as you liaise, arrange and delegate throughout your action-packed day with a wide range of administration. You will ensure your total appreciation so don't delay. Ring Mandi on 828 8055.

GOLD FINGERS

£4,000

Get to know many of the options open to you in an internationally cosmopolitan company. Your typing ability will be admired and appreciated by six charming young execs. Utilise your organisational flair and thrive in this ever-changing environment by ringing Mandi on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

BARRELS OF SUCCESS

£4,200

I'm not asking you to jump into the North Sea and search for oil but the role you'll play will be just as responsible and exciting! As secretary to the manager your skills will be untapped as you handle important correspondence, travel and appointments. Put your winning hand on to the telephone and dial 828 8055, ask for Rosemary.

JUMP TO IT!

£4,000

What an incredible jump to make too. While enjoying being responsible as Secretary Bookkeeper, in charge of the bank reconciliations, wages, cash book and typing. You'll be able to keep fit, healthy and beautiful. How? —by joining this amazing health club. Leap-frog to the 'phone and call Rosemary now, on 828 8055.

AMERICAN SUCCESS

£5,000

This is a challenge you'll want to accept as you assist the Senior Partner of this fabulous American law company in his action packed day. As his PA Sec you'll be appreciated for handling and organising this charming, easy-going man. You know Americans appreciate you—so play a vital part as soon as you ring Carolyn on 828 8055.

FURTASTIC

£4,500

Be snug and warm this winter by wrapping yourself up in an exclusive furriers. Your appetite for a responsible PA Sec position will be satisfied as you deal with personnel, liaise with clients, act as PA Secretary to the MD. Don't be left out in the cold, ask for Rosemary on 828 8055, quickly.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

RURAL COMMUNITIES UNDER THREAT.

WE NEED HELP TO HELP THEM

The Rural Department of a major national charity seeks a secretary in support of the assistant head of the department and three administrative officers. The ability to work in a team and tackle a variety of tasks is essential: a concern for people living and working in the countryside desirable.

Salary up to £3,350 per annum (under review) depending on age and experience: 4 weeks 3 days' leave: flexi hours. Georgian Square close to Oxford St. Further details from:

The Administrator,
NCSS
26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU. 01-636 4066
or ring Meryl Smith for an informal talk.

AUDIO SECRETARY FROM £4,500+LVs

Working for Charming Chartered Accountant who is a partner. Maintaining busy diary, greeting clients, lot of phone work. Interesting, challenging job. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road (opposite Harrods).

SECRETARY NO SHORTHAND £4,000+LVs

For the Manager of large International Company. Some travel arrangements. Lots of phone work. Able to work on own initiative. Subsidized restaurant, beautiful office. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road (opposite Harrods).

TELEPHONIST £3,700+£3.00 PER WEEK LVs

PABX 3 board, happy atmosphere, ideal job for someone with extrovert personality. 4 weeks holiday, beautiful office. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road (opposite Harrods).

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

needs

SECRETARY PA £4,600

Good organizer to run small London Office. Dealing with models and clients. Challenging position with prospects. 4 weeks holiday. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road (opposite Harrods).

ADMINISTRATOR £3,800+25p PER DAY LVs

To assist the Manager. Some typing involved. Adaptable person who can liaise at all levels. Season ticket loan. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road (opposite Harrods).

COSMETIC COMPANY

needs

SECRETARY PA £4,400+LVs

For the Director, lots of overseas phoning and meeting clients. Smart, efficient person who is interested in cosmetics. 4 weeks holiday, subsidized restaurant. Plush offices. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road (opposite Harrods).

TEMPS TEMPS TEMPS

SECRETARIES, AUDIOS, COPY TYPISTS and TELEX OPERATORS for EXCITING BOOKINGS in CENTRAL LONDON AREAS.

Phone now
Christine Sinclair
584 8166
62 Brompton Road
(Opposite Harrods).

P.A. SECRETARY for Chairman of busy Mayfair company, mid 20's, 11 am–7pm Monday to Friday, salary £4 000 neg. 491 3096/7.

FILM FINANCE, S.W.1.—Small concern offers unique opportunity to young Sec. or college leaver, with good shorthand typing, to assist in all aspects of running business. Masses of contact with clients. Must be prepared to learn switchboard, telex, and take increasing responsibilities. £3,500 p.a.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

TO £4,500 is the salary for this PA Sec to the marketing manager of international firm. You will need good skills and ability to liaise with clients at all levels. Own attractive office in West End. Excellent benefits. London Town Bureau, Recruitment Consultants, 836 1994.

BOOK IN FOR Publishing Sec. jobs at Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696

The Bible Society

needs a

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

to carry major responsibility.

Exceptional person needed to assist the General Director in his contacts with Societies overseas, writing assignments, Church H.Q., and senior staff relations, management of main committees and principal public occasions.

Confidentiality, self-reliance, relating well to others, organising a busy, varied diary, shorthand or audio-typing qualities required. Knowledge of French useful.

Please apply to the Personnel Officer, Bible House, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-248 4751.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SENIOR RESEARCH CLERK

Required to assist with administration of medical research project. Initial Salary: £3,468 to £4,107 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Qualifications: Minimum of 5 G.C.E. "O" or "A" levels, including Maths, English and a science.

Preference will be given to graduates. Further particulars from Miss Janet Keeble, Administrative Assistant (2037511), Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH.

Telephone 01-242 9789.

FREE TRIP + £4,000

Sun yourself in Majorca this winter on an all-expenses paid trip as a team of experts on personnel matters, staff reorganization and general management will keep you shining the rest of the year as you take charge of their office. As senior secretary you will *set the standards and distribute* the work-load for two juniors. Liaise with clients as you keep tabs on the consultants, send the odd telex. Good typing is all you need, hear more from Lorna Wells on 223 0284. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

CREATIVE FLAIR PA £4,000

Be the one and only, controlling all the ... advertising and publicity for a large group as PA to Marketing Director. This means a tough positive approach, dealing with all the ins and outs of designers, artwork, copywriters and media space bookings. Total involvement is an understatement! To join this extrovert team, call now with your secretarial skills, Annabel Quilliam, ... 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES

Join Alfred Marks Staff Bureau team of Medical Secretaries and be assured of work at all times. Short and long term bookings, all areas, private practice and NHS.

Ring Terry Anastasion on
486 6717
39 Duke Street, W1

OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS require secretary with good experience for all-round job in Harley St. £3,500.—M. & S. Agency, 629 6621.

VICE-PRESIDENT Knightsbridge International co. needs well organised PA Sec. 24ish to assist in all aspects of wide-ranging interests. Good formal skills and working knowledge French. Responsible type. £4,500 p.a.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

TRAVEL SEC. 18+. Become a part of this young informal team in this elite travel co. in Knightsbridge from the ski slopes to St. Tropez. Travel concessions. Salary £3,400.—Phone Sheena Christian, Nine Eleven Personnel, 734 4155.

ADVERTISING SEC. £4,000. Work for young trendy personnel officer, have your own lovely office, interviews and screen applicants, lots of telephone work and liaison with agencies. Good shorthand/typing 90/50 essential. Phone Gilly Shirt Nine Eleven Personnel, 734 4155.

SECRETARIAL

MORTGAGE FACILITIES

+£3,750

Be looked after by these international bankers who provide you—as a valuable employee—with all the concessions at their disposal. Show your appreciation with your interest and PA/Secretarial assistance to one of their young managers and his team. Call me. I'm Coralie, on 828 8055.

ALL THE PERKS

+£4,000

Discount on everyday luxuries plus free three-course lunches in modern surroundings—sounds like your number? Then offer your secretarial self to this worldwide company and be amply rewarded by their generosity. Hard to believe? Call me. I'm Coralie, on 828 8055.

PUBLISH AND BE DAMNED

£3,600

Variety is the spice of life in this international publishing company. As sec to the director you'll liaise with authors and printers, keep an eye on publication schedules and get to know the *business.* Your sec skills and articulate bright personality is the passport to success. Get your visa now. 'phone Nadia on 828 8055.

BOOKKEEPING ADMINISTRATOR

£4,000

Combine your bookkeeping talents with administrative skills in this small and fast expanding family business. You'll be in charge, so a mature and responsible approach will be well received. Find out more, ring Nadia now on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Alford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS £4,000

As personal Secretary to the industrial relations officer you will be involved in industrial relations and also gain an insight into the operations of this successful company. The door opener is your secretarial skills and the ambition to assist as a personal assistant. I'd like *to hear from you today,* so call Mal on 828 8055.

DEVELOP YOUR PA CAREER £4,000

This is a buying and confirming house for shipping and they have an enormous number of contacts abroad and in the UK. As PA/Sec to the MD you would be in charge of the companies overseas—so your knowledge of Spanish, German or French would be an advantage alongside your sec skills. Call Mal on 828 8055.

LIQUID GOLD £4,000

Here is that 24 carat opportunity for you to extend your knowledge of the oil business. Join this intercontinental company as PA Sec at senior executive level. You'll handle your boss's 'phone calls and diary and become indispensable. Slow speeds are fine. Give me a ring to find out more. I'm Nadia, on 828 8055.

BUMPER OPPORTUNITY £4,000

Status and a prestigious aura are connected with this international limousine enterprise. Panache and sophistication—from a really high level PA/Sec—will guarantee you an invitation to assist the military marketing director with his international dealings. Including military engines for aircraft, helicopters and missiles. You need not take the back seat. RSVP now on 828 8055 and ask for Clare.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Alford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

WOMAN'S OWN

Lively, enthusiastic secretary required for the Features Department. The right applicant must have accurate and fast typing, both copy and audio, a good telephone manner and lots of energy. Shorthand would be an advantage but is not essential.

Apply Jill Guyte, Features Editor.
01-261 7009

FANCY SOMETHING DIFFERENT?

Fancy being P.A. to the head of a busy Public Research department in Victoria? The job is challenging but different and involves some Press Entertaining (Luncheons, etc.).

Shorthand as well as good typing required. Excellent salary offered.

Telephone Mr. A. H. Marriott on 01-834 6890.

PUBLISHER'S SECRETARY

The Chairman of a leading London literary publishing house is looking for a very experienced and efficient Secretary. Publishing experience an advantage for this long term position. Write to: Tom Maschler, Jonathan Cape Ltd., 30 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

CONFERENCE SECRETARY £4,100

Stimulate your intellect with this "watch dog" organization that looks into the adverse effects of new chemicals and pesticides. Liaise with *researchers and scientists* representing large chemical and petroleum companies as you arrange conferences. Book in delegates, prepare course materials, arrange travel accommodation. Be in attendance to ensure that all runs smoothly. If you have secretarial skills and a flair for administration call Lesley Joyce today on 01-222 0671. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

ADVERTISING M.D.'S P.A. £4,000

He's after a sensible extrovert for a key role in *professional but somewhat zany* Agency near Marble Arch. With half your time on assimilating admin, entertaining clients and liaising with TV, Radio, Photographers and the press. You could eventually handle your own accounts if you've really got what it takes. Accurate secretarial skills are the keys and you can find out more by calling Paula Langmuir on 580 7896 today. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

LEGAL ASSISTANT To £4,500

Career position for someone with an interest in legal matters, the ability to research information, draft letters, plan and coordinate office systems along with some secretarial assistance in the luxury surroundings of a firm of Consultants. For your skills and intelligence—a Top Salary, £1.10 LVs daily, 4 weeks hols and more.

Contact Mandy Jones now on ...
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

BILINGUAL? TRILINGUAL?—Are you fluent in another language, with good secretarial skills? If so, why not contact the specialists? We are Paragon Personnel, an agency specialising only with top linguistic posts in London.—580 7056, 5 Tottenham St, W.1.

FOUR technical consultants need capable person to run sec./reception side of small professional office in West End. Tel: Elizabeth Lewis, 629 2743.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. £4,200, two secretaries, 21+, for personnel work, booking temps, arranging interviews, etc. Fantastic.—450 8737. Just the Job Emp Agy.

MARKETING P.A., £4,500, 22+, for well-known extrovert director, W1 Co.—636 5024. Just the Job Emp. Agy.

PUBLIC RELATIONS. £3,600. Fantastic job with press publicity meetings, P.A./Secretary, 20+.—450 8737. Just the Job Emp. Agy.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH Organisation, S.W.1, needs lively P.A./Sec., 21+, to assist European M.D. Good formal skills, occasional audio. Duties encourage individual growth. £4,000 p.a. + 1 month's salary, 4 weeks' hols, LVs + fringe benefits.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

T.V. COMPANY needs SECRETARY P.A. FROM £4,000

To work for the Senior Executive who deals with overseas programmes. Full P.A. Duties. Miranda Dawson, 734 7721, 17 Oxford Street, W.1 (2 minutes Tottenham Court Road Tube).

CHAIRMAN of TRAVEL COMPANY needs SECRETARY/P.A. FROM £4,500+ 25p PER DAY L.V.s

Will be dealing with the P.R. side, meeting clients who are internationally famous people. Groomed articulate person who is capable and unflappable is a must for this interesting job. Miranda Dawson, 734 7721, 17 Oxford Street, W.1 (2 minutes Tottenham Court Road Tube).

SPRECHEN SIE DEUTSCH? and PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?

For the Sales Director of Export Textile Company. Will be translating and handling all correspondence. Needs to be *mature and capable of working* on own initiative while boss is away on numerous overseas trips. Full P.A. Duties from £4,000. Miranda Dawson, 734 7721, 17 Oxford Street, W.1 (2 minutes Tottenham Court Road Tube).

ADMINISTRATOR £3,500

Will be organizing Reps. and responsible for smooth running of the office. Two finger Typing Acceptable. Sensible Person who can work under pressure. Miranda Dawson, 734 7721, 17 Oxford Street, W.1 (2 minutes Tottenham Court Road Tube).

PERSON FRIDAY for FASHION COMPANY

Needs to be groomed. Will be assisting with buyers in Show-Room. Relief reception duties, small amount of figure work. Adaptable person who can be general factotum. £3,500+, free lunch. One Weeks Holiday at Christmas. Miranda Dawson, 734 7721, 17 Oxford Street, W.1 (2 minutes Tottenham Court Road Tube).

SECRETARY/P.A. for BANQUETING MANAGER

Booking appointments. French an advantage. Not a lot of shorthand or typing. £3,500+, free meals and free cinema tickets. Miranda Dawson, 734 7721, 17 Oxford Street, W.1 (2 minutes Tottenham Court Road Tube).

WHY NOT WORK TEMPORARY WHILE LOOKING FOR A PERMANENT JOB??

Outstanding bookings for SECRETARIES, SHORTHANDS, COPY TYPISTS, AUDIOS and TELEPHONISTS

Phone now Miranda Dawson 734 7721
17 Oxford Street, W.1
(2 minutes Tottenham Court Road Tube).

These jobs are available at any Alfred Marks Branches.

ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

INTERNATIONAL Market Research Org., W.1, requires Sec/Typist 20s, with some French for varied duties, c. £3,500 p.a.—St Fisher Bureau (Agy), 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644.

DESIGN SEC. to £4,000. Young sec. with cheerful outgoing personality and good shorthand typing is being offered involvement with young international designers. Phone Shenna Christian, Nine Eleven Personnel 734 4155.

POP RECORDS PRODUCTION £4,000+. Job of the week. P.A. Secretary, 25+, to assist boss of small production Co. 636 5024. Just the Job Emp. Agy.

NO SHORTHAND! Secretary 25+ for Production Manager of Publishers W1 who types with flair for layout. Confidentiality, ... approach, to liaise with printers and other depts. ... Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807-0010.

هكذا من الأصل



—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

SECRETARIAL

FANCY A CHANGE?
SECRETARY/P.A.
EARN £4,500

Large company in W.1 require an experienced Secretary for a varied interesting position. Excellent offices lots of perks.

Phone Alfred Marks Staff Bureau 212 0591 and speak to Mary Raphael.

PA/PERSONNEL OFFICER £4,500

The walls are covered with valuable paintings—the floors with luxurious carpets. These well established stockbrokers have style! Act as Personnel Officer and also provide secretarial assistance to the General Manager. Chance to really stretch yourself to the top. Perks include free drinks, 50 per cent off cosmetics, non-cont. pension, health scheme and S.T.L. Hurry and phone Margaret Lankaster, 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

VERY EFFICIENT BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY
ENGLISH-FRENCH

High typing speeds. Job involves translations. Excellent references required. Send curriculum vitae and day phone no. to:

MOROCCAN EMBASSY
49 Queensgate Gardens
London SW7.

MEET THE MUSIC STARS

Earthy, easy-going Aussie, in charge of negotiating contracts with Pop Groups and other famous Artists, will encourage you to do your own research and learn all about the legal side of the Music Business eventually moving into Admin. Look after his famous clients and enjoy £3,750 to start. 4 weeks' hols., cheap meals, records and film tickets. If you have secretarial skills, call today. Carol Lee, on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

LANGUAGES/FILMS £4,000

French and German are a definite advantage when dealing with the European press, releasing PR statements and helping out with the advantage publicity for films. Admin. skills to assist the director and keep a library of photographs and press cuttings. Does it fit? Call me now with your secretarial skills. Paula Langmuir, 486 7896. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

CERAMICS—£4,000

Small, elegant West End Showroom—packed with beautiful samples, provides endless scope alongside madly busy M.D. Attend to really interesting clients, give advice on interior decorating, run the administration side and use your rusty skills for a little secretarial back up.
Discuss today with Maggie Maxwell on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

PA/TRAVEL ABROAD £4,000

You will go abroad at least once a year (possibly more), and go out to buffet luncheons at famous hotels as P.A. to a high flying executive. Organize prizes, liaise with field staff, set up international meetings, plus all the office admin. You'll never be bored, terrific benefits too, so call immediately with your secretarial skills Margaret Lankaster, 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

CONFIDENTIALLY MINDED £4,500

Legal PA for the senior partner of a top solicitors. He is a high powered man and interested in delegating duties, totally involving you in his responsibilities—so the job can really grow. If you are people motivated with top secretarial skills, phone now, Tina Forster, 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

GOOD PLANNER £4,500

Communicate with executives of the organization regarding planning developments in all areas of activity. Ensure deadlines are met and organise peak workloads, using your discretion to hire extra staff, etc. Top level position dealing with corporate admin. as secretary to the director. Call right away, Bina Sterling, 222 [illegible]. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY/PA

Consultants, West End offices. M.D. needs intelligent well-educated top Secretary/P.A. Efficient organizer appreciated, can make a real contribution. Background in consultancy, professional business or marketing. Age 26-36. £4,400-£5,000 neg.
637 0123.

YOGA AND LAW! £4,000

Yoga classes at lunchtime, a Sauna, a Gymnasium and Cheap Records offered by Soho Solicitors to a Legal Secretary—no shorthand necessary—with about 2 years experience. More information from Hazel Turze on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

NATIONAL SPORTS ASSOCIATION S.W.1. Director requires Personal Assistant/Secretary (early/mid-20's), prime requirement, good educational background, ideally, enthusiasm for sport, good technical skills and above all desire to become thoroughly involved (as P.A.) in all aspects of associations work, sponsorship, competitions, development etc. A "people" orientated job in very busy, exceptionally friendly, environment, salary to c. £3,750 p.a. Please telephone, Managing Director, Massey's Executive (Selection, Recruitment Consultants), 01-935 6581.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY for Charity, W.C.2. Responsibilities include day to day running of office, supervising staff workload liaising with printers, proof reading and also acting as PA to the Director. Involving some committee work and confidential typing, age 25-30, salary, £4,000. 734 4284. Career Plan Consultants.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY.—Busy account executive requires hard-working, well-groomed, self-starter Secretary for leading London P.R. consultancy in Knightsbridge. Previous experience in P.R. an advantage. Age 20+. Attractive salary and fringe benefits. Phone Heather Dallas on 01-589 3267.

SEC., UNDER 50, required by Partner, International lawyers, E.C.3. £4,000 p.a.—Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy), 110 Strand, WC2. 836 6644.

IMMEDIATE WORK for experienced secretaries with speeds 100/60 Senior level assignments. West End/City, Career Plan Consultants, 734 4284.

APPEALS DIRECTOR of well-known charity, S.W.1., needs an outgoing Secretary with good skills. A lot of contact with people arranging social events and working as part of a busy team. £3,500. London Town Bureau, Recruitment Consultants, 836 1994.

EXECUTIVE Sec/export liason Sal £4,260 plus fringe benefits Extremely responsible position. Lots of admin work plus travel to attend seminars and meetings Near Liverpool St and Moorgate Stations. Personnel Appointments 588 7921.

ADVERTISING CLIENT/Board Director seeks young PA/Self-starter with mounds of energy to become totally involved with admin and client contact. 734 5266 G 1 Cons.

INTERNATIONAL FILM & MUSIC Company, W.1, require P.A. to work for small production company. Energetic position which involves liaising with clients, radio and advertising media and helping out in studio. Ring: Audrey Atkinson, Manlec Personnel Services, 363 1476.

SECRETARIAL

PEOPLE, HOTELS AND TRAINING £3,800

Can you tackle awkward problems? Dealing with personnel and training for a famous hotel group means a test to your initiative as you go through the day recruiting, screening co-ordinating training programmes and answering queries from all sides. Free lunches and discount on hotels. Secretarial skills? Phone now Harri Turze, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

W.1 P.R. COMPANY

Experienced secretary/PA, varied, interesting job, clients in fashion, publishing, wines and spirits and furniture. Lively, informal office—plenty of scope for enthusiastic person. Salary, £3,500+ dress allowance 4 weeks holidays.

Phone: Angela Lee, 486 5111.

ESTATE AGENTS

Holland Park, W.11 require

AUDIO SECRETARY

with a sense of humour for the manager of the investment department. Small modern office with friendly informal atmosphere. Ring Madeleine White on

937 9622
for further details.

PA/TRAVEL ABROAD £4,000

You will go abroad at least once a year (possibly more) and go out to buffet luncheons at famous hotels as P.A. to a high flying executive. Organize prizes, liaise with field staff, set up international meetings plus all the office admin. You'll never be bored. Terrific benefits too, so call immediately with your secretarial skills Diana Duggan, 628 5500. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

Help run the department—loads of PA duties—issue press releases—use your personality to communicate with lots of different people: as secretary to the Publicity Manager. He really needs someone who likes to get involved in the job and can take quick responsible action on own initiative. They are a happy lively crowd so, if you have secretarial skills, call right away Tina Forster, 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

AIRLINE LINK—£4,000+ neg.

Concessional Air Tickets after 1 year, 4 weeks hols., LVs and a cushy job with your own office to boot! You'll be liaising with airlines, dealing with queries and complaints and providing secretarial support to a delightful boss in comfortable Oxford Circus Suite.
Contact Sandy Mangan today on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

GOOD PLANNER £4,500

Communicate with executives of the organization regarding planning developments in all areas of activity. Ensure deadlines are met and organize peak workloads, using your discretion to hire extra staff, etc. Top level position dealing with corporate admin. as secretary to the director. Call right away, Gwen Tanner, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY £4,000 NO SHORTHAND

Absolute luxury reigns supreme. Help with social arrangements, lunches, cocktails, parties . . . and organise the Manager's travel. Deal one-to-one with customers, doing all your own correspondence. Very little typing is involved, as it's mainly admin. So phone me now, Chris Barry, 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

LITERARY AGENCY

Requires intelligent, efficient Secretary, to liaise with authors, directors, etc.

Please phone:
Sue Freathy, 01-262 1011.

TELEVISION LINK

Accompany Celebrity Boss to Television Studios when he appears on advice panels, type material for T.V. programmes, liaise with Publishing Houses and build up your contacts in the television and publishing world. P.A. job with a big difference offers £3,900 plus many benefits. Call now—Chris Barry on 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

A CAREER IN MARKETING

Ambitious P.A./Sec. prepared to get very involved required to assist marketing manager of major international consumer co. £4,000 plus £5 p.w. L.V.s. Jaygar Careers, 730 5148. Recruitment Consultants.

PREGNANCY forces me to leave my wonderful job as Sec/PA to the Directors of a small but growing friendly Advertising Agency, near Oxford Circus. Good shorthand and typing essential. The work is varied and interesting and some experience in advertising would be an advantage. Ring me now (M or F), on 323 4747. I'm Lorraine.

ADVERTISING.—A number of exciting opportunities to enter the Agency world have arisen and we are looking for bright enthusiastic young secretaries (20-24) with good skills and lots of personality. Excellent career opportunities in modern and lively West End surroundings await you. Ring 437 1126. CRONE CORKILL (Consultants).

MATURE SECRETARY aged 30+. Salary £4,000 negotiable + LV's + 4 weeks holiday. The position would suit capable person with a stable background. Good working conditions, based in W.1. For full details phone Marilynn 734 7835, D.T. Selection Personnel Consultants.

PERSONNEL/Admin. Assistant, 25-32, to do interviewing, typing own correspondence and a variety of administration for City brokers. A self motivating, down to earth personality is required. £5,000. Secretaries plus. 283 9953. The Secretarial Consultants.

ANTIQUE DEALERS, Hampstead area require experienced Secretary/Bookkeeper. Interesting and permanent position. Top salary.—485 1504.

£4,500? PA/Sec. for College President. Top drawer job. 580 7011. Tips Hilton Agy.

PA/SEC to Principal of Language School. Good shorthand and typing, also dealing with student problems, inquiries, etc. Languages useful. Mature, well spoken, methodical person, age 27-40. £4,000+. Merrow Emp. Agy. 636 1487.

SEC/SH/and PPR level. Exc. work cond. Subs lunch. Sal. £4,260. Temple area. Personnel Appointments, 588 7921.

COLLEGE LEAVER Secretaries back from holidays—it's the widest choice at Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4, 353 7696.

SENIOR SECRETARIAL STAFF are urgently required by City Banks Offering excellent salaries and fringe benefits. Jonathan Wren Personnel Consultancy, 170, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 623 1266.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions.—AMSA Agency, 01-734 0532.

MATURE SECRETARY/P.A. required by Architect's office in SW7. Salary negotiable.—Phone for appointment 584 6803.

SECRETARIAL

FINE ART BOOKS

A fabulous step into Publishing with prospects to move on to Editorial or Production side. Start off as PA/Secretary to the Marketing Director for Australia and the Middle East in a young casual environment where your good skills are just the beginning of a worthwhile and exciting future. Free books, 4 weeks hols. and £3,500 to start.
Ask for Carol Lee on 734 0911 now.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

CAN YOU COMMUNICATE WITH VICE-PRESIDENTS AND TEA LADIES?

Mature P.A./Sec. needed for director of international W.1 company. Don't waste your experience and skills. £4,500 plus 4 weeks hols plus subsidised restaurant.

Tel. Adrienne Bloom, 493 2031.

RAND SERVICES
Emp. Agy.

P.A./SEC. TO DIRECTOR DESIGN STUDIO, W.1

Good typing and rusty shorthand plus a knowledge of design and print is needed to handle this demanding and varied job. Ability to cope with an absentee boss and a group of free-lance designers essential.

RING GILLIAN RECKITT 629 5747

ADventure Agency, 63, South Molton St., W.1.

GRAPHICS/PHOTOGRAPHY

All about photographic and design equipment—you are at the heart of the creative business dealing with customers and clients (who could be well known artists) and greeting people who come in for training courses on camera equipment. Rusty shorthand and some typing are all you need for a smashing boss with a terrific sense of humour. Interested? Call Chris Barry, 248 3233. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

PA ADMINISTRATOR £3,750++

£200 Tax Free Clothes Allowance. Show off your organizing flair and personality in this great P.R. position. Visit prospective clients, recruit new staff and assist with promotions. Terrific admin. position requiring good typing and rusty shorthand only. Hurry, call Caroline Castel, 222 0671. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

PA ADMINISTRATOR £3,750++

£200 Tax Free Clothes Allowance. Show off your organising flair and personality in this great PR position. Visit prospective clients, recruit new staff and assist with promotions. Terrific admin. position requiring good typing and rusty shorthand only. Hurry, call Denise Turner, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

OWN PROJECTS/ADMIN

Handle your own projects with this Education/Publishing organisation. Research possible study tours and keep up to date information on current events and international places of interest plus attend receptions for study group. For more administrative than secretarial skills needed and something completely different! Phone quickly, Maggie Maxwell, 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SEC. S/T., E.C.1, 6 months, either mornings or 3 full days. £48 p.w.—Belle Agency, 405 4844.

TEMPLE. Part-time assistant for secretary to learned society. Varied duties, typing essential. Must be adaptable and cheerful. Hours flexible (min. about 20 hrs). Terms negotiable. Phone Vanessa Rall-Smith on 353 2904 for further details.

MONTESSORI assistant—mornings. Details: "Public & Educational Appts."

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/PA required, by oil company, located in the West End, to work half days for the next six month period. Excellent remuneration will be offered to right candidate, who must be a mature person, with at least 5 years experience. Please send brief resume with telephone number, c/o The Times, Box 2741. No agencies please.

STEPPING STONES

'A' LEVEL EXECUTIVE TRAINEE

Excellent qualifications (2 "A" levels min.), plus obvious signs of leadership are sought by this famous finance investment group. A training scheme second to none incorporating study for professional qualification and day release is offered. This company are really seeking their future management structure. This is an excellent career opportunity. Age: 18ish. £2,760.

Call Mr. Derek Last
637 9922
PRIME Personnel Consultants

WE CAN'T MANAGE WITHOUT YOU

We need a young person, with good typing (accuracy more important than speed) for our hotel in S.W.7. If you look smart, have a good telephone manner, can handle Telex and have an efficient attitude, we would like to meet you. In return we offer a good salary, free meals and a pleasant working environment.—Call 373 6666.

PUBLISHING COMPANY requires young secretary. Salary £3,000 to start. Excellent prospects for progression within various fields in the publishing world. For full details phone Vanessa Godsmark, 734 7823. D. T. Selection, Personnel Consultants.

BANK TRAINEE.—Join this challenging area of a famous US Bank and your career path to future executive level is assured. If you are versatile and hard working, your "A" level education will be rewarded with an excellent salary + bonus, free lunch and many other fringe benefits. Please contact M. & S. Personnel Consultants, 588 0174.

NON-SECRETARIAL

ASSISTANT PROMOTION MANAGER

Marketing division of publishers seeks someone educated to A level or degree standard with previous office experience and good typing.
This post would suit a numerate literate person who will be trained in all aspects of book promotion.
£3,600 plus 5 weeks' hols. and L.V.s.

Peter Holwill, 581 1254.
WETTON STAFF CONSULTANTS LTD.

CASE WORKER (21-35 years) for busy team with National Charity in London. Interesting work, largely by post and telephone helping those in need. Training given. Starting salary £2,760 Tel.: 01-353 5317.

CHRISTIAN DIOR require experienced sales assistant for their London boutique, must be well groomed with an attractive personality. Ring Mrs. Rodge, 499 6066.

HERMES.—Experienced Senior Sales Assistant.—See Creme.

COPY TYPIST. Small American firm in W.1 require someone with fast accurate typing and initiative. Salary £3,700 negotiable. Hours 9-5. LVs. Hols. 4+ weeks. Contact Miss Jones 499 5585.

NON-SECRETARIAL

BORED? UNDERPAID? DEMONSTRATE!

If you are sick of the office routine, can type well and look smart, you will be trained on a brand new word processing mind computer (not as complicated as it sounds!). Then you would travel throughout London and occasionally the UK, demonstrating it to clients. No selling is involved but you must be able to drive. Promotion prospects are good and the salary, £4,000 is excellent!

Telephone Susan Sandler.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204
01-628 7363

CENTACOM

RECEP./TELEPHONIST W.1.

Prestige post in luxury office of financial management company. Duties will include operation of PMBX switchboard and busy reception. Ideally suit applicant 20-30 years with pleasant phone manner, neat grooming and ability to deal with important clients (no typing). Salary £3,500 p.a. Full details tel. Veronica Lapa
CENTACOM STAFF
937 6525

ALL-ROUNDER

To run small, scruffy office, able to type, keep books (instruction given), use commonsense. No shorthand. I run a book and stationery shop, record shop and small printing works. My shop staff tell me only "intellectuals" need apply, but I don't agree. Salary about £3,500 negotiable plus LVs.

CHRISTOPHER FOSS
34A Paddington St.,
Baker St.,
London,
W.1.
Tel. 01-935 8156

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

(mid 20s) £4,000, E.C.2.
Busy position for smart, friendly applicant to work in luxurious surroundings with nice people. Phone:
MILLER & McNISH,
320 Regent St., W.1.
01-637 7888.
Recruitment Consultants.

FINE WINES—TYPING ONLY £3,500

A chance to use your brain and statistical flair in the marketing dept. of a large sociable West End group. A very varied schedule preparing export and sales stats., maintaining sales aid supplies and liaising a lot with Area managers and point of sale stores. Hear more from Gwen Tanner on 734 0911 today. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

Ad Studio Administrator to £4,500

Small, chaotic but thriving studio needs versatile organizer with bookkeeping know-how and adequate typing to take charge of frantically busy office. Tremendous scope with much client liaison, top salary and exciting financial prospects. Be quick, call Sandy Mangan on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

BOOK PROMOTIONS

An interest in books and accurate typing is all that's needed as Promotions Assistant with this American publishing group. You'll be typing up copy for advertising brochures liaising with typesetters and printers and generally organising things without much supervision. Talk to Maggie Maxwell now on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

Tempting Times

ROSEMARY HAMER'S

Temporary Secretaries are always in great demand in the City. If you are well groomed, avaricious (£2.80 for Sh. £2.50 for Audio), have min. speeds of 100/50 w.p.m. and wish to be popular then call

SECRETARIES PLUS
283 9953
The Secretarial Consultants

WHY DO NORMA SKEMP TEMPORARIES recommend their friends?

Because they would like them to benefit from the friendly and helpful care. More important, they would like them to earn high rates and enjoy the interesting jobs Skemps find for their proficient secretaries.

Telephone Miss Girling
01-222 5064
NORMA SKEMP
Personnel Services Ltd.,
14 BROADWAY, SW1

BOSSES . . .

Are you looking for that paragon of perfection whose secretarial skills are impeccable? Phone us right now for that someone special that only we as professionals in the temp business can supply!
Telephone Janet Sansman
SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street, W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 01-493 5907

ARE you bored with the same routine week after week? Would you like to meet new and interesting people and work in all kinds of offices? If so why not contact us for more information regarding our temporary assignments. You can work as many days a week as you like or if you prefer, a complete week with a change every Monday. Why not contact us today on 486 0697, or call in at our offices and relax with a cup of coffee and find out more about our fabulous temporary opportunities. Ask for me, Luann Cevaza, Drake, Overload (Agy.), 88 Baker St., London, W.1.

STEADY WORK in the Victoria area throughout the winter. Secretaries and Copy Typists are required immediately for interesting long term assignments, which will keep you working for several months. Short term assignments also available. Interested?—Call Vicki Would on 222 1594 or call in at our offices at 35 Victoria St., S.W.1. Drake Overload (Agy.).

W.1 ADVERTISING AGENCY urgently needs super, dynamic, efficient Telephonist/Receptionist/Typist able to cope with constant chaos for approximately 3 months.—Tel. Emma Sinton for an interview, 01-629 3614. No agencies, please.

£100 p.w. plus bonus holiday pay Guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs.—Phone Now! New Horizons, 01-584 1123.

A.S.A. SECRETARIES—Bishopsgate, for the best secretarial jobs, temp. or perm.—Tel. 623 2281 (Agy.).



General Vacancies

STATE OF KUWAIT

University of Kuwait

Academic Posts for 1979/1980

Applications are invited for the posts of Lecturers, Assistant Professors (Assoc. Prof.) and Professors in the fields below. Contracts commence from September 1, 1979, for two years, renewable for a further period of four years, if convenient to both applicant and the University in accordance with the following:

(a) English is a medium of instruction in the Faculties of Science and Engineering & Petroleum, but teaching in Arabic is a must in other faculties.
(b) Method of teaching at Kuwait University is based on the credit system in all the faculties.
(c) Application must be accompanied by the Ph.D. degree copy of its official equivalence. Applications of those who are not holders of the said degree and applications in specialization not required will not be considered.
(d) Applications of those who are not holders of academic posts in officially accredited Universities or research centres will not be considered.

FIRST: FACULTY OF SCIENCE

1. MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT: Pure Mathematics, Statistics, Operations Research, Computer Science, Numerical Analysis, Combinatorics.
2. PHYSICS DEPARTMENT: Solid State Physics, Nuclear Physics, Electronics.
3. CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT: Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry.
4. BIOCHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT: Immuno Biochemistry, General Biochemistry.
5. BOTANY & MICROBIOLOGY DEPARTMENT: Paleobotany, Medical Microbiology, Plant Taxonomy.
6. ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT: Comparative Chordate Anatomy, Animal Physiology (Endocrinology), General Zoology.
7. GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT: Structural Geology, Geochemistry, Recent Sedimentology.

SECOND: FACULTY OF ARTS & EDUCATION

1. ARABIC LANGUAGE & LITERATURE DEPARTMENT: Experimental Phonetics, Applied Linguistics, Arabic Literature, Arabic Grammar, Literary Criticism.
2. ENGLISH LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT: (Holders of academic posts not less than three years in accredited Universities together with publications in the field of specialization). English Literature, General Linguistics, Writing.

TWO NON-ACADEMIC POSTS FOR APPLICANTS SHOULD NOT BE HOLDERS OF Ph.D DEGREE

(a) TRANSLATION INSTRUCTOR (Arabic-English, English-Arabic). Holder of (1) B.A. or B.Sc. degree in English or Arabic Language or in English Language and simultaneous interpretation (2) M.A. degree in translation or in general language or in contrastive linguistics (English language—Arabic language) in addition to publications in translation or contrastive linguistics together with a previous academic post in translation in an accredited University. Applicant must be native speaker of Arabic.
(b) ENGLISH LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR: Holder of a M.A. degree in applied or general linguistics or Higher Diploma in T.E.F.L. with an experience of 3 years for holder of M.A. degree and 5 years for holder of T.E.F.L. Diploma. Applicant must be native speaker of English.

3. HISTORY DEPARTMENT: Islamic History.
4. GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT: Physical Geography, Human Geography.
5. PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT: Islamic Philosophy, Philosophy of Science, Modern & Contemporary Philosophy.
6. SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT: General Anthropology, Methodology, Statistics, Social Psychology, Social Organization, Social Theory, Social Welfare Policy, Social Work Practice, Human Behaviour & Social Environment, Field Instruction.
7. PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT: Social Psychology with special reference to Child Development.

THIRD: FACULTY OF LAW AND SHARI'A

1. SHARI'A AND ISLAMIC STUDIES DEPARTMENT: (FIKH and OSSOUL) Philology and Procedures.
2. PRIVATE LAW DEPARTMENT: Civil Law, Civil and Commercial Pleadings.

FOURTH: FACULTY OF COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING DEPARTMENT: Accounting.
2. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT: Behavioural Science in Management, Marketing, Organization & Methods, Business Administration, Finance.
3. ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT: Economic Theory, Economic History, History of Economic Thought, National Income Accounting.
4. POLITICAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT: Political Behaviour, Gulf & Arabian Peninsula Affairs.
5. INSURANCE & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT: Applied Statistics, Insurance, Research Methods, Computer Science, M.I.S.

FIFTH: FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & PETROLEUM

1. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Process Measurement and Control, Unit Operations (Mass Transfer), Unit Operations (Fluid Mechanics).
2. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Digital Electronics & Integrated Circuits.
3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Heat Transfer, Power Engineering.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Construction, Sanitary Engineering, Metal Design, Architectural Design, Experimental Mechanics, Surveying.
5. ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: Basic Design, History of Architecture.

Application Forms are obtainable from the Cultural Attaché, Kuwait Embassies in Washington, London or from Kuwait University, in advance before the expiry date of this advertisement.

Completed applications, together with a non-returnable copy of the candidate's publications should be sent by registered post directly to: Department of Administration Affairs, Kuwait University, P.O. Box 5969, Kuwait, to be received not later than 31st December, 1978. Those who applied this year can renew their applications provided this advertisement covers their field of specialization, by writing to the University not later than the prementioned date.

Applications of academic staff from Universities or Research Centres which are in collaboration with Kuwait University upon secondment system, will be initially considered till final election. In case of election, Kuwait University will contact their universities or research centres for getting their approval. It must be noted that these applicants must take into consideration the secondment conditions and the procedures of their universities or research centres. These conditions and procedures will be considered, too, by Kuwait University for the concerned period of contract, its renewal and expiry date.

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Industry's biggest current need is for seasoned, mature executives in their 30s, 40s and 50s. Chusid clients have proven that these are the most productive and rewarding years of their lives.
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WANTED FOR MANCHESTER CITY CENTRE

Someone to manage a brand new concept in retailing modern furniture and design. Must be interested in Bauhaus design and be able to cope with the melodrama and extravagances of customers paying £3,000 for a leather sofa.
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Walt Disney Productions Limited

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

We have a vacancy for a young partly-qualified person to act as right-hand to our busy Chief Accountant. This is an absorbing position for someone who desires experience at all levels of accounting and wishes to progress with a company leader in its field.

Please write, giving full details to: 68 Pall Mall, London S.W.1 or telephone: 01-839 8010.

SECRETARY GENERAL to the British Parachute Association Ltd. Applications are invited for the above position. The successful candidate will be responsible to the elected Council of the British Parachute Association for implementing their policies, administration of the staff and office in Leicester, the Association's accounts and managing of the day to day service to a membership of 10,000. Salary (around £5,000 p.a.) negotiable. Application, stating qualifications and experience, should be made in the first instance in writing to The Chairman, The British Parachute Association, 1 Chapel Court Mews, Wansford, Peterborough.

THE LADY WEEKLY JOURNAL

needs an experienced

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

for subbing, layouts, and proof reading.

Please apply in writing to:

THE EDITOR,
THE LADY,
39-40 Bedford St.,
Strand, London WC2E 9ER.

GRADUATE.—Progressive, active Mayfair company needs flexible hard-working person to assist chairman. 11 a.m.-7 p.m. Monday to Friday. Salary negotiable.—491 3096/7.

MARKETING MANAGER/ESS sought by small academic publishing company in central London. Candidates should have book publishing experience, considerable drive and be able to create and implement an overall marketing plan and head a small positive marketing team. Languages a distinct advantage. £7,000 + car + company benefits.—Guy Grove Recruitment Consultants, 59 St James's St., S.W.1. 839 1082.

SMALL West End Travel Agency and tour operator has two vacancies. Assistant with good knowledge of German or French. Salary negotiable. Tel. 734 1398.

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Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow
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Maroon with white hide upholstery. 64,000 mileage.
Radio cassette and cartridge with separate lambswool carpets.
£11,500
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November, 1971, L.W.B., shell grey/scarlet interior, sunroof, tinted windows, regularly serviced and in excellent condition. £13,600.
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1976 (P) 1 owner, walnut with beige vinyl roof. 26,000 miles. Immaculate condition.
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WANTED.—Rolls-Royces, any model, top prices paid. Immediate decision and payment. Buyer will call.—Laurie MacGuire, Fulmer (395) 3402.

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1977 (S), Manual, Metallic red. Tints. Electric vinyl roof. Radio cassette with 4 speakers. 13,000 miles. £6,750 o.n.o. No dealers.
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RANGE ROVER 1977, but now T. Sahara Dust p.a.s. option pack. R.H.D., radio/stereo, 14,000 miles, £8,500. Valentine Clarke Ltd. Tel. 01-373 3000 anytime.

LARGE SAVING ON CITROEN CX. Limited number of new 1978 Pallas and Safari estates available. Phone Normans, 01-584 6441.

THE STOCKHOLM PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

announces vacancies for the following positions:

Instrument	Date of Employment	Audition Date	Required Pieces
2nd Concert Master (1st violins)	as soon as possible or July 1, 1979	November 26, 1978	The first movement from one of following violin concertos by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Tchaikovsky or Sibelius; and a fugue from one of Bach's Sonatas in C Major, g minor, a minor, or the Chaconne in d minor.
Principal Clarinet	July 1, 1979	November 24, 1978	Carl Nielsen Clarinet Concerto and the first movement of the Mozart Clarinet Concerto.
Violin, tutti	July 1, 1979	December 8, 1978	Mozart Violin Concerto in D or A Major.
Viola, tutti	July 1, 1979	December 8, 1979	Stamitz Viola Concerto in D Major with cadenza.

In addition to the above required pieces, the applicant must also perform a work of his or her own choice. Sight-reading may be required as well as trial employment. Applications for all positions must be received by November 15, 1978. More information about the vacancies can be obtained from the Orchestra Personnel Manager, Anders Jansson, tel. 08-22 18 00.

STOCKHOLM CONCERT HALL FOUNDATION
Box 7083
S-103 87 Stockholm/Sweden

PERSONAL also on pages 31 and 32

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Metallic petrol blue, with grey interior, 3 years old, manual, excellent condition. Air conditioning, radio, etc. Offers over £3,500
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Auto (r.h.d.) polaris metallic paint, tinted glass, power steering, 9,000 miles, 1 owner. Taxed.
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£4,500
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12 Seater, Diesel
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Australia/New Zealand specification. Completely equipped for Safari. Every imaginable extra. Would cost £8,500 new. Offers over £5,500.
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Blue, radio cassette, 24,000 miles, £1,950.
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190 SL, 1963. Met. Blue/grey. Excellent condition. Radio, many extras. Mechanically good.
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MERCEDES 350 SL, manual, white, 58,000 miles only. Excel. cond. thorough Regd. on M plate. £6,995.—Tel. Wickford 67015.

JEEPS AND DAIHATSUS. New and used for sale and wanted Country Roadsters Ltd. Tel. 098 54 501 Wilts.

LAND ROVER SAFARI, 12 seats, 45,000 miles. Carefully maintained. £1,550 o.n.o.—Warwick 45266.

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WANTED

MERCEDES 280 SLs in good condition for sale and wanted.—R. Norman Carn. 09854 670.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GRADUATE teacher, 25, female seeks job with family, London until mid Dec. Can cook and drive. Tel. 04 341 2727.

WANTED—an arrangement. Young well travelled trilingual Scots lady graduate relocating in London would tutor, translate, housekeep, etc. in exchange for city room. Also consider part-time job involving music or the arts. Interviews possible mid-Oct. for 1979. Please write: Hotel Adria Queensgate 88-89, London S.W.7 or call Ms. Fraser, 01-373 3501 on October 13.

CHALLENGING POSITION WANTED—I'm a fully-qualified interpreter (German, French, English, Spanish) with an aptitude for business. I'd prefer to work 10 to 5, no lunch, but am adaptable. 01-340 6533 between 4 & 6.

FLAT SHARING

MAYFAIR.—Small quiet room including breakfast and use colour T.V. lounge. £35 p.w. Min. 3 months.—Tel. 629 0896.

N.W.1.—Prof. person to share superb spacious house in Regent's Park. Own ordroom £15 p.w. Tel.: 228 4035 (Mr Elvin) or 722 8398 p.m.

SPACIOUS BED-SITTING room with own bathroom and kitchen, c.h. and c.h.w., own telephone. Chiswick, £108 p.c.m. inc. Eve. 749 3540.

SHARE-A-FLAT for profs. 175 Piccadilly. No charge to landlord. 493 1265. Also B. & B.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. BB. 589 5491.

S.W.7.—One male, own large room in lux. flat. £99 p.c.m. incl.—Tel. 359 8866 day: 370 2354 eves.

S.W.19.—Girl, own room, lux. flat. £80 p.c.m.—Day 581 0589; p.m. 947 0927.

BARNES COMMON.—Person to join three business graduates. Own room in luxury 4-bed house. C.H., etc. Right beside Common. £35 p.w.—789 9564.

KENNINGTON, W.8.—Single room with shower for mid-20s prof. sharing luxury maisonette, £25 p.w.—Tel. 221 4899.

W. DULWICH.—Third person, own room, mod. house, 15 mins. Victoria. £79.45 p.c.m.—01-670 8881.

W.14.—Girl, 27+ share sunny garden flat. £33 p.w. inc. Ring Alice 491 2871 or 602 5253 after 7.

3 PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE wanted to share luxury penthouse flat in Cromwell Rd. area. Please telephone for appointment. 373 6956. 6 p.m.-8 p.m. Mon.-Fri. £35 per person inc.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—1 male, own room to share with 2 others. £93.66 p.c.m. + returnable deposit of £56.66. 499 3602, 9-5.

HOLLAND PARK.—Garden flat, 2 girls share double room. £15 each p.w. Eves.: 727 8908.

MARBLE ARCH.—House-proud, non-smoking girl, 25+ to share luxury flat, own room, c.h., col. T.V., etc. £20 p.w. inc. 405 4144 (office).

EARLS CT.—2 mins. station, huge dble. room (suit 1 or 2) in lovely flat. £150 p.c.m. inc. 373 6149, eves.

YOUNG EXECUTIVE to share beautifully decorated house in Campden St., W.8, 4 bedrooms, 2 bath., double reception, kitchen, breakfast room, patio. £30-£40 p.w. negotiable. Please ring Mathias on 01-240 0747 between 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

HAMPSTEAD.—3rd person, own room. Spacious c.h. flat. £75 p.c.m. 435 3657, after 4.30 p.m.

YOUNG LADY, own room, £20 p.w. incl. Maida Vale. Tel. 336 3206, after 18.30.

W.8.—4th professional girl. Share room. £60 p.c.m. 373 1036.

S.E.3. 3rd person (m), 25+, own room, spacious flat. £40 p.c.m. Day/eve. 852 1107.

S. KENSINGTON. Bed-sitting room offered in owner's own c.h. flat, share kitchen/dining room and bathroom. Suit woman 30+. £80 p.c.m. inc. Box 2705 K, The Times.

SHORT LET, W.1. Cosy (1 p. small) room, suit spartan girl, £16 p.w. 493 7179, 2 p.m.-6 p.m. only.

KENSINGTON, W.8. Girl, 20-25 to share room luxury 2 bed flat. Short let. 370 5076 after 6 p.m.

N.W.6. Second person to share flat, own room, £10 p.w. 328 3946 (eves).

NR. GUILDFORD. House available to share. Female. Worplesdon 4157.

RENTALS

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Furnished Flats to let, 1/2 beds, lounge, k. and b. in purpose-built block. Min. let 1yr. Rent £65/£80 p.w.—Phone 937 7087 or 6868.

HAMPSTEAD.—Elegant first floor maisonette close Heath, 3 beds., 2 baths., large recept., fully fitted kit. 1 yr. £150 p.w.—Plaza Flat., 584 4372.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8. Absolutely brand new 2 bed. flat in handsome conversion; close American school. £95.—Nathan Wilson, 794 1161.

PIMLICO, S.W.1.—Newly converted maisonette, 2 double beds., 2 reception rooms, k. & b., T.V. Long let pref. £120 p.w.—588 6050.

PRIMROSE HILL, N.W.1. Purpose-built studio-apart. Marble fire k., mosaic b., just £45. Hurry!—Nathan Wilson, 794 1161.

PUTNEY.—Enormous L-shaped studio flat with picture window, suit visiting couple or Co. let. £55 p.w. Inc. C.H. Around Town Flats, 229 9966.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Large selection of well furnished houses and flats, some with maid service. Avail. any length of stay. Quintess 584 9175.

LANCASTER GATE.—Attractive mews house, 2 double bedrooms, lge. reception. Avail. 6 mths min. £60 p.w. Around Town Flats, 229 9966.

HOUSEPROUD LANDLORDS—You have the home — we have the ideal tenant, so phone Cabban & Gaselee, 01-589 5481.

S.W.1.—Bright attractively furnished flat, reception, double bed., lux. k. & b. C.H. £80 p.w. Phone Bailey 385 9430.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE luxury serviced apartments. Short long lets. Central London. Luxury Flats Ltd. 01-937 0077/4424.

W.2.—Centrally situated, luxuriously furnished house, 6 beds., 2 baths., drawing room, dining room, fully equipped kitchen, c.h., private patio, col. TV. Suitable embassies or companies. £350 p.w. Mr. Robert, 883 8576.

RICHMOND. Pleasant newly furnished, 4 bed. house, large gardens, c.h., £120 p.w. 878 5631.

WIGMORE PLACE, W.1.—Two 2-bed. flats available in quiet mews, close to shops and transport. Long let preferred. Flats newly decorated. £150 p.w. neg.—Cheval Estates, 937 0743.

BRYANSTON SQUARE, W.1.—Completely refurb. luxury 3-bed. flat, looking over imposing garden square, avail. immed. £200 p.w.—Cheval Estates, 937 0743.

ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND urgently require luxury furnished houses and flats in N.W., S.W., and Central London areas. Please phone 435 7122.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3.—Three beds., 2 recept., 2 baths, well-furnished spacious maisonette. Avail. now. £225 p.w. Andrew Milton, 584 4501.

REGENT'S PARK.—Delightful Mews House, with garage. Superbly furnished and decorated. 2 rooms, k. & b., and entrance hall/study. Available up to six months. £75 p.w.—01-629 5451.

PARK LANE.—Fully furn. flats of 1-2 or 3 beds. avail. now in prestige block of luxury apartments. All with good size reception rooms, kitchen and 1-2 beds. Rentals from £130 p.w. to include 24 hr. porterage, C.H. and C.H.W. Short lets and service by arrangements.—Hamptons & Sons, 493 8222.

AMERICAN PROF. lecturing in U.K. desires accommodation 1 bed flat, Central London. Approx. £40-55, 9 months.—Box 2182 K, The Times.

COTTAGE OR FLAT WANTED, furnished or unfurnished, 12 months, for young computer, reasonable distance Oxford. Ring 01-221 7565 a.m. or 01-722 5051 p.m., Mrs. Draycott (Sec.).

ANSDELL TERRACE, W.8.—Light, sunny maisonette, 2 beds., dble. recept., k. & b. C.H. Balcony. £150 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.

WALTON ST., S.W.3.—Charming, sunny flat. Dble. bed., recept., k. & b. £80 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.

KENSINGTON S.W.7.—Selection of good quality flats, all two dble. beds., recept., k. & b. From £[illegible] p.w.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.—Attractive 2-bed maisonette, overlooking gardens. Large recept. with balcony, fully fitted k. & b. Avail. now, 1-3 months, £120 p.w.—K A [illegible], 581 3337.

OFF GROSVENOR SQUARE, completely new flat, dec. in high standard, 2 double beds, recept., long let. £250 pw.—Mistral Estate Agency 351 3131.

RALSTON STREET, SW3, delightfully dec. maisonette, tremendous charm, 3 large recepts., 2 beds., excellent kit. Long let. £170 p.w.—Mistral Estate Agency, 351 3131.

CHEYNE WALK, large studio, newly dec., sep. dining area, excel. equid. kit. and bath. Long let, £75 p.w.—Mistral Estate Agency, 351 3131.

(continued on page 31)



Public & Educational

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor $A31,788; Senior Lecturer $A20,385-$A23,737; Lecturer $A15,179-$A19,940. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post and application procedures may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

University of Queensland
SENIOR LECTURER (CLINICAL) IN PATHOLOGY

Applicants should hold a medical degree registrable in Queensland and a higher clinical qualification in anatomical pathology, such as membership of a Royal College of Pathologists. They should have had teaching experience, and should have demonstrated a capacity for carrying out significant independent research.
The appointee will be based in the University Pathology Department at the Medical School, and will spend an average of three half-day sessions per week at the Repatriation General Hospital engaged in clinical service work and undergraduate and postgraduate teaching. If desired, the appointee may also undertake clinical research at the hospital. Salary plus a clinical loading of $A5,000, superannuation, housing assistance, travelling and removal expenses.
22 December, 1978.

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (SOIL MECHANICS)

Applicants should preferably have a PhD. Professional experience essential. Superannuation, housing assistance, travelling and removal expenses.
14 November, 1978.

La Trobe University
Melbourne
LECTURER IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Early in 1979, the School of Social Sciences will appoint an academic member to the staff of the Dean of the School. The successful applicant will be responsible for the teaching of a general introductory course in Social Anthropology related to existing programmes in the *Schools of Social Sciences* and Humanities as well as for teaching and research activities dealing with the traditional cultures of the Pacific and Australia, and other ethnic minorities.
The appointment will be for a fixed term of three years. Initial enquiries may be directed to the Dean of the School of Social Sciences, Professor C. Yeatz, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria, Australia 3083.
30 October, 1978.

University of
Western Australia
Perth
LECTURER IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Department of Geography
Applications are invited from persons in any branch of Physical Geography. All other factors being equal, preference will be given to candidates with expertise in Climatology and Hydrology, and with an interest in the application of their field to environmental problem-solving. The successful applicant will be expected to take up duties no later than February, 1979.
Benefits include superannuation similar to FSSU, fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, *removal allowance on study leave* and long service leave and housing loan scheme.
31 October, 1978.

University of
New South Wales
Sydney
PROFESSOR INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND DESIGN

The professor appointed will be the head of the School of Industrial Arts and Design in the Faculty of Architecture. The School is responsible for undergraduate programmes in industrial arts and for postgraduate teaching and research activities in the fields of industrial arts and industrial design.
Enquiries about the School may be addressed to Professor Gareth E. Roberts, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, in the University.
Subject to the consent of the University Council, professors may undertake a limited amount of higher consultative work. The Council reserves the right to fill any chair by invitation.
20 January, 1979.

University of Melbourne
CHAIR OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for appointment to a chair which will become vacant on the retirement later this year of Professor A. G. Austin. Professor Austin is an educational historian. The remaining two chairs within the Department are filled in the areas of Psychology and Science Education.
Preference will be given to applicants who have a distinguished record of research and teaching in an area of education other than the two in which chairs are already held.
30 November, 1978.

University of Tasmania
LECTURER/ SENIOR LECTURER IN PATHOLOGY

An appointment will be offered from the beginning of 1979, according to qualifications and experience. An additional loading is paid to medical staff with clinical responsibilities. For this appointment, it is expected that the loading would be $A5,000 pa.
Applicants must hold a medical qualification registrable in Tasmania and should have had experience in the practice of pathology. The successful appointee will be expected to contribute to the Pathology services of the Royal Hobart Hospital, where he will be given an appropriate appointment.
Intending applicants are invited to write to Professor R. A. Reeds, Department of *Pathology, in the University*, for any further information they may require.
The University reserves the right to offer a short-term *contract appointment*, or a probationary appointment, rather than an appointment with immediate tenure.
30 November 1978.

Directors
Kuwait University

Directors are sought for Degree programmes in :

(i) **Medical Records Administration.**
(ii) **Medical Technology.**
(iii) **Physical Therapy.**
(iv) **Radiological Technology.**

Which are instituted in Kuwait University.

The language of instruction will be English. Applications are invited from the suitably qualified and currently licensed professionals who have a minimum of 7 years' teaching experience. A graduate degree is desirable but not essential. Salaries would be negotiated individually.

BENEFITS INCLUDE :

(i) **No taxation in Kuwait.**
(ii) ***Furnished, air-conditioned accommodation (with* electricity and water costs paid).**
(iii) **Free Health Care.**
(iv) **6 weeks' annual holiday.**

(with return air fares to country of recruitment)

- AIR FARES FOR DIRECTORS + husband/wife and up to three dependent children under 18 years will be provided at the beginning and end of the contract. It is expected a Director would remain for a minimum of 2 years.

Application, including a curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three persons who are prepared to provide confidential references should be sent to :

DR. W. N. ADAMS SMITH,
c/o THE KUWAIT HEALTH OFFICE,
40 DEVONSHIRE STREET LONDON. W1, ENGLAND.

The closing date for application is October 20th, 1978.

University of Waikato
NEW ZEALAND
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER AND JUNIOR LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

The University has vacancies in the Department of Economics. One appointment will be made at Lecturer level, although in exceptional cases consideration may be given to a Senior Lectureship, and the other appointment at Junior Lecturer level.
Preference will be given to applicants who have a special interest in Macroeconomics/ Monetary Economics.
The positions will carry salaries in the following ranges: Junior Lecturer NZ$8,685-$10,659; Lecturer NZ$11,894-$14,488; Senior Lecturer NZ$14,983-$17,145 - $18,380 p.a.
Although the Lecturer level appointment will be a permanent one, an appointment to a visiting position for one or two years could be made in certain circumstances.
The University's conditions of appointment and method of application are available from the Registrar, University of Waikato, Private Bag, Hamilton, New Zealand, and from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF. General information about the University and its courses of study is available in the University Calendar, but particular enquiries of an academic nature may be made to Professor J. T. Ward, Head of Economics, University of Waikato.
Applications close on 31 October, 1978.

Papua New Guinea University of Technology

invites applications for the following positions;

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER IN COMPUTER STUDIES

The successful applicant will be required to lecture in computer programming, systems analysis and design and data processing. Experience in banking and commercial systems is highly desirable and knowledge of ICL 2903 hardware and software would be an asset.

Salary: Senior Lecturer K10,179—K14,197 p.a. Lecturer K10,379—K14,173 p.a.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTOR/SENIOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTOR (Lecturer) computer studies

The successful applicant will be required to provide service support for staff and students in the areas of programming, computer operations, and implementing applications packages for teaching purposes. Also to undertake some tutorial and lecturing work in these areas. Experience in ICL hardware and software is desirable, and practical experience in online systems would be an asset.

Salary Senior Technical Instructor K10,379—K14,173; Technical Instructor K7,138—K10,138 p.a.

Allowances additional to salary are payable as follows: Married K2,500 per annum, single K1,300 per annum. In certain circumstances a child allowance of K156 per annum is also payable. An educational allowance and additional travel may be provided for children being educated away from parents' place of residence. Other benefits include furnished housing (hard goods only) supplied at nominal rental, leave fares to place of recruitment every second year and quarterly leave fares to Canberra, Australia each alternate year and six weeks annual leave. Superannuation benefits apply in most circumstances.

Appointment will be on a contract basis for a maximum of three years in the first instance. The successful applicant would be expected to take up appointment as soon as possible.

All applications close on 1 December 1978 *and should be* addressed to: The Registrar, The Papua New Guinea University of Technology, P.O. Box 793, Lae, Papua New Guinea.

An additional copy of application should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment may be obtained.

Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research, Papua, New Guinea

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS (TWO) FOR SHORT-TERM CONSULTANCY WORK

Social anthropologists, rural sociologists, human geographers and persons with related qualifications, who have research experience in Papua New Guinea are invited to apply for four-month consultancy appointments (one) related to an extensive beef development project. One consultant will require oral proficiency in Tokpisin, the other in Hiri Motu. The consultancy is part of a National Public Expenditure Plan project to boost Papua New Guinea's beef production, thus reducing imports. The two consultants will be part of a small team that will study the feasibility of establishing large-scale, nationally-owned cattle ranches on traditional land. They will be particularly concerned with investigating land tenure systems in prescribed areas, assessing the attitudes of landowners to the prospect of ranch development and assessing the possible local social, economic consequences of the establishment of the projects. An important part of their work will be to ensure that the landowners and communities involved fully understand the implications of ranch development and are enabled to make a decision about it on the most informed basis possible.
The consultancy period will be for four months from December, 1978 to March, 1979. The appointees will have the status of visiting research fellows to the Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research *during this period.*
Persons interested are invited to write with details of their experience and qualifications, the names of three referees *(who should be requested to* write to IASER), c/o Canberra, Australia each alternate year and six weeks annual leave. Superannuation benefits apply in most circumstances.

Victoria University of Wellington
New Zealand

Applications are invited for the following posts:

COMMERCIAL LAW

SENIOR LECTURESHIP OR LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY. Although members of the Commercial Law staff are administratively attached to the Department they are encouraged to work in liaison with the Faculty of Law, and to become involved generally in *the activities of the Faculty of* Commerce and Administration.
Applicants should have an appropriate university degree, professional law qualifications *and preferably university teaching* or professional experience. Teaching covers the role of the law generally in society for BCA degree students, with more specialised legal topics (including taxation) for students in accountancy. From 1 February 1979.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. Applicants interested in other fields, especially curriculum and comparative education, may also be taken into account. The appointee will be required to teach courses at both undergraduate and graduate levels. From 1 February 1979.
SALARIES: The salary scale for Senior Lecturer is NZ$11,985 to NZ$17,145 p.a. where there is a review to NZ$18,380 p.a., and for Lecturers NZ$11,894 to NZ$14,488 p.a. including the general wage adjustment order. Salary scales are under review.
Fares paid to New Zealand.
Further particulars and application procedure from Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications close 31 October 1978.

University of Aberdeen
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

LECTURESHIP IN MEDICINE HONORARY SENIOR REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for the above post. Applicants should hold the M.R.C.P. (U.K.) and have completed three post registration years of clinical experience. The post provides Higher Professional training in general Medicine. The first two years will be on secondment to Inverness. Thereafter the successful applicant will return to Aberdeen.
Salary on scale £5,049 to £7,335 per annum, with appropriate placing.
Further particulars from the Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by 10 November, 1978.

DIE BENEDICT SCHULE

4300 Essen 1,
Kettwiger STR 5,
Germany
Tel.: 010 49 201 22 1393

Sucht *für sofort* sofortigen 1st Sept. '78, Engl. Englisch lehrer für T.E.F.L. und commercial English. Rufen Sie bitte Mr Behrens an.

Royal College of Music

ADMINISTRATOR

to assist Director, Opera & Drama School. Immediate vacancy. Knowledge of opera essential, for further particulars and application form write: Bursar, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, London, S.W.7. by 20th October.

University of Hong Kong
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY
LECTURESHIPS/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIPS IN ANATOMY

Following the establishment of a Dental School applications are invited for immediate appointments to the two posts of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Anatomy. Applicants should be either medical, dental or science graduates with teaching experience in the subject. Preference will be given to those with experience in teaching dental students. The appointments also carry responsibilities for teaching preclinical medical students. The appointees will be expected to engage in research work.
Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Lecturer, HK$65,640 by 4,920 to 72,360, then 76,280 by 4,320 to 106,140; Assistant Lecturer, HK$46,260 by 4,320 to 59,220 (£1 equals HK$9.30 approximately). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience. A medically-qualified appointee who has completed his pre-registration year will be appointed as a Lecturer at the minimum point of the scale.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
Closing day for applications is 7 November, 1978.

University of Rhodesia
LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of University Librarian
Salary scale: (Approximate sterling equivalent) £10,518 by £591 to £12,537.
Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects on appointment; installation loan of up to half of one year's salary if required; Unfurnished University accommodation guaranteed for a period of at least three years for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Sabbatical leave and contract visits with travel allowance. Superannuation and Medical Aid Schemes.
Applications (six copies), giving full details of personal particulars, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the Senior Assistant Registrar (SAR/F), University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Overseas applicants should send additional copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Further particulars may be obtained from either of the above.
Closing date for receipt of applications, 31 October, 1978.
British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia are urged to consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (telephone 233 4455) or their nearest British Consular Office.

University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRONICS

Applications are invited for *the post of*

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

or Senior Research Assistant in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics. This post is tenable with an S.R.C. grant in support of a project which is concerned with the application of modern control techniques to power systems. Particular emphasis is placed on the practical implementation and testing of novel control schemes, making laboratory micro-machine and computer system.
Applicants should have a Ph.D. or some industrial/research experience in power systems and/or control engineering.
The post is tenable for one year, and the salary will be within the range £3,384-£4,631 per annum.
Applications should be received not later than 31st October, 1978. to The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref: RV/955/T.

The University of Manchester
DEPUTY REGISTRARS

Applications are invited from candidates with appropriate academic qualifications and with administrative experience, preferably in higher education, for two posts of Deputy Registrar in the Registrar's Department of the University. The vacancies arise in consequence of the appointment of Mr K. E. Kitchen as Registrar of the University from October 1st, 1979 and the retirement of Mr G. I. Smith from September 30th, 1979. Salary within the range for Administrative Staff Grade IV in Universities. Further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, (quote ref 254/78). Closing date for receipt of applications November 13th, 1978.

GIRTON COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

Applications are invited for two research fellowships open to graduates of any university and tenable for three years from 1st October, 1979.
1. A research fellowship in Arts is offered for research *in any branch of learning* except Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
2. A scientific research fellowship is offered for research in *Mathematics*, Natural Sciences, Geography and allied subjects.

Each fellowship is to the value of £2,475 per annum to candidate with a Ph.D. and £2,355 per annum to a candidate who has not completed a Ph.D. The fellowships are pensionable under U.S.S. Particulars are available from the Secretary of the Council, Girton College Cambridge CB3 0JG, to whom applications should be sent by 15th November, 1978.

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Council intend to elect in 1978-79 to one or more Research Fellowships. Any man or woman may apply who is a graduate of, or a research student in, a University in the British Isles and who was born after 31 December, 1951. The College Council may however, admit applications from older persons if their study or research has been delayed or interrupted by illness, family commitments or other grave cause.
Full particulars may be *obtained from the secretary*, Cambridge Intercollegiate Applications Office, Madingley Court Road, Cambridge. Applications for the Fellowships must be received by 1st November, 1978.

University of Bath
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the post of

RESEARCH OFFICER

in the Centre of Development Studies on a study of natural *disaster vulnerability. The pro*ject is supported by the Leverhulme Trust and seeks to develop measures for assessing the impact of natural disasters through an understanding of the economic, social and environmental factors involved.
Applicants should be post doctoral or have several years of research experience including field work, following a first degree in development economics, and/or sociology or anthropology. Some absence overseas will be necessary for short periods.
The appointment is for two years with an initial salary of up to £4,582 *per annum accord*ing to qualifications and experience.
Application forms and further *details from the Personnel* Officer, University of Bath, Bath, BA2 7AY quoting reference number 78/2277. Closing date will be 27th October 1978.

Queen Mary College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE

Applications are invited for this appointment which becomes vacant on the retirement from the present Registrar and Secretary on 30 September 1979. As the Senior Administrative Officer he/she will act as Clerk to the Governors, and will be responsible to the Principal for all Administrative Departments of the College.
Applicants should preferably be University graduates. Salary in range IV for Senior Administrative Staff (not less than £10,990 per annum, plus £450 London Allowance), commensurate with the scope of the appointment. Further details obtainable from The Registrar, (T) Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS. *Applications should be returned* by 1 November.

University of Leeds
LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for appointment to a newly established Lectureship in the Faculty of Agriculture from suitably qualified persons with research experience of either pollution control or landscape and biological conservation in the countryside. The main teaching duties will involve courses in the above subjects for the interdepartmental Agricultural and Environmental Science.
Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale: £5,883-£7,754 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of the contributory University superannuation scheme will be required.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne, *NE1 7RU*, with whom applications (two copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than *1st December, 1978. Please* quote reference T.

Brunel University
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in the Department, tenable from Easter, 1979. Applicants may have a background in any area of psychology, but should have a special interest in the psychology of learning in the world at large, outside the laboratory.
The appointment will be made within the Lecturer Grade scale £3,686-£7,508 (under review) plus £450 London Allowance.
Further particulars and a form of application may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary (Establishment), Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, telephone Uxbridge 37188, extension 49; or from Professor Liam Hudson, extension 345. *Closing date: 10* November, 1978.

University of Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in MODERN HISTORY from January 1, 1979, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates must have special interests in British political history in the period from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth century; they also will be expected either to have qualifications in American history or to be willing to develop a teaching interest in American history.
Salary on scale £3,883-£7,754 plus superannuation.
Further particulars from Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (six copies), naming three referees, should be sent by November 6, 1978.

BURSAR

A well-known Catholic day-school for girls in London, S.W.3, now requires a full-time Bursar to take charge of an increasing range of accounting and administrative duties.

Remuneration £6,000 + . Including London weighting. Six weeks annual holiday and good benefits.

Please send a c.v. and details of relevant *experience to:* Barbara Cassani, (Personnel) B.U.C. (International Limited), 36 Dorset Street, London, W1M 5FU.

MONTESSORI assistant required for mornings only. Wilmslow/Alderley area. Phone 4591919 (days), 561 6133 (eves.).
INTERESTING JOB in exciting new Mayfair shop selling top quality glass and porcelain. Must be someone with charm and intelligence. Preferably over 25 years. Good negotiable salary also to start mid-November. Please telephone 0438 815431 up to 6 p.m.

University of Birmingham
CENTRE FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE
RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP

SRC Research Associateship for the study of recrystallisation and grain growth processes using advanced techniques, including Scanning Electron Microscopy. Work suited to recent graduate in Physics or Metallurgy. Appointment for three years from 1st October 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter on the IB scale: £5,382-£4,882 plus superannuation). Maximum starting salary £4,136.
Further details from the Assistant Research Science and Engineering, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (three copies) including full curriculum vitae, *and naming three referees*, should be sent by Friday, 27th October, 1978. Please quote ref.: TX2.

University of Aberdeen
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN MEDICINE HONORARY CONSULTANT

Applications are invited for the above post with clinical research, teaching and administrative duties.
Candidates should have completed training in general internal medicine but do require to profess a speciality of medicine.
Salary on scale £8,086 to £10,887 per annum, with appropriate placing.
Further particulars from The Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by 10 November, 1978.

GERMAN Teachers required immediately, Central London. 734 9186.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
£4,382-£7,754

Reporting to the Registrar, you will be responsible for providing a support service to him and also assuming specific administrative duties and responsibilities.
Your previous experience will have been in a higher educational environment and you should have developed good administrative and organisational abilities and a capacity for good written and oral communication and relationships.
Salary will be in the scale £4,382 to £7,754 (Grade Ia/II), the level to be negotiated.
Male or female graduates aged 30-40 should write for further particulars to the address below by 20 October, 1978.

CRANFIELD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Appointments Office
Cranfield Institute of Technology,
Cranfield
Bedford MK43 0AL

University of Auckland
NEW ZEALAND
UNIVERSITY POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS 1979/1980 AWARDS

Applications are invited for Fellowships to begin during the period 1 March, 1979 to 28 February, 1980. The Fellowships are awarded for the purpose of carrying out advanced research. Successful applicants may be expected to participate in limited teaching activities. Conditions of Appointment and application forms to be completed by candidates are available from New Zealand and Australian universities, from the Assistant Registrar (Academic Appointments), University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand, or from Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Applications will be accepted any time up to 31 OCTOBER, 1978. The Fellowships are open to graduates of universities other than the University of Auckland and holders of a Bachelors or Masters degree from the University of Auckland who have also completed a Ph.D. degree at any university other than the University of Auckland. Prospective candidates should note that these Fellowships are NOT open to applicants whose Ph.D. degree was completed at the University of Auckland. To be eligible for a Fellowship, candidates must have been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, or have completed the requirements for such an award, or hold some other appropriate academic qualification. The Awards are primarily intended for candidates who have held a Ph.D. for not more than four years at the time of application, but in exceptional circumstances other candidates may be considered. The total value of the Fellowships will normally be based on a monthly allowance of NZ$700 pus, where applicable, travel approved fares for the Fellow only. Fellows should expect to pay tax on the monthly allowance.
The Fellowships are tenable for up to 12 months and have been allocated to the following research groups respectively: candidates seeking further information should write directly to the member of staff named in the undermentioned areas: Anthropology (Professor R. C. Green). Topic: Melanesian cultural history programme. Candidate should have background in historical linguistics, ethnobotany or applied science in archaeology. *Anthropology (Associate-Pro*fessor A. Hooper). Topic: Tokelau studies.
Biochemistry (Professor A. G. C. Renwick). Topic: The *biochemistry of glycoprotein* hormone receptor interactions.
Cell Biology (Professor R. E. F. Matthews). Topic: Plant virology.
Cell Biology (Dr. H. E. D. Lane/Professor P. L. Bonquist). Topic: Plasmid-specified proteins in E. coli minicells.
Chemistry (Professor R. C. Cambie). Topic: The utilization of New Zealand natural products. (Associate-Professor MacD. P. Jackson). Topic: New Zealand literature.
Electrical Engineering-Radio Research Centre (Professor R. A. Whale). Topic: Ionospheric propagation, upper atmosphere physics and communications research.
History (Professor P. N. Tarling). Topic: National/international linkages in military occupation and post independence administration, planning and development in East and South-East Asia.
History (Professor M. P. K. Sorrenson). Topic: Social, economic and political history of New Zealand.
Mathematics (Professor J. C. Butcher). Topic: Numerical solution of ordinary differential equations.
Physics (Professor A. R. Poletti). Topic: Experimental nuclear physics.
Psychology (Professor M. C. Corballis). Topic: Cognitive psychology.
Zoology (Dr. B. A. Foster). Topic: Development and reconstitution of the larvae of marine animals.

The University of Nottingham
DEPARTMENT OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

LECTURER IN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

The successful candidate will have a good honours degree in an appropriate discipline and be required to teach quantitative management subjects. Typical fields of research are: Operations research: Management information systems; Ergonomics; Production control; Factory layout.
The salary range is £3,885 to £7,754 but the appointment will be made initially in the range £3,885 to £6,694. Further particulars and forms of application to be returned by 31st October from the Staff Appointments Officer.

University of Birmingham
CENTRE FOR MATERIALS SCIENCE
RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP

SRC Research Associateship for the study of recrystallisation and grain growth processes using advanced techniques, including Scanning Electron Microscopy. Work suited to recent graduate in Physics or Metallurgy. Appointment for three years from 1st October 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter on the IB scale: £5,382-£4,882 plus superannuation). Maximum starting salary £4,136.
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University of Aberdeen
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GERMAN Teachers required immediately, Central London. 734 9186.

NOTICE

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UEA
NORWICH
ASSISTANT KEEPER

required in the Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts to assist the Keeper in the developing programmes of the Centre, including the cataloguing of the University collections, the organisation of exhibitions, and research. Candidates should have a wide-ranging knowledge of the visual arts and experience of museum work would be an advantage. Suitable qualifications might include a first or second class degree in the history of art or the Diploma of the Museums Association. Salary on the scale £3,834-£6,555.
Applications (one copy only) which should contain a full curriculum vitae including exact date of birth together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained (telephone Daily Switch, ext 2126) by no later than 31 November, 1978. No form of application are issued. In naming three referees you are requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached by the University.

UEA
NORWICH
LECTURER IN THE HISTORY OF ART

in the School of Fine Arts and Music, with a knowledge of European Painting and Sculpture 1600-1850. The successful candidate will be required to teach, [illegible] and carry out research. Salary will be within the range £3,640-£5,801 on the scale £3,640 - £4,308, p.a. USS +SSP benefits.
Applications (one copy only) which should contain a full curriculum vitae including exact date of birth together with the *names and addresses* of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich, *from* whom further particulars may be obtained by telephoning 0603 56161 ext 2126) by no later than 1 November 1978. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees you are requested to give only the names of those who can immediately be approached by the University.

The Queen's University of Belfast
CHAIR OF SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the Chair of Social and Preventive Medicine, which carries the headship of the Department of Community Medicine. It is a Joint Appointment with the Eastern Health and Social Services Board and is tenable from 1st January, 1979, or such other date as may be agreed. The Chair was vacated on 30th September, 1978, on the retirement of Professor Pemberton.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Closing date: 17th November, 1978. (Please quote Ref. 78-T).

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COMPETENT COOK
required

25 miles west of London, easy access, driver essential, car available, self contained furnished flat, all mod cons. £60 per week clear, Refs essential.

Please phone (reversing charges) 049 481 4685 between 6 and 7 p.m Monday to Thursday only.

WHY NOT COOK FOR CHORISTERS ?

We are looking for a fully qualified experienced cook and a younger assistant to work with our Cordon Bleu Hampstead nursery and lively expanding school, non-resident. Salary negotiable. Full details from:
Headmaster
Westminster Cathedral Choir School,
Ambleside Avenue,
London SW1P 1QH

NURSE REQUIRED

For Australia to look after young paraplegic for 12 months. Must be prepared, in addition to light nursing duties and mental rehabilitation, to assist with light domestic duties. Excellent home, with 1st class salary and return fare. Flatshr in London interviewing week of October 16th. Please write: c/o Mr. M. Lithgoe, 4 Aldewych Rd., London NW11 7BD or *ring* 455 2028 for appointment.

LIVE-IN MOTHERS HELP

for absent mother frequently abroad on business. Own room in lovely Northamptonshire Country Home. Two daughters, 7 and 9 yrs., other help kept. Must be mobile. Excellent wage.
TELEPHONE HELEN DIMMICK ON MILTON KEYNES (0908) 77296

QUALIFIED NANNY FRANCE

Responsible 25+ nanny for 3-months-old baby. Own room with TV. Otee staff. Occasional travel. Immediate start. References essential.

Telephone: 01-493 6591.

AU PAIR BUREAU, Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St. W.1, 950 4757 and 583 Oxford St., W.1. 408 1013.

ADAPTABLE CHAUFFEUR/Man Friday required. Role, general London. Accommodation available for single person.—Tel. 01-491 7819 (day).
FULL-TIME COUPLE to work in home and garden of elderly household near Westerham. Modern 2/3-bedroom cottage, for driver preferred.—Tel.: 11-9591 or 6588.
YOUNG REFINED Au pair required immediately in Switzerland (10 mins. Lausanne) for 7 months. Knowledge of French an asset. Write, plus photo to Mme Steigenrauch, "Le relais", Bertigny-s-Cuarrens, CH-1041.
COOK in Bermuda for Canadian family. French cooking preferred. Occasional large dinner parties. 1 year contract. Paid home leave. Excellent conditions and salary. Age range 25/45. Personal Service (Recruitment Consultants) Ltd. 01-370 6066.
FRIENDLY PERSONALITY for French Restaurant Cocktail lounge. Experience not essential. Please telephone 828 5041 after 10 a.m.
NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs. Marylebone Nursing Service, 74 Marylebone Lane, W1. 486 6466. No charges.
DAILY DOMESTIC Helps available. 3 months guarantee. Belgravia Staff Bureau, 824 8543.
ASSISTANT COOK(S), 24+ wanted, good accommodation. Scotland, central Highlands. Phone 0882 2255.
NORLAND NANNY, highly experienced seeks post. Mum's helps also available. Evington Staff Agency, 4 Market Place Leicester. Tel. (0533) 556061.
FREELANCE, experienced and qualified chef/cook required to work as team for large buffet and cocktail parties. Robin Marlar. Tel. 750 2241, 10-4.

REQUIRED IN BELGRAVIA

Qualified butler or married couple, butler cook housekeeper, required for nobleman's Belgravia home, private service experience essential, excellent references required. Monday to Friday, live-in, first-class accommodation, colour TV. Telephone Hon. Ringer (01) 235 2855, or write Box 2468 K, The Times.

REQUIRED

SINGLE WOMAN, aged 28, with 3 months old daughter, seeks [illegible] in domestic position. Tel. [illegible] 693 0258 for further details
AU PAIR/DOMESTIC STAFF—Registry daily open—temporary Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St, S.W.1. 730 9576

PUBLIC NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that SELWOOD ROY LEWIS of 10 Old Brewery Mews, Hampstead High Street, London N.W.3., is applying to Thomas Lewis of NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, (National Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD

Notice is hereby given that TRANSFER REGISTERS of Southampton Harbour Board Consolidated Redeemable Stock 1982, will be closed from 16th October, 1978 to 31st October, 1978, both dates inclusive for preparation of Interim Warrants.
C. T. DOLLIMORE,
Registrar,
Town Quay Office,
Town Quay,
Southampton.
3rd October, 1978.

Capable Nanny Required

To live on a farm 1½ hours from London as part of the family to look after 2 children, 3½ years and 6 months old. Must be fond of country and travel, including trips abroad. Own car, own bedroom and living room provided. Experience essential. Age preferable between 22 and 40. Other staff kept.
Ring Now: Albury 487.

REQUIRED IN BELGRAVIA

Qualified butler or married couple, butler cook housekeeper, required for nobleman's Belgravia home, private service experience essential, excellent references required. Monday to Friday, live-in, first-class accommodation, colour TV. Telephone Hon. Ringer (01) 235 2855, or write Box 2468 K, The Times.

REQUIRED

SINGLE WOMAN, aged 28, with 3 months old daughter, seeks [illegible] in domestic position. Tel. [illegible] 693 0258 for further details
AU PAIR/DOMESTIC STAFF—Registry daily open—temporary Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St, S.W.1. 730 9576

BUTLER/HOUSEMAN AND COOK

Required urgently for commuters residence near Reigate, Surrey. Two persons in permanent residence and other help employed. Comfortable accommodation. Salary negotiable. Telephone Miss Burrell between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. at: 01-481 1787 (reversing charges). Other times at: 01-828 8870. Or write to her at:
11 Ashley Gardens
London, S.W.1.

EDUCATIONAL

ARABIC.—Learn to speak, read, write.—Alpha, 629 3604.
ARABIC.—Learn to speak, read, write.—Alpha, 629 3604.
G.C.E. DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Prospectus—W. Milliam, M.A. (Dept. A10), Wolsey Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 512 24 hours.
SECRETARIAL COURSES.—Individual tuition. Mrs Thomas's Office, 721650.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School

THE BERKELEY FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited from graduates in medicine for the Berkeley Fellowship. The Fellowship will not usually be awarded for a period shorter than two months or longer than one year. The Committee may decide to make awards to more than one candidate; the total emolument not exceeding £1,400.
Applications (6 copies) should reach The Dean, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London W1P 7PN, by 30 November 1978 and from whom further particulars of the Fellowship may be obtained.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الإهمال

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN cc 240 1066 (Gardencharge Credit cards 836 6903)
THE ROYAL OPERA
DER RING
DES NIBELUNGEN
Covent Garden Proms in assn with Midland Bank. Ton't 7.30 Das Rheingold. Tomor 5.30 Die Walküre. Thur 5.30 Siegfried. Sat. 3.30 Gotterdammerung. 60 Stalls prom. places at £2.00 avail one hr before curtain-up. £250 of these for students until 20min before curtain-up.

COLISEUM Credit cards 01-240 5258. Reservations 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tomor & Fri 7.30 Iolanthe. Wed. & Sat. 7.30 The Seraglio. Thur. 7.30 (last perf) The Royal Hunt of the Sun "Sensational theatre" Ev. Stand. Bargain prices: 104 balcony seats avail for all perfs on day of perf. Stalls or Dress Circle ticket, 3 course à la carte dinner at the CAFE ROYAL incl glass of wine, cover, service and VAT before or after any eve perf for only £12.50 per person. Tel.: 01-437 9090.

GLYNDEBOURNE TOURING OPERA Die Zauberflote, Cosi fan tutte, The Rake's Progress. This week: Gaumont Theatre, SOUTHAMPTON (0703) 29772-3. Next week: New Theatre, OXFORD (0865) 44544.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery Ave. E.C.1. 837 1672. Lst week
SADLER'S WELLS
ROYAL BALLET
Ton't 7.30. Solitaire, Giselle. Tomor. Wed. Thur 7.30 Les Patineurs, Intimate Letters, Grosse Fuge. Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30 Brouillards. New Macmillan ballet called 6.6.78, Pavane, The Rake's Progress.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) Tomorrow 8. LSO. Eugen Jochum, Maurizio Pollini. Mozart: Symphony No. 33; Schumann: Piano Concerto; Beethoven: Symphony No 8.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. SCOTTISH NATIONAL ORCHESTRA. Sir Alexander Gibson, Barry Tuckwell. Tippett: Symphony No. 4; Mozart: Horn Concerto No 4. Beethoven: Symphony No. 7.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 Evgs 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 4.0
IRENE
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THIS GREAT MUSICAL
IRENE
MUST END SATURDAY
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 836 7611

ALBERY. 836 3878. Party rates. Credit cards bkgs. 836 1071-3 from 8.30 a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri. 7.45. Thurs. Sat. 4.30 & 8.
A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL " Financial Times.
OLIVER!
with ROY HUDD & GILLIAN BURNS. NOW BOOKING FOR CHRISTMAS AND THROUGH '79.

ALDWYCH 836 6404 Info 836 5332
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
in repertoire (No perf ton't, tomor), Wed. to Sat. 7.30. Red. prices reviews Middleton & Rowley's
THE CHANGELING
With: AS YOU LIKE IT (next perf 18 Oct). David Mercer's COUSIN VLADIMIR (next perf 20 Oct). RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W).

AMBASSADORS. cc 01-836 1171 Nightly at 8.0. Mat. Tues. 2.45 Sat. 5.0 & 8.0.
TONY ANHOLT, PETER CARTWRIGHT
SLEUTH
The World Famous Thriller by ANTHONY SHAFFER
"Seeing the play again is in fact an utter and total joy" Punch. Seat prices £3.00 to £5.00. Dinner & Top Price Seat £8.00 inc. FINAL WEEK.

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Eves. at 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0
DONALD SINDEN
(Actor of the Year—E. Std.)
"IS SUPERB."—N.O.W.
SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
"WICKEDLY FUNNY."—The Times. From Oct. 16 the new cast will include Paul Daneman, Lana Morris, Dennis Ramsden and Carmel McSharry.

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132
TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN
"Hilarious. See it."—S.T.
Eves. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. cc. 01-734 4291 or 439 8031. Mon.-Thurs 8 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45.
ELVIS
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD

CAMBRIDGE. cc 836 6056. Mon to Thurs 8.0. Fri. Sat at 5.45 & 8.30
IPI TOMBI
EXCITING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL
"Pulsating Musical" E. News. Seat Prices £2.00-£5.50. Dinner & top-price seat £9.50 inc.
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

CRITERION 930 3216 (cc 836 1071/3) Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3.
NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SIX OF ONE
and half-a-dozen laughs a minute.
SECOND HILARIOUS YEAR!
"VERY FUNNY". S. Tel.

DRURY LANE 01-836 8108 Monday to Saturday Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.00
A CHORUS LINE
RARE DEVASTATING JOYOUS ASTONISHING STUNNER". S. TIMES
3RD GREAT YEAR

DUCHESS 836 8243. Mon.-Thur. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 9.0
OH! CALCUTTA!
"The nudity is stunning." D. Tel.
9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. cc 01-836 5122. Mon-Sat. Sep. Perfs. Final Week
BEST OF THE FRINGE
"Channel 4"
7.30
Gross Incontinence of the 3rd Kind"
9.30
per show: £3.30 both. shows

DUKE OF YORK'S c.c. 01-836 5122. Low price previews from Oct. 19 until Fri. 8 p.m., Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Opens Nov. 1st at 8 p.m.
TOM COURTENAY FELICITY KENDAL
CLOUDS
COMEDY BY MICHAEL FRAYN

FORTUNE 836 2238 Evgs. 8. Thurs. 3. Sat. 5 & 8
Muriel Pavlow as Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK THEATRE CC 01-836 4601 Evgs. 8. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30
TIMOTHY WEST, GEMMA JONES
MICHAEL KITCHEN in
HAROLD PINTER'S
THE HOMECOMING
"NOT TO BE MISSED."—Times
LAST 2 WEEKS
SEASON MUST END OCTOBER 21st

GARRICK c.c. 01-836 4601. Previews Oct 24 & 25 8.0 opens Oct. 26, at 7.0. DENIS QUILLEY in IRA LEVIN'S
DEATH TRAP
A New Thriller Dir. by
MICHAEL BLAKEMORE

GLOBE THEATRE 01-437 1592 Evgs. 8.15, Wed. 3.0, Sat. 6 & 8.40.
PAUL EDDINGTON, JULIA McKENZIE
BENJAMIN WHITROW in
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
TEN TIMES TABLE
"THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST LAUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—D. Tel. "AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOYABLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

GREENWICH THEATRE 01-858 7755 Prevs. Oct 18. 8.0. Opens Oct. 19, 7.0. Sub evgs. 8.0. Mat. Sats. 2.30
AN AUDIENCE CALLED EDOUARD
by David Pownall

HAMPSTEAD 722 9301 Evenings at 8. Sats. 5 & 8
GLOO JOO
THE MOST HILARIOUS PLAY FOR YEARS"—B. A. Young. Fin. Tms.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832 Opens Ton't 7.0 Evgs 8.0. Mats Wed 2.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.0.
GERALDINE McEWAN
CLIVE FRANCIS
NIGEL STOCK
PETER BOWLES PAUL HARDWICK
and FENELLA FIELDING in
LOOK AFTER LULU
by NOEL COWARD
with GARY RAYMOND

HER MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606. Evgs. 8.0. Matinees Thur. & Sat. 3.0
"INSTANT ENCHANTMENT"—Obs.
THE MATCHMAKER
A comedy by Thornton Wilder. "It brought down with a deserved roar of delight."—D. Tel. For a Limited Season until October 14.
"HELLO DOLLY, SO NICE TO HAVE HER BACK."—D. Mail. "A MASTERPIECE."—Times. "The man who invented a glass of bubbly and a topping must have had just this in mind."—Daily Telegraph.

KING'S HEAD. 226 1916. Dnr. 7 Show 8. LIBBY MORRIS in SHAY Ann Commire.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30. 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
"DON'T DREAM IT, SEE IT!"

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thrs. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by
FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS. S. TIMES.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Wed. Mat. 3
Welsh National Theatre Co.
DYLAN THOMAS'S
UNDER MILK WOOD
"The Company is splendid and their entertainment is touching, funny, moving and altogether endearing." "It's on." "A delight" Gdn.

THEATRES

MERMAID THEATRE IS CLOSED FOR RECONSTRUCTION. REOPENING 1980.

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252
OLIVIER (open stage): Tonight & Tomorrow 7.30 MACBETH.
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Tonight 7.45 PLENTY new play by David Hare. Tomor. 7.45 Plunder.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Eves. 8 until Oct. 21 AMERICAN BUFFALO by David Mamet.
Many excellent cheap seats all three theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 3052.
TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage), £1.25. Inf: 633 0880.

OLD VIC. 928 7616
PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC
THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING
Derek Jacobi "easy and virile authority."—E. Standard. Eileen Atkins "riveting physical fluidity."—Financial Times. "A gem of a performance from Robert Eddison." Michael Denison, John Savident and Brenda Bruce scoop up the laughs." —Guardian. Today, Tues. 7.30.
Derek Jacobi in IVANOV
Chekhov's comedy with Clive Arrindell, Brenda Bruce, Michael Denison, Louise Purnell, John Savident, Jane Wymark. "Jacobi's triumph."—D. Telegraph. Wed., Thurs., Fri. 7.30.
TWELFTH NIGHT
Eileen Atkins "a superb Viola."—The Times. Robert Eddison "brilliant Feste."—Guardian. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30.

OPEN SPACE. 387 6969. Krapp's Last Tape and Endgame by BECKETT Oct. 18-29. Prev. Oct. 17 at 8 p.m.

PALACE 01-437 6834 Evgs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373
Opening Dec. 20 for a Season
DANNY LA RUE
as "MERRY" WIDOW TWANKEY in
ALADDIN
ALFRED MARKS as Abanazar
Dilys WATLING, Brian MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294 Evgs. 8.15 Wed. 3.30. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
"TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh."—D. Mail
THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH
The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton
"LAUGH, WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED."—S. Times. "SHEER DELIGHT."—E.S. "GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER."—Times.

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am 437 4506 Credit cards 836 1071. Mon-Thur 8. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.15. "Dominating with unfettered gusto and humour the BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp.
SYLVIA MILES
"Towering performance"—D. Mail
VIEUX CARRE
"Works like magic"—Fin Times. by
TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
"There has hardly been a more satisfying evening in the West End . . . the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON" Obs. "Sex running like an electric current." F.T. Season Ends Nov 18.

PRINCE EDWARD. cc 01-437 6877. Evgs at 8.0. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber
Directed by Harold Prince

QUEENS cc 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0. 8.30
ROY DOTRICE GEORGE CHAKIRIS
JAMES VILLIERS RICHARD VERNON
THE PASSION OF DRACULA
"DAZZLING" E. Stan. "HIDEOUSLY ENJOYABLE AND GENUINE TERROR" S. Times. "GOOD CLEAN GORY FUN" S. Mir. "MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN" Punch.

REGENT (Oxford Circus) 637 9862/3. Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 6.00.
TAKE THE FAMILY TO
THE GREAT AMERICAN BACKSTAGE MUSICAL
"A little jewel" F. Times. "Smart swell show" D. Express. "So enjoyable" S. Times. "Lyrics have more elegance than those for EVITA. Music more bite than that for ANNIE" S. Telegraph. Credit card bkgs. Seats from £2.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS (01-748 3354) Prevs. 10, 11 Oct. 7.30 p.m.
JOINT STOCK in
The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists.

ROUNDHOUSE 01-267 2564 Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat. 5.00 & 8.30
FUTURE SHOCK
Musical inspired by Alvin Toffler's Best Seller

ROYALTY 405 8004 Monday-Thursday Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8. London Critics Vote
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards. Restaurant Reservation 405 2418.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Air cond. Evenings at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.30.
NICOL WILLIAMSON
"A virtuoso performance" D. Tel. in JOHN OSBORNE'S
INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE
"This is one of the few great plays of the century" D. Mail.

ST. MARTIN'S 836 1443. Evgs. 8 Mat. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN. 26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-836 8888. Cr. Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI in
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY?
"A MOMENTOUS PLAY. I URGE YOU TO SEE IT." Gdn. Eves. at 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45

SHAFTESBURY. Credit cards 01-836 6596/7. 01-836 4255. Evgs. 8.15. Thurs. 3.00. Sats. 5.00 and 8.30.
TERENCE STAMP in
EDWARD GOREY'S
DRACULA
with DEREK GODFREY

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH
OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES

TH. UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Ends Sat. Evs. 7.30 Lumiere & Son in NIGHT-FALL, by David Gale.

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD EAST. 534 0310 SNAPSHOTS by Rony Robinson. Tues-Sat. 8.00. Wed. 2.30. "Exuberant, fleet-footed and altogether likeable." D. Tel.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8 p.m.
AN EVENING WITH
DAVE ALLEN
"LAUGHTER ON A CONSTANT BOIL"—The Times.
LIMITED SEASON Until Dec. 2.

VICTORIA PALACE. 828 4735/6
STRATFORD JOHNS
SHEILA HANCOCK
ANNIE
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45
"BLOCK-BUSTING, SMASH HIT MUSICAL" DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't. 8.00 PLAY-READING—WHO NEEDS ENEMIES, by John Hale. All seats 50p.

WESTMINSTER cc 01-834 0283 Opening October 26 for 3 weeks only
LOVE ALL

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 834 0283 RICE & WEBBER'S "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat". With PAUL JONES. Twice Daily. Opens Nov. 27. Tickets: £2, £3, £4. Book NOW.

WYNDHAMS 836 3028. Credit card bookings from 8.30 am to 8.30 pm. 836 1071/3. Mon.-Thurs. eves. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
"ENORMOUSLY RICH, VERY FUNNY"—E. News.
Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit Comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph
"MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER"—Guardian

YOUNG VIC. 928 6363. Thu., Fri., Sat. 7.30. RICHARD III part of Shakespeare trilogy ACTION MAN.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363 From Oct. 18 Young Vic Co. in Terence Greer's BALLROOM.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. Air Conditioned. From 8. Dining/Dncng. HUNDRED YEARS." S.T.
RAZZLE DAZZLE
at 11 PETER GORDENO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1 THE BIG SLEEP (AA). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15.
2 DRIVER (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X). 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Alain Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Coretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Pgs. 6.15, 8.40. Sat.-Sun. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. THE BOB DYLAN FILM "Renaldo & Clara" (AA) with BOB DYLAN & JOAN BAEZ, in 4-TRACK STEREO. Progs. 3.50 and 7.30 daily.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THE ODD JOB (A). Cont. Progs. Dly. 1.40 (not Sun.). 3.50, 6.05, 8.20.

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE CINEMA Ken. High Street, W.8 (602 3660). A SEASON OF AWARD-WINNING CANADIAN FILMS: Tuesdays: 10-17 Oct. at 7.30 p.m. Admn. Free.
10 October:
Dreamland
Street Musique (animation)
Walking (animation)

CURZON, Curzon St., W1. 499 3737. LAST 2 WEEKS!
YVES MONTAND, CATHERINE DENEUVE in LE SAUVAGE (A) (English Subtitles). Progs. at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.15 and 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562) STAR WARS (U). in 70mm. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.

EMPIRE. Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. GREASE (A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (Matinee), 3.15 (2nd Matinee), 6.00 (1st evening), 8.30 (last evening)
Now RITZ. Leicester Square. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep. progs. daily 1.15 (not Sun.), 3.35, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. Agnes Varda's ONE SINGS, THE OTHER DOESN'T (AA). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. THE GODFATHER—PART 1 (X) 11.15 p.m.

GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402 Russ. Sq. Tube. "GIRL FRIENDS" (AA) Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. PLAY IT AGAIN SAM (A) and CATCH 22 (X) 11.00 p.m. COME EARLY—ENJOY A DRINK AT OUR NEW BAR.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) Kirk Douglas in a Brian De Palma film THE FURY (X). Sep. Perfs. Wk. 1.00, 4.30, 8.10. Sun. 3.30, 7.45. Seats bkble for evening Perf. Mon-Fri. and all Perfs. Sat. & Sun.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep. progs. Dly. at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 p.m. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE CHEAP DETECTIVE (A). Sep. Progs. Dly. Doors open 2.00, 4.45, 7.45.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2. (723 2011/2). CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. doors open Mon.-Fri. 2.00, 7.30. Sat. 1.35, 4.15, 7.45. Sun. 3.00, 7.30. All seats bkble.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—CANDLESHOE (U). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.30. Last 5 days. From Oct. 12 PETE'S DRAGON.

PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken. 373 5898. Banned in Iran for 5 years. Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). Progs. 6.05, 8.20.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. BANNED IN IRAN FOR 5 YEARS. Mehrjui's THE CYCLE (AA). Progs. 3.50, 6.05, 8.20.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance Booking Facilities same as Empire Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1. HEAVEN CAN WAIT (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.) 3.30, 6.00, 8.40. Late Show Friday & Saturday 11.30.
2. HOUSE CALLS (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.) 3.55, 6.15, 8.40. Late Show Saturday 11.15.
3. THE ONE & ONLY (A) Sep. Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.) 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Saturday 11.30.
4. THE BIG SLEEP (AA) Sep. Progs. Daily 1.25 (not Suns.) 3.45, 6.05, 8.40. Late Show Saturday 11.25.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. Walerian Borowczyk's THE BEAST London X. Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 12.40, 3.10, 5.55, 8.35. Late Show Nightly 11.15. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366 (Belsize Park Tube)
JOAN MICKLIN SILVER'S
Between the Lines
(AA)
3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00
"Virtually unmissable"—Time Out.

STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus. 437 3300 Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Paul Mazursky's AN UNMARRIED WOMAN (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35. Late Show Sat. 10.50.

EXHIBITIONS & LECTURES

SURREY ANTIQUES FAIR
Civic Hall, Guildford.
All this week, 11-8 p.m., Sat. 6 p.m.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover St., W.1. 01-493 5161.
PAINTINGS OF AFRICA AND INDIA
BY DAVID SHEPHERD
until Nov. 2 Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

ART GALLERIES

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W1
STANLEY SPENCER
Wkdys 10-6. Sats. 10-1. 01-629 1578.

BEN NICHOLSON
Recent Paintings on Paper at Waddington and Tooth Galleries. 2 & 34 Cork St., London, W1. 4th Oct.-28th Oct. 10-5.30. daily 10-1 p.m. Saturday.

BLOND FINE ART, 33, Sackville St., W.1. 01-437 1230. BRITISH WATERCOLOURS, 1900-1945.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum) OFFICINA BODONI until 22 Oct. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. National collection of art, archaeology and ethnography. Wkdys 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

ESKIMO ART, Embankment Gallery, P.S. Tattershall Castle, Victoria Embankment, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 839 6548. Oct. 11-Nov. 12. Also showing "A Brush with the Famous" Oct. 31-Nov. 14. Tues.-Sun. 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Adults 50p, children 25p.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116
CHARLES RENNIE MACKINTOSH
Also Scottish Painting 19th-20th Century

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942. JAMES REEVE—Recent Paintings and D. H. SMITH—Recent Watercolours. Until 13 October. Mon-Fri 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY
Fine Watercolours & Drawings of 18th, 19th & 20th Century
AUTUMN EXHIBITION
8 Duke St., St James's, S.W.1.
Open Sat. 10-1 p.m.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council). 1978 HAYWARD ANNUAL. Works by 23 artists selected by Rita Donagh, Tess Jaray, Liliane Lijn, Kim Lim and Gillian Wise. Until 8 October. Adm. 50p. Hrs. Mon.-Thurs. 10-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Evnts. daily. For details ring 01-928 3144.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Summer Exhibition. Weekdays 10-5 at 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W1. JACQUES LIPCHITZ—Sculptures & Drawings from the Cubist Epoch. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gardens, W.1. THE ART OF THE BRAZILIAN INDIANS. Until 31 October. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

N. R. OMELL GALLERY
EXHIBITION OF MARINE PAINTINGS OF THE 18th & 19th CENTURY
From October 10th to November 3rd. 6 Duke St., St James's, London, SW1. 01-839 6223/4. Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-12.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St., S.W.1. 235 8144. The Movement of Flight. Claude Flight & his Followers & Friends.

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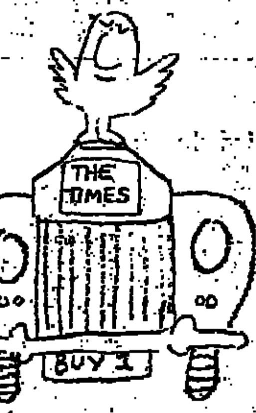
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MONDAY BOOK

Fish tales

The Flounder
By Günter Grass
Translated by Ralph Manheim
(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)
In the Egg, and other Poems
By Günter Grass
Translated by Michael Hamburger and Christopher Middleton
(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)



Gunter Grass

There is a Grimm fairy-tale in which a fisherman's wife abuses the magic powers of a fish to demand more and more riches until she destroys herself. Moral: be content with what you have. But that is an anti-moral for this most discontented age—and besides is there not a slur on women in general here? What of the fish's role, or the fisherman's? Günter Grass's original inspiration was to elaborate this tale for the sake of present ills. Neither materialists nor feminists will enjoy it any the better.

Ilsebill in a German suburb is quite as silly and greedy as ever the fisherman's wife was. But there is no escape from biology. She and her pliant husband want a child, so she must bear it. She has then to spend nine months hearing from her husband how previous time-phases have conditioned them as a couple to be the everlasting types they are. There is no escape from history either. Like Grass himself, the husband/narrator is from Danzig which is where everything has happened at its most representative, a piece of special pleading easily allowed.

Right back in the dawn of consciousness, then, there was an Ilsebill by the name of Awa, a hideous three-breasted divinity who ran a tight matriarchy. Her husbands were the so-called Edeks, who discovered their humanity and escaped from Mummy only when they began to look about for themselves, to explore, paint, create. Other eventful centuries, other women for the constant male. Wigga who planted crops, Mestwina in the Dark Ages who killed her bishop-lover; Gothic Dorothea of Montau dying immured in the vaults of a Danzig church, her neuroses earning canonization; Fat Gret in the ribald Reformation; Agnes in the Thirty Years' War, Amanda Woyke in the Seven Years' War; Sophie Rotzoll in the Napoleonic occupation of Danzig; Lena Stubbe the socialist.

The active women were not necessarily happy, nor the passive unhappy. Not all came to a sticky ending. Saints and harlots alike depended for definition upon men who were self-confessed brawlers and turn-coats, nothing to write home about. Two things alone brought beneficial change, and thereby jogged history's elbow. Firstly, the women were all cooks. Wigga, for instance, planted the beetroot and Amanda Woyke introduced the potato, which did more for the region than all the acts of her monarch Frederick the Great. And secondly, there was the Flounder, the *Weltgeist* or spirit of the times, emerging as in the fairy-tale from the Baltic depths to counsel men who could catch his meaning.

Perhaps the *Weltgeist* appears to have changed allegiance. The Flounder has been captured, that is to say, by four women so emancipated that they have become lesbians. His age-old sponsorship of males appeals them, he is put on trial in a special fish-tank before a Tribunal which he calls the Womenal. His defence, argued from the examples of the cooks, is that few acts of progress are quite what they seem, and almost all are indifferent to human gender. Revolutionary sisters want revenge by eating the Flounder, while a breakaway Flounder's Party would prefer to enrol him as honorary female advisor. The Flounder is released to the Baltic, but the slapstick has to be paid for: rape and murder among the lesbians is the price for the ordeal they have inflicted upon the long-enduring but perhaps not immortal fish. The moral is now: because they are only human, women commit the same mistakes as men. But Ilsebill has a daughter to follow her. And the question still remains of who will wash the dishes. The life-goes-on-as-always impact is reinforced by a moving final passage about one last cook, Maria Kuczorra, in Communist Danzig. She worked in the canteen of the Lenin Shipyards, outside which her husband was shot dead by the Polish police in the food riots of 1970.

On the face of it, the celebration of sex and food ought to be more down-to-earth than all this literary devising. There is of course in Grass a delight in invention and humour. Underneath that, he refuses to accept that the old truths of our civilisation are too boring or exhausted to have life in them any longer; on the contrary, grasped in an mistakable parable form, in that extraordinary incantatory style of his, they are quite as vital as ever. His poetry, which has been republished with recent additions, has the fantasy in short bursts but not the sustained vision of the prose. In fact he is on his own as an artist not because of brilliant language, as it might appear, but through wishing the human race so well.

David Pryce-Jones

Benson and Hedges Festival
Snape Maltings

William Mann

The second Benson and Hedges Gold Award for concert singers aged between 25 and 35 was won, on Saturday night, by Rosamund Illing, an Australian soprano aged 25 (born here in Devonshire). As chairman of the jury, Sir Peter Pears announced that the decision was unanimous. There had been close on 70 entrants, whittled down to 60 for the first stage, 18 for the quarter-finals, eight for the semi-finals, five for the final series of short recitals in Snape Maltings on Saturday.

Miss Illing received a cheque for £2,500 and a guarantee of numerous concert engagements. This week she joins Kent Opera, the company with which last year's winner, Peter Knapp, was already associated (though the competition is not for opera or oratorio, but for merit in the more intimate repertory of the song recital).

The second prize went to the Russian soprano Alla Ablaberdyeva, the third to the Scottish soprano Kathleen Livingstone. The other two prizes were divided, as equal fourth, between the Russian tenor Alexei Martynov and the English baritone Andrew Knight. Each of the other semi-finalists receives £100.

Even an unprejudiced person who attends musical competitions set at an advanced professional level often decides that the prizes were wrongly awarded; when singers are under review, tastes differ still more widely (because the instrument is inside the body of the performer, and because vocal communication is a matter of mutual physical resonances between the singer and each member of the audience) and it must be hard for one competitor to bring a jury of singers to a unanimous decision, each of them favouring their own technical, not to say artistic, methods, based on long personal experience.

They selected Miss Illing, as some others, myself included, had already done. Her opening choice, Purcell's "Mad Bess", was sung with true drama, unexaggerated as befits a concert item; the voice has a strong chest register, clean attack, temperament and flexibility, with care for nuance even to laudable daring. Chiefly there was a manifest individuality of vocal quality, a "face" that could be recognized even if the singer were not present (as in a radio broadcast). In Spanish songs by Obradors, that "face" came and went, and a Duparc group betrayed serious flaws in her French enunciation; the achievement is already outstanding.

Miss Ablaberdyeva, who is the same age, has a typically hard Slav voice, tempered by youthful charm even in serious songs; the upper register is not yet firmly controlled when she sings out, and she swallowed her German consonants, but she moulds phrases eloquently. Miss Livingstone had to sing first in this programme, to which may be ascribed some trouble in registering a radiant voice evenly and agreeably, and in projecting the character of a song surely without trying too hard to sound convincing. Her voice rang out splendidly in her final song, Rachmaninov's "Spring Waters"; many concertgoers will have admired her elsewhere, under less daunting circumstances, and the jury must have taken into account her accomplishment in earlier stages of the competition.

I had also heard Andrew Knight in recital, some months ago, and remembered him as an intelligent, scrupulous musician rather than as a compelling singer. On Saturday he brought vividness and superior skill to Loewe's "Erlkönig" and high entertainment value to three unaccompanied French folksongs (including a cookery recipe set to music for easy memorization in 1738). His voice is really a basso cantante with a questionable upper register. I might have placed him above Mr Martynov, similarly a well-formed baritone pushed recalcitrantly into a tenor with displeasing results in German songs, though winsome enough in Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninov.

Night Fall
Theatre Upstairs

Ned Chaillet

One of the worst theatrical experiences I ever had in my life was watching an anal extravaganza performed on the Edinburge Fringe by the travelling company, Lumiere and Son. Awkwardly confined by the improvised theatre, I sat it out —unlike half the audience who clambered over the backs of chairs to get away. The very least I could do in return for that experience was avoid the company for year safterwards, which I did, until *Night Fall* arrived at the Theatre Upstairs.

Relief was my first reaction to the new work, which remains imagistic and Freudian. I even detect in myself the glimmer of a guarded respect for the visual design of the production by Sandie Harries and Maggie Campbell. It is obviously a company that deals in dreams and my last experience caught them in the middle of a nightmare. *Night Fall* is more of an instructive fantasy.

The normal rules of theatre, in so much as we have rules anymore, are suspended. Five huts, individual in design, contain five people, somewhat individual in design themselves. In front of the huts there are little plots of barren earth which, though cultivated, bring forth no flowers or vegetables. The needs of the people are met from above, though the aeroplane that drops dolls for each villager is never shown to drop the potatoes that they seem to be constantly eating.

Inside the dreamy framework of David Gale's text, the people enact parodies of normal relationships, achieving a sort of intimacy twice by making unheard of excursions into somebody else's house, but mainly living to collect the dolls that will be dropped from the sky. There are dreams within the dream, with naked actors walking around with a fishtank head or a head of dirt and flowers, but they are working towards an annual ritual with the dolls. The rejection of the dolly discipline is the climax, oddly therapeutic in its effect.

The strongly visual direction is by Hilary Westlake, and includes a curious performance by Brian Lipson who manages to appear as an entertaining character actor inside the otherworldly experiment of the play.

The Lady from the Sea
Royal Exchange

Ned Chaillet

With water everywhere, there is no wonder that an actor was bound to fall, but that happened only in the enthusiasm of the curtain call. The audience surrounds an inland sea at the Arena stage of Manchester's Royal Exchange, and the water surrounds rocks and wooden decks where the actors play out the positive mysticism of Ibsen's psychological drama.

Laurie Dennett's slippery set, despite a feeble movable tree, evokes the stillness of the fjords where Ellida waits for the return of a possibly drowned sailor. She has broken a promise made to him with the sea as witness and she expects him to take her away from her new husband and his children.

It is a confined space where Vanessa Redgrave can convey Ellida's fears and longings with a whisper and where her subtle ability to move from joy to grief in a moment is marvellously projected. When her voice is raised and the curious acoustics of the theatre offer their echoes, Michael Elliott's production responds with recordings of whales singing, their haunting strangeness adding a depth to the call of the sea.

It is an immaculate production, as light and warm in the treatment of Wangel's daughters as it is caring in its revelation of the psychological spectres that haunt Ellida. As Miss Redgrave strips away the confining obligations of her marriage of convenience, seeking the freedom to choose between her ghostly sailor and the husband she has come to love, Mr Elliott delicately underlines the masculine arrogance of trying to own a woman.

With Christopher Good as the consumptive sculptor who dreams of women waiting silently for him, Mr Elliott has an actor who can speak in earnest and still convey a wry awareness of the absurdity of such desires. It brings the usually obscured wit of Ibsen to the surface and it helps make concrete sense of Miss Redgrave's real dilemma, that of existing only in the service of men.

Further lightening the shadows is Lynsey Baxter in a beguiling performance as the younger daughter.

THE ARTS

Thank you Mr Davis

Der Ring des Niebelungen
Covent Garden

John Higgins

The chief glory of the Royal Opera at the moment is its orchestra. The recording of Puccini's *Fanciulla del West* issued last month made the point forcibly and if anyone doubted it Colin Davis, architect of the remarkable improvement that has come over the Covent Garden players in recent years, has proved it beyond argument in the present series of *Ring* cycles.

Götz Friedrich's production when seen in the span of six days, as it was last week and will be again this week, has unity. It is often spectacular, notably in *Rheingold* and in the secretive forests of *Siegfried* but rather less so in the final holocaust of *Götterdämmerung*, a little tame after what has gone before. It is consistently intelligent and deferential to Wagner. Svoboda's sets haunt the memory and rightly keep the Rhine, with its waters swirling under scurrying cloud, at the forefront of the opera. *Yet it is the playing of Wagner in the pit which dominates each and every evening.*

Davis conducts the *Ring* as though he expects the audience to be with him for the complete telling of the tale, as indeed they should be. Anyone dropping in to *Rheingold* alone on Monday night have found it lacking in force. The Rhinemaidens were uncertain in pitch and unclear in language; George Shirley's Loge, once so original and spritely, has lost his zest and may be one of the characterizations worth rethinking in the 1980 revivl. But Davis, too, was reigning in his forces, careful to avoid stating too much too soon.

He opened up the score slowly and commandingly, constantly responding to the capabilities of his singers and refusing to be hurried or to reveal his full hand before the appointed hour. The hour came, rightly in the last act of *Götterdämmerung* where the orchestra was lustrous in its review of Siegfried's life and majestic in its portrayal of his death.

The week brought two major cast changes from the first cycle, reviewed by William Mann. Richard Casilly, most dependable of tenors, was a fierce and resilient Siegmund, who charts expertly his taming through the love and kinship of Helga Dernesch's Sieglinde. Berit Lindholm had a tough task in taking over Brünnhilde from Gwyneth Jones. Miss Jones does not always save her best form for London, but she arrived from Bayreuth this year on a wave of glowing reports and clearly lived up to the lavishness of the praise. Lindholm's Brünnhilde lacks warmth and womanliness, particularly in *Siegfried*, but her stamina and assurance are *never in question. She is at* her best when others tend to be flagging, notably at the end of *Götterdämmerung* when she realizes her complicity in the deaht of Siefried and raises her wings like a great, black German eagle and her voice like a golden trumpet before the final expiation.

Among the home team Josephine Veasey's Fricka was underpowered and under-characterized; in recompense Yvonne Minton provided an impassioned Waltraute on the final night. But it was Colin Davis, the prime begetter of this *Ring*, who drew the greatest applause on Saturday. And so he should have done.

Royal Ballet
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

The Royal Ballet has developed a welcome flexibility lately in its efforts to try out young choreographers. On Saturday, Michael Corder's *Rhyme nor Reason* was given two public showings (matinee and evening) at Sadler's Wells, a sort of halfway house between workshop performance and full production.

The music is Stravinsky's *Dumbarton Oaks*. Corder has succeeded in matching its jollity without fully getting the measure of its elegance. For a newcomer to choreography, that is not bad, and even if the action on stage does not have such shapeliness as what we hear from the pit, it is put together in a workmanlike way. Less accomplished ballets than this have entered the repertory before now.

Three women and two men form the cast, the dance patterns being spiced by hints of rivalry in the way they change partners, sometimes finding themselves incongruously matched in build. Corder underlines the humour by some inventive touches, such as having Jennifer Jackson grab her own ankles, stretched out in front of her, while lifted by Michael Batchelor. He and Stephen Sheriff are given some vigorous dances together. Judith Howe and Deirdre Eyden are the other women, both of them neat and poised.

There was, I thought, a slight flavour of the 1920s in the choreography, not really justified by the music but quite amusing except when it became too fussy in the opening passages. I expect to hear more of Corder, who has just left the Covent Garden company to join the Dutch National Ballet.

The Dutch company's ballet mistress, Christine Anthony, on loan to her old company at the Wells as a teacher, gave a warm and detailed account of the mother in Friday's *Giselle*. Margaret Barbieri as Giselle proceeds touchingly from innocence through disillusion and madness to forgiveness, her freshness in the first act and rare ethereality in the second being aided by Desmond Kelly's strong acting and partnering.

May I correct an error in my remarks last week about *Grosse Fuge*. The cavatina is the penultimate, not the final, movement and thus originally preceded, not replaced, the fugue in Beethoven's Op 130 quartet.

Leningrad Philharmonic
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

An efficient yet rather subdued account of Berlioz's Overture *Le Carnaval Romain* began the Leningrad Philharmonic's concert on Friday night. Mariss Jansons, their conductor, never went near extremes, and the resulting modest gestures suggested somewhat half-hearted attitudes towards the most excitable of composers. Yet perhaps this performance referred back to an earlier phase of Berlioz interpretation, before orchestral virtuosity had reached it present level.

A similar comment might apply to the opening tutti of Brahms's Violin Concerto, which had a beautiful surface but was fairly static, making the music seem smaller than usual. Matters improved gradually after the soloist, Victor Tretiakov, had entered. Though rather volatile in places, his reading in general was poised yet had plenty of emotion.

Something of this communicated itself to the orchestra, and the slow passage after the first movement's cadenza was very fine in its reflective purity. In the slow movement itself Mr Tretiakov was too retiring, but the finale in the Hungarian, or at least Gypsy, manner, was fully satisfying.

An interesting view of Tchaikovsky's symphony number 5, with some surprises in regard to tempo and textural balance, particularly during the first movement, was offered by Mr Jansons. After the cor anglais in Berlioz and the oboe in Brahms's Adagio had already shown, the Russians have different ideas from us about wind instrument tone. Certainly the solo French horn, sounding like a badly-played *saxophone*, robbing the lovely melody of Tchaikovsky's slow movement of its normally affecting quality, and later the rest of the brass dominated too much in the motto theme's reappearance.

Some of the best playing came in the Valse, but the finale was made to sound square, even banal. Partly this was due to the brass being given their heads again, although there were some unimaginative emphases elsewhere.

Real Live Audience
BBC 2

Stanley Reynolds

It was good seeing that master of neuroses, the manic John Fortune back on the television screen this weekend. And Nigel Williams's play on Saturday night, seemed a perfect vehicle for Mr Fortune.

This was a comedy about making a television documentary in which the studio audience was asked to participate and make relevant comments. The programme they were making was one of a series called *Seven Year Itch*. It was about marriage, which is a subject one would think all the members of the audience would have personal knowledge of and would be able to make some interesting comments about. But when Mr Fortune, playing the presenter of the programme, turned to the audience, and asked if they had anything to say, the result was quite unexpected. The first man in the audience, played by Roy McArthur, forgot what he was going to say. The second person, played by Monica Grey, gave a talk on road safety. The third man, played by Stephen Williams, was black and viewers would have thought he would say something about there being no blacks in the programme. But no, instead the man stood up and asked if there was anyone viewing at home who would like to swap a single lens reflex camera for a scuba diving back pack. It was a mad and hilarious moment and showed that Nigel Williams possesses a nice gift for comic invention. It also seemed rather true to life. Basically the play was about how television can manipulate life. In the programme they were making, the married couple, played by Caroline Hutchison and Andrew Norton, were happy but they were warned not to appear too happy, as happy was boring. The play demonstrated how television can take a happy scene and make it appear unhappy simply by saying it is an unhappy scene in the voice-over commentary. But the bright gem at the heart of the play was the studio audience who did not care at all about the programme they had been invited to see. One thought that this was exactly how a real live audience at home would act when sitting before well intentioned, serious documentaries. Television looking at itself can be exceedingly boring, but with the comic gifts of Mr Fortune, Mr Hill and Nigel Williams, the result was very funny and perhaps not uninstructive.

London debuts

The authorship of the London Debuts column published on October 6 was incorrectly attributed. Max Harrison reviewed Penelope Cave's recital; all the other performances were assessed by Joan Chissell.

Tennis



Britain's successful Davis Cup team relaxing at Crystal Palace. Left to right: David Lloyd, Mark Cox, John Lloyd and Christopher Mottram.

Britain win their way to first Davis Cup final since 1933

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Britain will play the United States in the final of the Davis Cup competition, the team championship of world tennis. The location will be somewhere in the United States, the dates probably December 8 to 10. Britain have not won the Cup since 1936, United States since 1972. They have not met since 1963, when Britain were beaten 5—0 at Bournemouth. They have not met in the final—the Challenge Round, as it was then—since 1937, when United States deprived Britain of the trophy by winning 4—1, at Wimbledon.

The glittering prospect ahead is irradiated with these and other historic footnotes. This will be Britain's first Davis Cup-tie in United States since 1921, when they were beaten by Australasia (Australia and New Zealand) in a second round tie at Pittsburgh. It will be Britain's first tie against United States in America since the penultimate match of the 1911 competition, when United States won 4—1 in New York.

The last time Britain played in United States in the ultimate match of the competition was in 1903, when Britain beat the Americans 4—1, at Boston. The British team on that occasion included the Doherty brothers. The British team on this occasion will include the Lloyd brothers. Overall, United States lead Britain 9—7 in Davis Cup ties. But Britain are 5—4 up in challenge rounds (this system, with the holders exempt until the ultimate match of the following year's competition, was discarded in 1972).

This is the first year in which Britain have won their way through to the last match of the competition since 1933, and the first time they have contested the last match since 1937—when, as holders, they have only to play the challenge round. That mass of facts in itself indicates that the historic significance of Britain's achievement this year is almost indigestible. But take a breath. Have another sip of champagne. We have not done yet.

Britain's weekend win at Crystal Palace—an impregnable 3—0 lead attained at the cost of only two sets—is the most crushing they have ever inflicted on Australia. Britain have now won four of their seven ties against all-Australian teams, though they were additionally beaten twice by Australasian teams including Anthony Wilding, of New Zealand. Only once, at Eastbourne, in 1930, have Britain been beaten by a team labelled "Australia" rather than "Australasia" (though they were also beaten by two teams carrying the latter title who were, in fact, exclusively Australian).

That, you might think (and you would be right), is more than enough of a good thing. Let us bounce back to 1978: a year in which Britain narrowly escaped relegation to the second division of the King's Cup competition (the European men's indoor team championship); a year in which, of the 14 British players in the men's singles at Wimbledon, 10 lost in the first round and the rest in the second; a year in which the government appointed a committee to inquire into British tennis . . . and a year in which Christopher Mottram, John and David Lloyd, Mark Cox, and (in two early ties) Richard Lewis made it necessary for us to assemble all the scraps of history relevant to Britain's present eminence.

In retrospect the crucial set of the tie was the third of Mottram's match with Tony Roche, the crucial rally that in which Roche had a break-point for 5—4. Mottram won that point. He won that set. Thus Britain gained a momentum that was irresistible. Australia's "banker", if they had one, was Saturday's doubles. Ross Case and Geoffrey Masters had 10 break points, Cox and David Lloyd seven. In the first set Australia were serving at 4—2 and 30—0. In the fourth they were a break down but in the seventh game had two breakpoints against Lloyd. Britain won 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

It was interesting to see Cox's assurance as he served a love game for the match and the tie. Nine years earlier, when Britain was similarly poised in the competition, he had been beaten by Ilie Nastase in the decisive match with Romania, at Wimbledon. Cox says he had nightmares for six months, reliving that match. Chance had now restored him to the team—had given him, as it were, an unexpected second bite of the cherry. He enjoyed the taste of it.

Mottram and Cox were the solid, secure, comforting "anchor" men of the team. John Lloyd in singles and David Lloyd in doubles were the inspired, bouncy, go-for-broke front men with fire in their bellies. John's tennis against John Alexander was, as Cox put it, "outrageously good". All four—and two are made of combustible material—had been welded into a fine team who reached peak form (which Australia did not) when it mattered most. Give some of the credit for that to their captain, Paul Hutchins, whose earlier experience in public relations doubtless helped him to make the players believe in themselves, in each other, and in him.

Coca-Cola, the British team's sponsors, have already exceeded their budget for this year's Davis Cup programme. Never mind. This sort of thing does not happen often. For the record, Britain won 3—2. In yesterday's "dead" singles Roche beat John Lloyd, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, and Alexander beat Mottram, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Ashe power clinches final place for US

Göteborg, Sweden, Oct 8.—Arthur Ashe put the United States through to their fiftieth Davis Cup finals, defeating Kjell Johansson, of Sweden, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5, in the decisive fourth match of the inter-zone semi-final round. Bjorn Borg won the fifth and final, best-of-three-sets, match against Vitas Gerulaitis, 6—3, 6—1, giving Sweden two wins to the United States' unbeatable three.

Ashe, aged 35, clinched the Davis Cup tie in one hour and 40 minutes of powerful, effective play against the Swedish second seed, Johansson, dropping his service only once in the match, to win in straight sets. Ashe, toasted with victory champagne by his team colleagues, said: "I wasn't all at nervous during the match, not even when I dropped my service to three all in the third set. There was too much press set. There was too much pressure on Kjell. He can play much, much better. Johansson said: "I played really badly. It will take me 10 years to miss any many forehands as I did today. Arthur played very strong tennis."

Sweden's number one, Borg, took the fifth match against Gerulaitis, but could not reverse the final 3—2 tournament result which gave the United States a Davis Cup finals placing for the first time since 1973.

The three-day indoor semi-finals, at the Scandinavian Stadium in Göteborg, was attended by a record 27,000 people. The decisive fourth match was watched by more than 11,100. The United States team coach, Tony Trabert, said: "We're very pleased to win, and lucky we didn't have to face Borg in the fourth match. The American team for the finals isn't fixed yet but I'm thinking of using Brian Gottfried. Jimmy Connors won't be included. It wouldn't be fair to the other players", Mr Trabert said.—UPI.

Golf

Horton gains £8,000 in losing his shackles

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The Dunlop Masters could hardly have produced a more popular winner at Chepstow on Saturday even if it had been a Welshman. Tommy Horton was a winner of class in a tournament which, itself, had class. The short, shouted messages of encouragement he received from the crowd towards the end were not lip-service to the youngest captain at 37 the Professional Golfers' Association has had.

They were tacit recognition that here was a man who has found a perfect balance between the life of the touring and the club professional, a public figure in golf who recognized in ordinary golfers the true source of his living and never lost sight of that. There was also recognition in that crowd that he had a problem. The trouble was that this paragon of all the professional values in golf was suffering, not to put too fine a point on it, from the yips.

The shorter the putt the more vulnerable he had become; and the real triumph of his victory at St Pierre was that his new-found confidence was proof against the awful pressures of that 72nd hole when he needed a par three to maintain his single-shot lead which he had taken over from Huggett at the eighth. One may frown in principle at the idea of finishing a round with a short hole, one may feel in general that St Pierre is too dependent for its quality on its gloriously old trees, but the last hole there is beautiful and difficult, the perfect grandstand finish.

For two days in a cross-wind it had been almost too difficult. Now, on a day stolen from summer, it became kinder, though still a challenge. Michael King had earlier struck his three-wood straight into the hole, earning himself £1,000, and echoing a hole in one at the sixth by the newly-christened "rookie of the year", Sandy Lyle, on his way to a 65.

Horton missed the green, played a little pitch from an unfriendly lie, which itself was heroic, and struck a curved putt of no less than eight feet that was in the hole all the way. Coming to the end of his year as PGA captain has certainly helped to clear Horton's mind, but his distressing complaint which, like the shank, one hardly likes to mention in decent company lest it return, went back farther than his year in office.

Watching him lose his chance of victory more than a year ago in the Callers tournament made Saturday's deliverance seem almost impossible, but all the sweeter. It rounded off a tournament which had started with a rebuff for the management, and the words, which were uttered by Richard Brown, the master-mind behind the best run tournament of the year, when he said after the defection of Ballesteros that the game was bigger than any single player, were amply justified.

279: T. Horton, 71, 70, 67, 71.
280: G. Marsh (Australia), 71, 71, 71, 67; D. Hayes (SA), 71, 73, 67, 69; B. Waites, 71, 71, 69, 69.
281: R. Byman (US), 69, 71, 73, 69; B. Huggett, 69, 72, 66, 75.
282: P. Oosterhuis, 71, 73, 68, 70; H. Clark, 65, 74, 70, 73; J. Bland (SA), 72, 68, 67, 75.
283: G. Player (SA), 71, 72, 69, 71; D. Eichelberger (US), 71, 71, 72, 69.
284: J. O'Leary, 70, 69, 74, 71.
285: N. Coles, 67, 74, 71, 73.
286: M. Pinero (Spain), 74, 73, 67, 70.
287: B. Gallacher, 72, 72, 70, 73; G. Norman (Australia), 70, 69, 75, 73.
288: R. Mahlis (US), 73, 74, 73, 69; P. Dawson, 74, 73, 71, 70.
290: T. Britz (SA), 76, 74, 70, 70; M. James, 70, 77, 73, 71.
291: M. Ballesteros (Spain), 74, 75, 72, 70; A. Jacklin, 74, 71, 72, 74; J. Canizares (Spain), 71, 73, 72, 75.
292: S. Lyle, 73, 78, 76, 65; V. Baker (SA), 70, 77, 74, 71; K. Brown, 70, 76, 74, 72; E. Polland, 74, 74, 71, 73; R. Balocchi (SA), 72, 73, 72, 75; N. Faldo, 70, 75, 72, 75.
293: P. Thomson (Australia), 73, 73, 77, 70; T. Gale (Australia), 68, 78, 75, 72; D. Jones, 77, 76, 69, 71.

Baseball

Yankees meet Dodgers in final series

New York, Oct 8.—One of baseball's great rivalries will be renewed in the World Series starting on Tuesday when the New York Yankees and the Los Angeles Dodgers begin the best-of-seven final series in Los Angeles.

The Yankees clinched their third straight American League title in New York last night by defeating the Kansas City Royals 2-1 to take the best-of-five play-off between the winners of the league's eastern and western divisions by three games to one. It was the third straight year the royals had lost to the Yankees in the play-off.

In Los Angeles, the western division champions, the Dodgers, beat the eastern champions, Philadelphia Phillies, 4—3 to take their best-of-five National League play-off in four games.

Hockey

Ogilby first in queue when Wimbledon's gates open

By a Staff Reporter

Liverpool Sefton, who came in as a late entry, won the 12th annual hockey festival of the Northern Club which ended at Great Crosby, near Liverpool, yesterday. The absence of Bromley, who were committed to the Kent Cup final, Firebrands and Inverleith took some of the flair out of the tournament and the standard was not as high as in former years.

Perfect weather conditions and some exciting finishes to the more crucial matches helped to maintain interest, particularly yesterday morning when Liverpool Sefton, who had won both matches on Saturday, struggled to beat Wimbledon 1—0.

Much of Liverpool Sefton's attacks were set up by Blackmore, David Badley and Eyre, an experienced midfield combination whose scheming led to Wimbledon being held under pressure for long spells. Logan, in the Wimbledon goal, made many smart saves but he was eventually beaten when Ogilby, a promising Irish player, scored from a scramble inside the circle.

Although Liverpool Sefton won all three matches, they were lucky to come through on top. They did not look particularly convincing on Saturday when they beat Norton 2—1. A goal from a short corner by David Badley and another by Eyre from a penalty stroke gave them a comfortable lead but Norton rallied strongly towards the end and reduced the lead with a fine goal by Barrow.

RESULTS: Northern 1, Cliftonville (N Ireland) 4; Hightown 3, Purley 1; Liverpool Sefton 3, Norton 1; Preston 0, Wimbledon 0; Northern 6, Ben Rhydding 1; Hightown 0, Cliftonville 1; Liverpool Sefton 3, Purley 0; Preston 5, Norton 2; Wimbledon 3, Ben Rhydding 0; Hightown 4, Norton 1; Liverpool Sefton 1, Wimbledon 0; Preston 1, Cliftonville 0; Purley 4, Ben Rhydding 2; Preston Veterans 4, Northern Veterans 0.

Football

Liverpool stake their own claim in goal rush

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

From the moment Nottingham Forest took away Liverpool's League championship title last season it was certain that the Anfield club would spend this season trying to upstage them. They may have failed in the European Cup and Forest this weekend again took the spotlight by beating Leeds United's nine-year-old record of 34 undefeated matches, but if, in the popular idiom, the game is "all about goals" Liverpool are racing ahead with an average in nine matches of a fraction over three a game.

Liverpool's average could have been even better if they had scored as many goals as they were offered by Norwich City's trembling defence at Carrow Road on Saturday, but they contented themselves with four while Forest improved their average a modest 1.2 by scoring three against Wolverhampton Wanderers. One would not have expected Forest to fail against a Wolves team finding first division life a constant strain, but Forest's record is none the less remarkable. Leeds played 34 unbeaten games between October, 1968, and August, 1969. Forest's run of one better has included several narrow escapes, especially this season when their form has been less dominating than last, but one still feels that Brian Clough may not have been overstating his team's case when he said: "That record will never be removed."

Ferenc Puskas, who in his playing days did his best to show that English football was not as indestructible internationally as it was believed, saw Forest's victory in his capacity as coach of A E K Athens, the team Forest meet in the European Cup. His experience could be an important factor in the outcome of the tie, for although Forest should be the stronger side, they will have to outwit the great Hungarian. Some over-confident talk at the weekend suggested that they may have underestimated this aspect at their forthcoming game.

In the league, Forest have moved into the leading four for the first time this season but are separated from Liverpool by a five-point margin that can only be reduced by the rare mistakes of the leaders. Liverpool, described by John Bond, the disappointed Norwich manager, as "marvellous" on Saturday, seem unlikely to make them against anyone but Forest themselves. But Everton and Coventry, squeezed between past and present champions, are vulnerable. Coventry were two goals down to Ipswich Town on their own ground but recovered when they brought on Green and played with a five-man attack. Everton were held to a dull, goalless draw by Southampton, guided by the former Goodison Park resident, Ball, who said: "You can't make a comparison with the championship side I was in." Ball's shamelessly boastful comments are sometimes right. But Southampton did have to thank Gennoe, their new goalkeeper, for saving a penalty that should have kept Everton within two points of their Liverpool neighbours.

Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham Hotspur manager, seems to have come to grips with the reorganization of his team after a bad start. Currently only one of his Argentine imports, Ardiles, is playing, but a better balance has been achieved. A 1—0 defeat of West Bromwich Albion at the Hawthorns was probably his team's most promising result of the season when one considers the talent available to Albion. Daines, the Spurs goalkeeper, badly needed an outstanding game to give him confidence and his saves, especially one from Regis's powerful, close-range shot, were good enough to do that. Surprisingly, Tottenham are now placed above the managerless Leeds United who lost 3—1 at Bolton where there were crowd disturbances. Inevitably, in view of the advance publicity, there was also trouble at the game between West Ham United and Millwall. The match itself was merely an excuse for hooliganism; so much so, that John Lyall, the West Ham manager, said. "Every time there was cheering or chanting we thought that the fans were at each other again." His supporters should have had enough to cheer about with Robson scoring all of the goals in a 3—0 win that was splendidly designed by Devonshire.

Heighway deflates Bond family

By Norman Fox

Norwich City had good reason to believe that they could give Liverpool a close match, at Carrow Road on Saturday. John Bond, their manager, stopped short of predicting victory but came close enough to irritate Liverpool who had lost at this ground on their previous two visits and were aware that Norwich were inventive and still gaining confidence. A quicker demolition of preconceived ideas one could not imagine.

Liverpool scored twice in the first 10 minutes, with both goals coming from Heighway who took it upon himself to deflate the Bond family, making father, in the grandstand, look faintly ridiculous for being understandably so sure of a "tight" game, and son, at right back, appearing to be totally out of his depth. But Norwich were right to expect a better showing than this. They do indeed play delightfully against most teams, with Peters still caressing his passes with silken care and Ryan acting as a dangerous, forward-looking midfield player. They had attacked superbly to beat Derby County 3—0 the previous Saturday, building quickly and using the full width of the pitch. But Derby and Liverpool are currently worlds apart.

Having lost McDermott with influenza, Liverpool decided to base their pattern on 4-3-3 with Johnson as the extra forward. It was something of a gamble if one accepted that Norwich were as good as many people believed. Hughes was also missing from the defence where Hansen was given a place partly because he was feeling a shade disgruntled after so many reserve matches, partly because sooner rather than later he is going to take over from the England captain, who is suffering from natural wear and tear. Both experiments worked moderately well but it was Liverpool's overall experience, their precision, their speed of interception in midfield and cruel exposure of the weak Norwich defence that brought them such an unthreatened 4—1 win.

Bravely, Norwich chose to play their way out of defence and to attack with full commitment. Unfortunately, they had neither the ability nor were given the space to carry out such laudable ideas. Liverpool were so completely sure of themselves that even their mistakes turned to gold and if a Norwich player did something outstandingly well; he was only allowed to do it once. Even Peters was forced to make some uncharacteristically negative passes.

After several lethargic performances, Heighway suddenly reawakened and gave Bond a tantalizing afternoon. After six minutes he hypnotized the defender with his weaving run on to Dalglish's fine pass. Bond surrendered and Heighway went round him to shoot in off the far post. Dalglish then hit the post himself but Heighway knocked in the rebounding ball. Johnson, in the 35th minute, and Case, with a free kick just after half time, merely underlined the inevitability of the result and a penalty by Ryan near the end was inconsequential. Teams:

NORWICH CITY: K. Keelan; K. Bond, C. Sullivan, J. Ryan, P. Hoadley, A. Powell, J. Neighbour, K. Reeves, D. Robb (sub, I. Davies), K. Robson, M. Peters.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, J. Case, S. Heighway, D. Johnson, G. Souness.

Referee: C. Downey (Hounslow).

Forest and Trent keep moving along

By Stuart Jones

The enigma that is Brian Clough grew in stature on Saturday. But if he is inconsistent, at least his side, Nottingham Forest, remain consistent. At 4.40 they walked to the dressing room undefeated for the 35th successive time in a league match. The thunderous applause was led, significantly, by Mr Clough.

Earlier he had dismissed the achievement of surpassing the mark set by Leeds United at the turn of the decade. Now, before the ink had dried in the record book, he changed his mind. "This record will not be broken", he said, "ever." He was displeased with the crowd—21,000—yet be more than anyone had helped to dull their moment of glory.

Forest were in as much danger of failure as the River Trent of overflowing. Consider two statistics. Forest had never lost at home since being promoted some 17 months ago. But for penalties and own goals, the opposition, Wolverhampton Wanderers, had scored only twice this season.

That they beat Shilton at all in the 3—1 defeat was a marvel in itself. "What's it feel like to score a goal" was the mocking chant. If he could have spared the time, Eves would have been delighted to tell them. A soft, left-footed shot, it caught even Shilton off guard.

By then, though, Forest had done enough to win several contests, let alone one. By the time Woodcock had limped away midway through the first half, they were ahead. The scorer, of unlikely name and build, was Birtles. Lanky and with unkempt hair, he was bought from Long Eaton United for the princely sum of £2,000 but his left foot is beginning to look prohibitively expensive.

When Bradshaw tapped out Robertson's corner, he volleyed it straight back past him. After the interval, Gemmill, scuttling past three golden statues, sent him away and his shot skimmed low inside the far post. After only a month in the side, he is now the leading scorer.

Sandwiched in between Birtle's two strikes, Forest took a curious 2—0 lead, curious because Hazell seemed determined to beat his own goalkeeper. He failed with a driven back pass and when O'Neill touched on the rebound, he ushered it into the net.

Bradshaw was later to scramble away efforts from Gemmill, McGovern, Robertson and Bowyer. Woodcock's substitute, as Forest strolled at will through a dispirited defence. It was a display that earned the congratulations not only of Mr Clough, a rare feat indeed, but also of Ferenc Puskas, the manager of AEK Athens, Forest's next opponents in the European Cup.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, F. Clark, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, A. Gemmill, G. Birtles, A. Woodcock (sub I. Bowyer), J. Robertson.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P. Bradshaw; G. Palmer, D. Parkin, P. Daniel, R. Hazell, J. McAlle, M. Patching, W. Carr (sub W. Rafferty), L. Arkwright, M. Eves, S. Daley.

Referee: K. W. Baker (Rugby).

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: Linz 1, Admira Wacker 0; Rapid 1, Sportclub 0; GAK 1, Sturm Graz 3; Innsbruck 4, Salzburg 1; Vienna 1, Austria Wien 3.

EAST GERMAN: Erfurt 1, Carl Zeiss Jena 2; Dynamo Berlin 2, Hansa Rostock 1; Magdeburg 5, Stahl Riesa 0; Dynamo Dresden 6, Lokomotiv Leipzig 0; Chemie Bochlen 2, Zwickau 3; Karl Marx Stadt 0, Union Berlin 0; Chemie Halle 3, Wismut 0.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 2, Bologna 2; Atalanta 0, Torino 1; Avellino 1, Lazio 3; Fiorentina 2, Napoli 1; Inter Milan 1, Perugia 1; Juventus 6, Verona 2; Cicenza 2, Catanzaro 0; Roma 0, AC Milan 3.

SWEDISH: Djurgarden 1, Kalmar 1; Goteborg 1, Atvidaberg 0; Malmo 0, Halmstad 0; Norrkoping 0, Orebro 0; Vasteras 1, Elfsborg 1; Oster 5, AIK 0.

WEST GERMAN: Cologne 3, Duisburg 3; Stuttgart 3, Eintracht Frankfurt 1; Werder Bremen 1, Bayern Munich 1; Borussia Munchen Gladbach 3, Eintracht Brunswick 3; Hertha BSC Berlin 1, Schalke 04 1; Darmstadt 3, Borussia Dortmund 2.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: F. Worthington (Bolton), 9; R. Latchford (Everton), 8; J. Ryan (Norwich), 8; K. Dalglish (Liverpool), 7; E. MacDougall (Southampton), 6; G. Souness (Liverpool), 6.

SECOND DIVISION: B. Robson (West Ham), 8; B. Stein (Luton), 8; A. Bruce (Preston), 7; J. Buchanan (Cardiff), 7; D. Cross (West Ham), 7; P. Randall (Bristol Rovers), 7; R. Hatton (Luton), 6; G. Rowell (Sunderland), 6; P. Ward (Brighton), 6.

THIRD DIVISION: R. Jenkins (Watford), 14; F. Binney (Plymouth), 11; I. Edwards (Chester), 10; R. James (Swansea), 10; L. Blisset (Watford), 9; J. Charles (Swansea), 9.

FOURTH DIVISION: A. Cork (Wimbledon), 10; T. Lee (Stockport), 9; O. Kearns (Reading), 7; L. Bradd (Stockport), 7; P. Coyne (Crewe), 6; P. Earles (Reading), 6; J. Hemmerman (Portsmouth), 6; K. Randall (York), 6.

Arsenal left with red faces

By Tom Freeman

"Arsenal versus Aston Villa Reserves!" an Arsenal supporter said on Saturday, in gleeful anticipation of a glut of cheap goals. It did not turn out like that. In spite of their much publicized injury problems—five regular first team men were unfit—Villa were able to field a reasonably respectable eleven, who not only kept the score down but had the nerve to force a 1—1 draw at Highbury five minutes from the end.

Not surprisingly, Villa, who had doubts about the fitness of some of the men who did play, adopted a defensive game, which involved a lot of back peddling, but they were not completely bereft of aggressive intent, as they reminded us, from time to time, by moving sweetly upfield. And there was always the possibility that Little, for long periods their lone striker, might do something unpredictable to confuse the Arsenal defence.

Arsenal seemed on target for their expected easy victory when Sunderland scored after 19 minutes, finishing off a good move between Rix and Stapleton. Yet in spite of the intelligent promptings of Brady they showed no great relish for more goals. It must be added, however, that Rimmer, the former Arsenal goalkeeper, made one or two excellent saves. Once Arsenal seemed certain to add to their score when Rimmer could only parry a shot from Stapleton, but the goalkeeper recovered sufficiently to stop Price hitting in the rebound.

It was a warm, tiring afternoon and as time went on Arsenal looked more and more content to let things stand. Yet the warning signs were there, notably when Little was left with a clear path in front of the Arsenal goal. He should have scored, but instead tried to tee the ball up, and was crowded out by Jennings.

Then the blow came, leaving Arsenal with red faces and Villa with a point they never expected. Mortimer, who had been moving forward with increasing menace, centred for Gregory to hit the ball in after his first shot had been blocked.

Arsenal tried desperately to retrieve the situation. Before Villa's equalizer they had been unlucky when Walford, having beaten Rimmer, saw his shot hit the post. Yet it is hard to sympathize with them, for they had made the cardinal error, as the game neared its end, of underrating their opponents.

One could sense the feeling of relief in Villa's play in the last 15 minutes. They had achieved their main aim—survival—and were now able to play something like their real game.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, S. Nelson, D. Price, D. O'Leary, W. Young, L. Brady, A. Sunderland, F. Stapleton, S. Walford, G. Rix.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; J. Gregory, C. Williams, A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, T. Craig, B. Little, J. Deehan, L. Phillips, F. Carrodus.

Referee: L. F. G. Burden (Corfe Mullen, Dorset).

Today's fixtures

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Hillingdon v Atherstone (7.30). NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE (7.30): Altrincham v Stafford Rangers; Gateshead v Matlock; Lancaster v Workington; Northwich Victoria v Macclesfield.

Word of reproach for disjointed Everton

By Tom German

Everton are a team of capricious moods. They dovetailed sweetly enough to have dashed any hope for Southampton in the first quarter of an hour, fell away as failure and frustration became bedfellows and might even have tripped over their tail as Southampton cut through them two or three times in the later stages of a goalless match at Goodison Park.

They should look beyond an inspired afternoon by Gennoe, beneath Southampton's crossbar, as the sole factor in depriving them of victory. A side in the slipstream of the championship leaders must accept a word of reproach when it wastes chances in the way Everton did.

King missed—or rather Gennoe saved—a penalty early in the match and Latchford subsequently was too heavy-footed to make use of a crop of opportunities. Another haul of 30 goals for the season would have seemed well within the scope of his ambitions had he hit the ball cleanly. The knack of getting into the right place was there but the execution was slow and erratic.

Three times when Latchford was clean away Gennoe, who was in football's basement with Halifax Town earlier in the year, and who was elevated into the Southampton side only a few weeks ago, had a couple more yards to cover and still beat him to the ball. If Latchford did not do as well as he might, Gennoe still deserves undiluted credit.

Everton's early attacking style became more disjointed as Southampton slowed the pace and congealed more effectively in defence. The Hampshire side, who had managed no more than one hopeful shot in the opening half, now began to draw on pace along the right where Todd had ventured forward so promisingly for Everton earlier.

Pejić, who guarded the plank, is built more like a gundog than a greyhound, and suddenly found Curran and Andruszewski skipping past him. Gaps opened up twice as Curran showed Everton his heels. Bowyer hoised the first chance too high as MacDougal caught the defence on the wrong foot and then neither MacDougal nor Boyer managed to control the ball in front of goal as Curran again got away to provide a chance.

Still, Southampton were content to leave with a point on an afternoon when too many passes were misjudged and misplaced by both sides for a coherent thread to survive for too long. Everton had to suffer the added frustration of Gennoe's masterly goalkeeping.

EVERTON: G. Wood; C. Todd, M. Pejic, M. Lyons, W. Wright, T. Ross, A. King, M. Dobson, R. Latchford, M. Walsh, D. Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON: T. Gennoe; I. Golac (sub, T. Ebbeard), M. Andruszewski, S. Williams, C. Nicholl, M. Waldron, A. Ball, P. Boyer, E. MacDougall, N. Holmes, T. Curran.

Referee: D. W. Civil (Birmingham).

Fulham youth bare their wisdom teeth at Stoke

By Geoffrey Green

Last August, even the most loyal and long suffering visitor to Craven Cottage was prepared to regard his Fulham side as a likely candidate for relegation. That was two months ago. But now has come a renaissance. By inflicting on Stoke City their first defeat of the season—a comprehensive 2—0 victory beside the gentle flowing Thames—Fulham have surprisingly projected themselves into third place in the second division.

For the moment all is sweetness and light as they look back on a run of five wins, two draws and 12 points out of a possible 14. Some will be wondering how they have come suddenly to cast off the gloomy shadows of their opening programme which embraced defeats by Bristol Rovers and Wrexham in the league, by Cardiff City and Bristol City in the Anglo-Scottish tournament and by humble Darlington in the League Cup.

It is seldom easy to diagnose events correctly in a game largely devoid of logic. But two factors are significant. When Money was moved from wing half to centre half to pair with Gale at the heart of defence, a leak was plugged at the back; when the tall, powerful Guthrie was recently acquired from Swindon Town at centre forward, a sharp wisdom tooth was added to attack.

This, added to the growing experience of a young side of average age 21 years, plus increased confidence and spirit, has brought back the smiles. What is needed now is better popular support for a friendly club.

It took Fulham just 2min 15sec to dismantle Stoke in the happy sunshine of Saturday and help to knock them off their perch at the top of the table. Again it showed the value of Guthrie's strength in the air. It was he who leapt like a porpoise to nod on a long, high pass from the back to Greenaway, whose speed took the winger clear for a well taken goal.

For half the afternoon, Stoke showed some organization as Kendall persuaded his attack to counter-action, with Crooks another of the growing band of coloured players now in the game—a persistent threat as he shielded and worked the ball.

It was all Fulham in the second half. Strong silenced Crooks; Bolivant limited and shadowed the thoughtful Kendall as the tide ran strongly in one direction. With minutes left, Gale sneaked up unmarked to head home a short corner, engineered by Greenaway and Evans, and Fulham had shut the book with a snap.

FULHAM: G. Peyton; R. Evans, Strong, K. Lock, R. Money, A. Gale (sub, J. Evanson), T. Bullivant, Davies, C. Guthrie, J. Margerrison, B. Greenaway.

STOKE CITY: R. Jones; J. Marsh, G. Scott (sub, V. Busby), H. Kendall, D. Smith, M. Doyle, A. Bodd, Heath, B. O'Callaghan, G. Crooks, Richardson.

Referee: B. F. Stevens (Stonehouse).

Palace exposed and vulnerable at top

By Clive White

This morning Crystal Palace sit, like a new prefect, at the head of the table, exposed and vulnerable. Whether they have matured sufficiently to rule the Second Division convincingly will depend on such second half opportunism as they showed against Brighton on Saturday rather than the impotency of their first 45 minutes.

During that opening period they handed out a consistent beating to Brighton yet saw them emerge unscathed and grinning. Brighton must have thought they were through the worst until Palace hit them with a bigger stick late in the second half. The result was a 3—1 victory for Palace in a fixture which has taken on all the colour and tension of a local derby despite a difference of 50 miles.

Brighton seldom come away with anything from Selhurst Park and the story line seemed unchanged as the Frisky Ward kept running into a wall called Cannon, ably supported by something as equally uncompromising, called Gilbert, a courageous No 6 in the Beattie mould. Cannon's mastery of Ward led Alan Mullery, the Brighton manager, to remark that Cannon held "the Indian sign" over his player. "Rather like me with Pele", he observed in jest that made you wonder.

The Palace defence would hold firm against the best, as Aston Villa can testify. Sansom, a short, stocky left back, stood head and shoulders above anyone on the field. He is a match winner at full back. Busy, authoritative and with a sure touch, Sansom's strengths are many. He seems to have sprung from nowhere to challenge the equally excellent Statham, of West Bromwich Albion, for the future England position. Hinshelwood, on the other flank, another young player of England reckoning, still looked a better forward than a right back.

Palace, too, have a delightful midfield in which Nicholas and a delicate touch. It was this department which was responsible for cooking up so many good things which Swindlehurst and lucid skills of Hilaire (twice) finally accepted. Swindlehurst, who leads the line with great zest, was largely responsible, though, for his goal, which he produced after a mazy dribble away from middle and back again. Brighton's only strike, by Horton, followed a moment of careless and timid observation on Palace's part. It was the only time Brighton took stick to the opposition.

CRYSTAL PALACE: J. Burridge; Hinshelwood, K. Sansom, N. Chatterton, J. Cannon, W. Gilbert, Nicholas, J. Murphy, D. Swindlehurst (sub, I. Walsh), M. Elwiss, V. Hilaire.

BRIGHTON: E. Steele; K. Tiler, P. Sayer, G. Williams, B. Horton, A. Rollings, M. Lawrenson, G. Ryan, P. Ward, E. Maybank, P. Clark, O'Sullivan.

Referee: B. Hill (Wellingborough).

Weekend results and tables

First division

Arsenal	1	Aston Villa	1
Birmingham	1	Manchester City	2
Bolton	3	Leeds	1
Coventry	2	Ipswich	2
Derby	1	Chelsea	0
Everton	0	Southampton	0
Manchester Utd	3	Middlesbrough	2
Norwich	1	Liverpool	4
Notts Forest	3	Wolverhampton	1
QP Rangers	1	Bristol City	0
West Bromwich	0	Tottenham	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	9	8	1	0	28	4	17
Everton	9	5	4	0	12	6	14
Coventry	9	4	4	1	14	8	13
Notts Forest	9	3	6	0	11	7	12
Manchester Utd	9	4	4	1	13	11	12
West Bromwich	9	4	3	2	15	9	11
Manchester City	9	4	3	2	15	10	11
Arsenal	9	3	4	2	15	11	10
Bristol City	9	4	2	3	10	9	10
Aston Villa	9	3	3	3	11	8	9
Norwich City	9	3	3	3	18	16	9
Tottenham	9	3	3	3	9	18	9
Leeds Utd	9	3	2	4	15	13	8
Ipswich Town	9	3	2	4	11	13	8
Q.P. Rangers	9	3	2	4	7	10	8
Derby County	9	3	2	4	10	14	8
Bolton Wndrs	9	3	2	4	13	18	8
Southampton	9	2	3	4	13	16	7
Middlesbrough	9	1	2	6	11	17	4
Wolverhampton	9	2	0	7	7	16	4
Chelsea	9	1	2	6	8	18	4
Birmingham	9	0	3	6	6	20	3

Second division

Bristol Rovers	4	Blackburn	1
Burnley	1	Oldham	3
Cambridge Utd	1	Preston	0
Cardiff	2	Notts County	3
C Palace	3	Brighton	1
Fulham	2	Stoke	0
Luton	2	Wrexham	1
Newcastle	1	Leicester	0
Sheffield Utd	3	Sunderland	2
West Ham	3	Millwall	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Crystal Palace	9	5	4	0	16	6	14
Stoke City	9	5	3	1	11	6	13
Fulham	9	5	2	2	10	5	12
West Ham Utd	9	5	1	3	19	9	11
Bristol Rovers	9	5	1	3	17	15	11
Newcastle Utd	9	4	3	2	8	7	11
Burnley	9	4	3	2	12	13	11
Luton Town	9	4	2	3	21	11	10
Brighton	9	4	2	3	16	13	10
Notts County	9	4	2	3	15	14	10
Sunderland	9	4	2	3	12	13	10
Cambridge Utd	9	2	5	2	7	6	9
Leicester City	9	2	4	3	9	8	8
Sheffield Utd	9	3	2	4	12	13	8
Wrexham	9	2	4	3	6	7	8
Charlton Ath	9	2	4	3	9	11	8
Orient	9	3	1	5	7	8	7
Oldham Ath	9	2	3	4	10	14	7
Cardiff City	9	3	1	5	13	22	7
Preston	9	1	3	5	10	17	5
Blackburn	9	1	2	6	10	19	4
Millwall	9	1	2	6	4	17	4

Third division

Blackpool	2	Lincoln	0
Brentford	0	Bury	1
Carlisle	1	Plymouth	1
Chester	2	Watford	1
Chesterfield	2	Swansea	1
Exeter	0	Gillingham	0
Hull City	1	Peterborough	1
Oxford Utd	0	Tranmere	0
Rotherham	0	Sheffield Wed	1
Shrewsbury	2	Mansfield	2
Walsall	1	Southend	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Shrewsbury	11	7	3	1	12	4	17
Watford	11	7	0	4	20	16	14
Swansea City	11	6	2	3	20	15	14
Chester	11	6	2	3	15	10	14
Plymouth	10	6	1	3	18	14	13
Blackpool	11	6	1	4	14	14	13
Carlisle Utd	11	3	6	2	13	8	12
Chesterfield	11	4	4	3	16	15	12
Peterborough	10	4	4	2	13	13	12
Gillingham	11	3	6	2	11	10	12
Colchester	11	4	4	3	14	16	12
Hull City	11	4	3	4	16	11	11
Rotherham	11	4	3	4	13	13	11
Southend Utd	11	3	4	4	16	15	10
Exeter City	10	3	4	3	11	13	10
Swindon T	11	4	2	5	12	14	10
Sheffield Wed	10	3	4	3	9	12	10
Mansfield	10	2	5	3	12	13	9
Oxford Utd	11	3	3	5	10	15	9
Walsall	11	2	4	5	16	20	8
Bury	11	1	6	4	10	14	8
Brentford	11	3	1	7	8	17	7
Tranmere	10	1	4	5	9	17	6
Lincoln City	11	1	2	8	7	23	4

Fourth division

Barnsley	1	Northampton	1
Bournemouth	0	Aldershot	1
Crewe	8	Torquay	2
Doncaster	2	Stockport	0
Hartlepool	0	Darlington	2
Huddersfield	1	Wigan Ath	1
Portsmouth	1	Hereford	0
Port Vale	1	Grimsby	1
Reading	3	Bradford	0
Rochdale	1	Halifax	1
Scunthorpe	2	Newport	3
York City	1	Wimbledon	4

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wimbledon	11	8	3	0	21	8	19
Barnsley	11	7	3	1	20	9	17
Reading	11	7	2	2	17	7	16
Grimsby Town	11	6	2	3	20	9	14
Portsmouth	11	6	2	3	16	10	14
Northampton	11	5	3	3	15	11	13
Stockport Co	11	5	2	4	18	11	12
Bournemouth	11	5	2	4	14	9	13
Aldershot	11	4	4	3	15	11	12
Torquay Utd	10	6	0	4	15	15	13
York City	11	5	3	4	13	16	12
Scunthorpe	11	4	3	4	11	9	11
Hartlepool	11	4	3	4	15	18	11
Hereford Utd	11	4	2	5	12	8	10
Port Vale	11	2	5	4	16	15	9
Huddersfield	11	3	3	5	9	13	9
Darlington	11	3	3	5	8	12	9
Bradford City	11	4	1	6	13	20	9
Crewe Alex	11	3	3	5	13	24	9
Newport City	11	3	2	6	16	20	8
Wigan	11	3	2	6	10	15	8
Doncaster	10	2	4	4	12	18	8
Halifax Town	11	1	2	8	7	20	4
Rochdale	11	0	4	7	5	21	4

Scottish premier divisi[on]

Aberdeen	4	Celtic	
Hearts	1	St Mirren	
Morton	1	Partick	
Motherwell	2	Hibernian	
Rangers	1	Dundee Utd	

	P	W	D	L	F
Celtic	8	6	0	2	20
Hibernian	8	4	4	0	9
Aberdeen	8	4	3	1	17
Dundee Utd	8	3	4	1	11
Rangers	8	1	5	2	9
Partick Thistle	8	2	3	3	8
St Mirren	8	3	1	4	8
Morton	8	1	3	4	10
Hearts	8	1	3	4	8
Motherwell	8	1	0	7	6

Scottish first division

Clyde	2	Airdrie	
Dundee	5	Queen of S[th]	
Kilmarnock	3	Arbroath	
Montrose	1	Hamilton	
Raith Rovs	0	Dumbarton	
St Johnstone	2	Clydebank	
Stirling Alb	1	Ayr	

	P	W	D	L	F
Dundee	11	8	3	0	32
Clyde	11	6	3	2	21
Clydebank	11	6	2	3	27
Airdrieonians	11	5	3	3	22
Dumbarton	11	5	3	3	14
Raith Rovers	11	4	4	3	19
Kilmarnock	11	3	4	4	15
Ayr United	11	5	2	4	14
Hamilton Acad	11	4	3	4	15
Montrose	11	2	6	3	14
Stirling Albion	11	3	2	6	12
St Johnstone	11	1	4	6	9
Queen of Sth	11	2	2	7	10
Arbroath	11	1	2	8	11

Scottish second divisi[on]

Albion Rovers	3	Brechin	
Dunfermline	5	East Fife	
E Stirling	3	Alloa	
Falkirk	6	Meadowbank	
Forfar	2	Berwick	
Queen's Pk	1	Cowdenbeath	
Stranraer	0	Stenhousemuir	

FA CUP: Second qualifying round: Bishop Auckland 0, Consett 0; Easington CW 1, Billingham Synthonia 3; North Shields 0, Spennymoor 5; Whitby 1, Yorkshire Amateurs 2; Shildon 3, South Bank 1; Gateshead 6, Wallsend 0; Dover 0, Maidstone 0; Bedford 5, Rothwell 2; Ely 1, Lowestoft 2; Harwich 1, March 1; Histon 0, St Neots 1; Kempston Rovers 5, Valley Sports 1; Soham 0, Corleston 3; Rushden 1, Barton Rovers 1; Brigg 1, Worksop 1; Buxton 2, Rhyl 0; Barnet 3, Feltham 2; Billericay 5, Letchworth 1; Boreham Wood 0, Hillingdon Borough 2; Carshalton 1, Slough 2; Chalfont St Peter 0, Sutton 3; Dulwich 4, Ilford 0; Edgware 1, Metropolitan Police 0; Kingstonian 5, Uxbridge 0; Leytonstone 1, Barking Albans 0; Wokingham 0; Staines 0, Windsor and Eton 0; Southall 2, Camberley 2; Walthamstow Avenue 2, Gravesend 5; Crawley 1, Hastings 2; Newport IoW 4, Sholing 0; Croydon 0, Margate 2; Dorking 0, Horsham 2; Haywards Heath 1, Worthing 2; Medway 0, Eastbourne United 0; Tunbridge Wells 0, Woking 2; Atherstone 1, Irthlingboro' 5; Bideford 2, Saltash 0; Bridgwater 5, Tiverton 1; Cheltenham 6, Melksham 0; Cinderford 0, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Salisbury 0, Bath 2; Dorchester 1, Basingstoke 0; Hungerford 4, Yeovil 4; Paulton Rovers 1, Barry Town 2; Shepton Mallet 1, Trowbridge 2; Taunton 5, Liskeard 0; Retford 1, Boston United 4; Runcorn 3, Witton Albion 1; Redditch 1, Alvechurch 0, 2; Leyton Wingate 2, Grays 0; St

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Kettering 0, Dartford 0; Telford 3, Witney Town 1; Wealdstone 0, Weymouth 0. First division: North: Bedworth 1, Bromsgrove 0; Enderby 3, Gloucester 1; King's Lynn 0, Burton 2; Stourbridge 4, Cambridge City 1; Wellingborough 5, Corby 3. South: Addlestone 0, Dunstable 0; Andover 2, Aylesbury 3; Ashford 0, Gosport 0; Minehead 1, Hounslow 3.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 3, Mossley 1; Frickley 1, Morecambo 1; Macclesfield 3, South Liverpool 2; Matlock 3, Stafford Rangers 2; Northwich Victoria 2, Scarborough 0; Southport 1, Goole 1; Workington 0, Altrincham 4.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Lancing OB 0, Old Cholmeleians 6.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton 1, Haringey 1; Burnham 5, Redhill 1; Harefield 2, Fleet 0; Hoddesdon 3, Chertsey 2; Ruislip Manor 1, Welling 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Dagenham 2, Enfield 6; Hayes 1, Tilbury 3; Hendon 3, Tooting and M 2; Leatherhead 5, Oxford City 0; Wycombe Wanderers 2, Hitchin 0. First division: Aveley 2, Maidenhead United 0; Bishops Stortford 1, Hertford 1; Bromley 3, Ware 0; Clapton 5, Chesham 1; Epsom 2, Walton and H 0; Harrow Borough 1, Harlow 2; Wembley 0, Hampton 0. Second division: Cheshunt 4, Lewes 2; Corinthian Casuals 2, Willesden 1; Epping 3, Molesey 3; Hemel Hempstead 3, Egham 1; Tring 0, Rainham 1.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Tow Town 6, Blyth Spartans 4; Ferr[yhill] Crook Town 1; Horden 1, Pen[rith] West Auckland 0, Durham 0; Ev[enwood] 3, Willington 3.

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SPORT

Rugby Union

Inquiry ordered into dismissals

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Stanley Couchman, President of the Rugby Football Union, has ordered that a full inquiry be set up to investigate the dismissal of two players from the match at Moseley on Saturday in which the Argentines defeated North Midlands, the county champions, by 22 points to 14. Nutt, the county No 8, and Soares Gache, playing his first game of the tour for The Pumas at scrum half were sent off at the end of a prolonged outbreak of general mayhem.

So rugby's image, in front of the television cameras, took another knock it could well do without these days. Mr Couchman said yesterday that this was the sort of incident the Union had been trying to stamp out. "Players and administrators have got to realize", he added, "that the future of our game is being placed in jeopardy". He hoped that the Argentine touring party, the North Midlands authorities and the referee, David Burnett, of Ireland, would cooperate in the inquiry and he said that nothing would be swept under the carpet. "So far as violence is concerned", he said, "this would be regarded by the Union as a crunch situation".

An ad hoc disciplinary committee, rapidly convened on Saturday evening under the chairmanship of Sir Anthony Wharton, immediate past president of the RFU, decided that both players should be suspended for one week. This relatively mild sentence may reflect official belief that, with no shortage of candidates for retribution, the referee might well have "permed" any two from about 20 players who had been slugging it out over a wide area.

The fire had long been smouldering in a game simply riddled with penalties, and a late Argentine tackle, with some 10 minutes remaining, fanned them further and gave clear warning of a likely explosion in the offing. It was a situation calling for a referee to exert his firmest presence, and matters finally erupted beyond Mr Burnett's control when a second successive wedge-drive by the Midlands forwards was repulsed on their opponents' line.

There had not been a hint of unpleasantness in the first three Argentine games, so the violent climax to this one was all the more regrettable. It looked now as if in their eagerness to get a good result they sometimes trod a dangerously inflammatory line, and it also seemed that North Midlands, who clearly were out of sympathy with the referee, allowed themselves to become unwisely frustrated.

Such sad events tended to obscure some remarkable kicking by Porta as well as the merits of an Argentine victory—their second of the tour—by a dropped goal, five penalty goals and a try to two penalty goals and two tries. With two penalties from, fully 50 metres out, and then an imposing drop shot from little less, the Pumas' captain acquired nine early points in under five minutes, and seemed set for a day when no angle and few distances could disconcert him. But although he kicked three more penalties for a contribution of eighteen points, he blotted his escutcheon by missing an easy one and hitting a post with a not-difficult conversion.

The county champions paid dearly for two bad misses by Cusworth in the first half, and another by Mumford in the second. Too often, after a swift strike by Cox, they held the ball at the back of their scrummage and allowed themselves to be wheeled. Their use of the short line-out was not notably productive. But they still won a lot of ball in the second half and, although Cusworth helped create both of their tries, he made things difficult for his centres by trying to do too much on his own and by an addiction to the dummy scissors.

There is nothing slow or half-hearted about the Pumas' midfield defence—nor indeed, about their tackling generally—and it is a disappointment to see the chances of so talented a centre as Swain reduced by Cusworth's reluctance to indulge rather more often in the "give and take" in a couple of strides.

A dummy scissors by Cusworth certainly paid a good dividend on the short side of the scrummage in the first half. He followed it with a sweetly timed pass to free Hall on the left and the wing, operating in a confined space and missed by the covering Travaglini, did well to reach the corner. Cusworth had kicked the first penalty of the game, but he now made a mess of a long kick at goal, and the Argentines led 15-7 at the interval.

The svelt Sansot, at full back, had gone close with a dropshot just before half time, and, such was his confidence, almost hit the target—down the slope, the sun and the zephyr of a breeze on a golden afternoon—from his own 10 metres line.

In the second period, Sansot contributed, with Porta, who has a telepathic feel for the timing and angle of the full back's arrival, to the most artistic move of the day. He then missed a simple penalty, but it did not matter because Trevor Corless was imprudent enough to offer audible dissent at a decision by Mr Burnett which cost his side 10 metres. The Midlands were in a state of frustrated disarray as Suares Gache nipped straight through for a try from a tap.

The second Midlands try was scored by Watson-Jones after Cusworth, fencing for an opening, cleverly had found Bullock on his left and Hall was stopped at the corner. Hall at once left the field with a nasty facial injury, to be replaced by Cureton, and the scoring finished, with penalties from Porta and Mumford.

The Pumas should have been pleased by the all-round effort of their forwards, and the experiment of playing Travaglini as a mobile and constructive number eight may well be continued.

NORTH MIDLANDS: J. Mumford (Birmingham); C. R. Perry (Birmingham), M. K. Swain (Moseley), A. Watson-Jones (Moseley), M. Hall (Dixonians); L. Cusworth (Moseley), P. C. Bullock (Blackheath); T. C. Corless (Moseley), G. N. Cox (Moseley), J. Moore (Moseley), B. Ayre (Moseley), N. Bakewell (Coventry), T. C. Clarke (Moseley), D. Nutt (Moseley), J. C. White (Moseley, captain).

ARGENTINES: M. Sansot; A. Capelleti, R. Madero, M. H. Loffreda, M. Cuneo; H. Porta (captain), A. Suares Gache; A. Serioni, R. Seaton, H. Nicola, G. Pasquilia, A. Iachetti, A. Paz, G. J. Travaglini, C. Serrano.
Referee: D. Burnett (Ireland).

Cardiff have a fortnight to untie some knots

Gordon Allan

Newport were by no means ... at Cardiff Arms Park on Saturday. In spite of difficulties, some of them self-inflicted, they lost only 7—0 to Cardiff, when it could have been—logically ought to have been—much worse. In the 25th minute of the first half ... a Newport flank forward, ... ked a Cardiff player at a ruck ... the referee, Erfyl Williams, ... ered him off.

At half-time Newport had to replace their scrum half, Brynmor Williams, who tore a rib cartilage, ... their No ..., Barrell, who ... aged ligaments. Reduced to ... men in a match such as this, ... could have been excused if ... had let Cardiff through for ... or four ... tries. Instead, Cardiff found it slave labour scoring against them.

Cardiff were pedestrian, like the match itself. They were given the wherewithal for a convincing victory. The forwards shovelled ball back from first and second phase with some regularity. But there was little flair and less penetration behind the scrummage and, as quickly as Cardiff got their attacks together, Newport took them apart with tenacious tackling and spoiling.

... of the Welsh selectors was on the premises to study the ... halves. Holmes and Williams, and the Cardiff stand-off Gareth Davies. Williams, ... he departed, was playing behind a beaten pack and suffered accordingly. In the circumstances, Holmes could not help but look the better player. Davies was full of style and confidence at the start but much less so at the finish.

The same applied to the whole Cardiff team, who play the New Zealanders on October 21 and have a few knots to untie in the interim. Pritchard and Davies each missed three penalty goals in the first half, so that all Cardiff could show at half-time was a dropped goal by Davies. Pritchard hit a post with one of his penalty kicks. Barrell knocked on the rebound and Davies dropped his goal from the set scrummage.

Roger Lane scored Cardiff's try 10 minutes before the end, going over from a lineout after Davies had been pushed into touch at the corner. Davies made a creditable attempt to convert but failed once more. It was a chastening day for kickers of the dead ball, though the conditions were ideal. Barry was equally unsuccessful for Newport. Who, someone asked, struck by a random thought, is going to kick Wales's goals now that Bennett has gone?

CARDIFF: J. Pritchard; D. Preece, M. Murphy, A. Finlayson, C. Camilleri; G. Davies, T. Holmes; B. Nelmes, M. Watkins, M. Knill, H. de Goede, J. Scott, T. Charles, R. Lane, S. Lane.

NEWPORT: L. Davies; K. Davies, D. Burcher, P. Ward, J. Churchill; D. Barry, B. Williams (sub. D. Rogers); J. Dale, J. Stokes, M. Othen, R. Taylor, M. McJennett, B. Lease, R. Barrell (sub. D. Cornwall), G. Evans.
Referee: E. Williams (Ammanford).

Roehampton absenteeism beyond critical stage

By Richard Streeton

Several of English club rugby's unsolved problems were harshly emphasized when Headingley made a farewell appearance at Roehampton on Saturday against Rosslyn Park. Both teams lacked a third of their first choice players and Rosslyn Park's greater reserve strength brought them an untroubled win by a goal and four tries (22 pts) without reply.

Yorkshire's game with Ulster and the special match at Cambridge were the main reasons for there being so many absentees. Rising costs and heavier commitments in the important merit table programme have also caused Rosslyn Park to revise their fixture list. They have decided that after this season they can no longer afford, on either count, to meet Headingley on a regular basis. The death knell has therefore been sounded for a popular and usually hard fought series between a leading Northern club and a Metropolitan one.

Financial worries and increasing demands on the best players have been an issue for some years. More so when clubs are denuded of players in merit table games, of course, than on this occasion. It remains as great an irritation as it has ever been, not least in the north, and one that many people associated with clubs believe the authorities have not tried hard enough to remedy.

Rosslyn Park, who run 12 sides, have three times the playing strength, roughly, of Headingley and it showed in what was mostly a one-sided game. Rosslyn Park's strength in depth should certainly ensure them of a consistent record in the hard months ahead. Headingley often tackled bravely and soundly, which kept down the scoring against them. But the only time they won much possession was at times in the second half when Rosslyn Park tended to relax.

By then, too, Mantell had gone off with torn rib muscles and he had been responsible for a great deal of the ball that his side won. It was a sign, though, of Rosslyn Park's supremacy that later they scored their fourth try when Treseder was off the field having treatment to a hand injury. The sides had agreed to only one substitute but even with 14 men Rosslyn Park were still able to swarm up the field in attack and Mordell, who had moved to the left wing, scored in a corner.

Headingley persevered in the loose and Donovan and Jazwinski tried hard to cover their team's shortcomings. Harrison, on his first appearance, looked nippy and enterprising at scrum half behind a beaten pack. Rosslyn Park were ably served by their stand-in front row and Wright and Anderson showed imaginative touches in the autumn sunshine. The outstanding player was Ralston.

By half-time the Rosslyn Park forwards, from a lineout, had utilized their weight and strength to give McDaid a try; McKay got the third. The second half was more routine apart from Mordell's try. Ralston created the last try for George to score near the end.

ROSSLYN PARK: C. S. Ralston; S. B. Tiddy, P. Treseder, N. Anderson, D. J. McKay; I. D. Wright, J. K. George; N. Gray, V. Nicholls, P. McDaid, N. D. Mantell (sub. D. Starling), D. Goodenough, R. Mordell, A. Ripley, R. Montgomery.

HEADINGLEY: G. Pickersgill; H. P. Cooper, B. P. Maney, A. W. Riley, D. Bibley; D. M. Norton, J. Harrison; V. Oliver, A. Machel, M. Scholey, R. Thornton, P. G. Nash, P. J. Barker, T. J. Donovan, R. T. A. Jazwinski.
Referee: R. P. Russell (London).

Harlequins fail to see the chinks in Welsh pack

Michael Hardy

... seemed a peaceful enough afternoon. The sun blazed down on the Stoop ground on Saturday, summer insects drifted through the stand. A small girl had to be removed forcibly from the pitch, but otherwise the only disturbance came from the piercing whistle of Monsieur Palmade, ... in favour of Harlequins, ... often of Swansea.

Indeed, a scrappy game appeared to be going Harlequins' way. Bushell was in his best kicking form, scoring with two penalties and a conversion, expertly placed in on the breeze from the touchline, in the first half, and another penalty, from ... yards, against the wind, in the second.

The Welsh cup holders had, however, been showing ominous signs of mastery in the pack, and their lineout drill and mauling provided much good possession. Sure enough, when the ... suddenly got it all right in the last half hour the blitz began, scoring at roughly the rate of a point a minute, Swansea defeated Harlequins by three goals, two tries and three penalty goals (35 pts) to a goal and three penalty goals (15).

The retirement of Edwards and Bennett must mean that a lot of Welsh halves now see a chance of fame that has been denied them in recent years. Certainly Davies and Richards played a big part in the rush of scoring that knocked Harlequins out of this game. Tries came from Langdon (2), Herdman, the hooker, who had a hand in another, N. Jones and G. Jones. Blyth converted two and kicked a third penalty goal.

Apart from Bushell's contribution, Harlequins scored a try in the first half when Jackson went over to complete a dazzling short-penalty move, begun and primed by Lambden and much assisted by Gilbert, who was having a good game until he became the victim of a stiff-arm tackle. Long before the end, however, reluctance to tackle and the deplorable habit of passing without looking where the ball was going made it painfully certain that Harlequins were going to waste a rare chance of beating a leading Welsh side.

HARLEQUINS: K. M. Bushell; S. P. Simson, D. A. Cooke, G. Gilbert, R. G. Morrison; J. H. Macaulay, C. St. J. Lambden; T. C. Claxton, I. C. Smith, A. J. Cutler, P. D. Jackson, C. R. Kelly, K. J. Douglas, A. C. Alexander, N. J. French.

SWANSEA: R. Blythe; C. Jones, G. Higgins, R. Hopkins, M. Langdon; D. Richards, H. Davies; P. Llewellyn, J. Herdman, H. Hopkins, R. Moriarty, B. Mugford, N. Jones, T. Cheeseman, T. Evans.
Referee: F. Palmade (France).

Making merry at Palace for the sake of Keeling

By Nicholas Keith

London XV 26 International XV 38

At a time when violence hangs blackly over rugby, it was refreshing to enjoy a mild and merry charity match at the National Recreation Centre, Crystal Palace, yesterday. A crowd of 10,000 seemed content with the sunshine and the spate of scoring by two guest teams appearing to raise money for Andrew Keeling, an 18-year-old schoolboy who suffered a crippling injury on the rugby field in January.

The occasion was organized by Old Beccehamians, the old boys of Beckenham County School which later became Beckenham and Penge Grammar School. A number of famous names were conspicuously absent—Tony Ward, J. J. Williams, Phil Bennett, Alan Lawson, and, from the Welsh pack, Windsor Faulkner and Cobner. Also missing were Peter Wheeler and McKinney, an Irish flanker.

Nevertheless, there was a generous sprinkling of Lions and internationals. The sports writers' International XV, to give them their full title, had the game won by half time when they led 28—6 but they allowed the London XV to creep back into the match in the second half. The International XV ran out winners by five goals and two tries to three goals and two tries.

On a day of madcap running and handling—mini-rugby for adults—the backs inevitably caught the eye. Clive Rees scored three tries for the international XV and might have had a fourth if he had not fallen over near the line. For London, Gilbert, French and Preston all shone.

For the record, the international XV's first half tries were scored by Morgan, Rees (two), Davies and Ellis-Jones in that order with conversions by Neil Bennett (two) and Fenwick. For London, a try by French was converted by Preston.

In the second half Alexander, Williamson, Kibble and Walbyoff scored tries for London and Preston kicked two conversions. Bennett converted Rees's third try and then scored a try by himself and landed the kick from in front of the posts.

LONDON XV: I. Williamson; G. Gilbert, N. French, M. Walbyoff, C. Kibble; N. Preston, C. Pritchard; T. Claxton (sub D. Goodenough), I. Thomas, M. Claxton, R. Hill, C. Ralston, M. Leggatt, E. Bignell, A. Alexander.

INTERNATIONAL XV: J. Montgomery (sub K. Hopkins); C. Rees, J. P. R. Williams, S. Fenwick, R. Ellis-Jones; N. Bennett, J. Hartley; M. Molloy, J. Davies, G. Price, A. Martin, M. Roberts, A. Morgan, A. Ripley, A. Neary.
Referee: P. Kingham (London).

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Abingdon 24, ... 0. Alleyne's, Stevenage ... 0; Allhallows 26, King's ... 15; Ampleforth 56, Giggleswick ...; Ashville 56, Barnard Castle 0; ... 3, St Dunstan's 6; Beverley ... Grammar HS 36; Bideford 11, Buckland 10; Birkenhead 22, ... 8; Blundell's 18, Clifton 3; ... 15, King's, Rochester 0; ... 0, Rugby 24; Chiswick ... 12; Christ's Hospital 20, ... 0; Churcher's 23, Bembridge 6; Colston's 0, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 12; Cranbrook ... Leighton Park 10; Dentonis, ... 22, Spalding GS 10; ... of York's RMS 15, Sutton ... 7, Dulwich 15, Bedford 10, ... 22, Magdalen CS 5; Durham ... St Alban's 7; Ellesmere 13, ... Edward's, Birmingham ...; ... 46, Haberdashers' Aske's, ... 10; Exeter 3, Plymouth Coll ...; Glenalmond 23, Dollar Academy ...; Grimshams 1, Culford 32; Felsted 10, ... Haberdashers' Aske's ... 26; Bedford Modern 0; Hampton ..., Guildford RGS 6; Harrow 14, ... 15; Hurstpierpoint 3, Eastbourne ..., Ipswich 12, Colchester ...; KCS, Wimbledon 15, Fifth ...; ... Bruton 6, Wellington (Somerset) 7; King's, Macclesfield 15, Rossall 12; Kingswood 18, Bryanston 10; King's, Worcester 15, Solihull 18; Lancaster RGS 9, Merchant Taylor's, Crosby 0; Liverpool 17, Wrekin 13; Loughborough GS 4, Bablake 4; Maidstone 10, Chatham House 9; Merchant Taylors' 30, Epsom 9; Mill Hill 0, Haileybury 56; Monmouth 3, Bristol GS 3; Oakham 0, Stowe 17; Oratory 22, Clayesmore 7; Pocklington 22, Headingley Colts 0; Poole GS 0, Bournemouth 16; QEGS, Wakefield 10, Newcastle RGS 13; Ratcliffe 6, Mount St Mary's 6; Reading 13, Douai 19; Royal Hospital School 0, St Joseph's, Ipswich 0; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 30, Dover 7; St Olave's 3, Campion 32; Sedbergh 17, Bradford GS 4; Shebbear 13, Queen's, Taunton 9; Sherborne 30, Canford 3; Sir William Borlase 37, Royal Latin 12; Stamford 28, King's, Ely 12; Stonyhurst 23, Denstone 0; Taunton 7, Millfield 26; Uppingham 28, Oundle 3; Wells Cathedral School 14, Bristol Cathedral School 3; Whitefriars, Cheltenham 12, Chosen Hill 0; Whitecliff Mount 0, Hipperholme 64; Wimbledon 25, City of London Freemans 11; Windsor GS 4, John Fisher 17; Winchester Colts 23, Portsmouth 17; Wycliffe 7, Christ, Brecon 20; Wyggeston 38, Northampton GS 4; Cranleigh 12, King's, Canterbury 24.

Club matches

Ashton 16	Southport 12	Liverpool 20	Broughton Pk 7
Bath 30	Aberavon 15	Lymm 36	Furness 0
Bedford 23	Exeter 12	Macclesfield 20	Vickers SC 0
Birmingham 22	Huddersfield 24	Manchester 7	New Brighton 7
Blackburn 10	Rochdalians 4	Metro Police 36	Lydney 0
Blackheath 15	Wasps 15	Morley 15	Durham City 0
Bowden 13	Fleetwood 0	Neath 13	Llanelli 16
Bristol 12	London Irish 12	Newbridge 25	Saracens 9
Bury 11	Old Salians 7	Northampton 27	London Scottish 8
Cambridge U 9	Treasurers 18	Nottingham 22	Northern 15
Cardiff 7	Newport 0	Nuneaton 10	Rugby 32
Coventry 27	Leicester 23	Old Anselmians 17	Kersal 28
Ebbw Vale 15	Bridgend 30	Orrell 33	Hull & ER 6
Gloucester 28	Bucharest 30	Pontypool 48	Maesteg 4
Gosforth 20	Fylde 7	Pontypridd 24	Wakefield 4
Halifax 19	W Hartlepool 24	Preston G'hop 13	Solihull 10
Harlequins 15	Swansea 35	Richmond 4	London Welsh 6
Harrogate 10	Middlesbrough 6	Richdale 6	Keighley 14
Hartlepool Rvrs 6	Wilmslow 3	Rosslyn Park 22	Headingley 0
Leigh 7	Lichfield 25	Sheffield 15	Bradford 13
		Sale 9	Mosley 13
		Stourbridge 14	Healon Moor 4

Racing

Rare victory for English keeps Sorbus second

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, Oct 8

The English St Leger form, let down by the Prix de l'Arc failure of Julio Mariner, was in some measure rehabilitated at the Curragh on Saturday when M-Lolshan, third in the English classic, carried off the Irish St Leger. This was the first success by an English-trained runner in this event since 1965 and though his handler, Captain Ryan Price, was not on hand to see him win, M-Lolshan was led in by a highly pleased owner, Sheikh Essa Alkhalifa, from Bahrein.

For most onlookers, though, the race will be remembered not so much for the success of M-Lolshan as for the defeat of Sorbus. This unluckiest of all classic fillies in the present generation came on the outside turning for home and looked to be going clearly best. However, she repeatedly ducked in and out giving away a lot of ground and although finally straightened out had left herself in an impossible position. She flew in the last 100 yards to snatch second place from the always prominent Valley Forge but was still three quarters of a length behind M-Lolshan, who had been driven right out.

Sorbus, who will not run again this season, has been disqualified from first place in the Guinness Oaks, and finished runner up in the Irish 1,000 Guineas, the Yorkshire Oaks and now the Irish St Leger. There is a strong possibility that she will be kept in training next season, but a decision will not be made for some time. Valley Forge goes to Toronto in a fortnight's time to contest the Canadian international.

The success of M-Lolshan, whose record reads four wins and nine places in 13 starts, was returned favourite at 2 to 1 and his win provided a clean sweep for the market leaders in the five Irish classics this year.

John Oxx had a little compensation for the defeat of Sorbus when Chateau Royal, favourite at 7 to 2, beat 22 opponents to take the Irish Cesarewitch.

IRISH ST LEGER: 1, M-Lolshan (2-1 fav); 2, Sorbus (11-2); 3, Valley Forge (14-1). 8 ran.

Irish River's impressive victory

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 8

Irish River achieved a brilliant victory this afternoon in the Grand Criterium at Longchamp and there can now be little doubt that this Riverman colt is the finest two-year-old in Europe. Inshallah, trained at Lambourne by Duncan Sasse chased Irish River home and the order thereafter was Boitron, the Irish colt Martin Kelly, Brenneville and Tap on Wood.

As usual, Irish River was not the quickest out of the stalls and, after a furlong, was near the tail of the field, which was being led by Inshallah. Martin Kelly, with Boitron third. From this point until the entrance to the straight, Inshallah and Martin Kelly shared the lead with Boitron and Le Marmot also in close attendance.

Yves Saint-Martin took the advantage from Inshallah two furlongs from home and, at the same time, Irish River, still several lengths behind the leaders, found a gap. Such was the acceleration of Irish River that he was alongside Inshallah 300 yards from the line. From then on the 2-1 on favourite surged clear, leaving a favourable impression on the mind.

"He improved all the time and is without doubt one of the best horses I have ever trained", Jack Cunnington junior, said. He confirmed that Irish River would not race again this season. The owner's husband, Mr Raymond Ades, told me that he was unlikely to refuse offers for the colt now but still hopes Irish River's racing career will continue in Europe next season, when either the 2,000 Guineas or the French equivalent will be the target.

Maurice Philipperon was hurling superlatives all over the place after dismounting. "Irish River is the pure thoroughbred, a phenomenon and certainly the best horse I have ever ridden", he said.

Irish River, whose sire Riverman, was refused an entry permit to the United States, has now won five of his six races which include the Prix Morny and the Prix de la Salamandre. When fourth to Pitasia in the Prix Robert Papin, Irish River met interference at the start.

Inshallah put up a thoroughly game performance, having been in the first two throughout the mile event. He will not race again this season and will be trained with the 2,000 Guineas and Derby in mind. Boitron has also finished his two-year-old career and will be aimed at the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 Guineas). One last point about the Grand Criterium is that the time was exceptionally fast and the best since 1967 when the race was won by Neptunum.

GRAND CRITERIUM (2-y-o: £55,556: 1m)
Irish River, ch c, by Riverman—Irish Star (Mrs R. Ades) 8-12 M. Philipperon 1
Inshallah .... Y. Saint-Martin 2
Boitron .... G. Dubroeucq 3
ALSO RAN: Martin Kelly (4th), Brenneville, Tap On Wood, Mogami, Dickens Hill, Le Marmot, Noble Saint, Vould-falos, Carducci. 12 ran.
PARI-MUTUEL (1f stake): Win, 1.50; places, 1.10, 2.50, 1.60. J. Cunnington jun. 2½l, ½l. 1min 39.4sec.

Newmarket date for Hawaiian Sound

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Before departing for Paris to see Tap On Wood run in the Grand Criterium at Longchamp yesterday Barry Hills assured me that Hawaiian Sound will run in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket in just under a fortnight's time, regardless of whether Alleged also runs in the race and that he will saddle Sexton Blake as well. Hawaiian Sound and Alleged both sport the colours of Robert Sangster but they belong to different syndicates.

Hill's also said that the Champion Stakes had been Hawaiian Sound's objective for a long time. His horse will run despite the fact that Alleged could also be in the field and that he will advise the colt's owners not to accept John Schapiro's invitation to take part in the Washington DC International, at Laurel, in November. "Next year perhaps before he retires to his breeder's stud in the United States, he said, but not this season."

Hills said that he has still to find a jockey to ride Hawaiian Sound in the Champion Stakes. Lester Piggott will be offered the chance if Alleged does not run because he won the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup on Hawaiian Sound, at York, in August. But if the dual Arc winner does stand his ground Piggott will not be free. Neither will Willie Shoemaker, who rode Hawaiian Sound in the Derby, the Irish Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. Originally Shoemaker said that he would ride Hawaiian Sound at Newmarket, but now it seems that he is being claimed to ride Exceller at Belmont Park on the same afternoon.

It is common knowledge that Piggott is keen for Vincent O'Brien to run Alleged at Newmarket and Hills said yesterday that if that happens he will offer the ride on his colt either to Patrick Eddery or William Carson. Alleged is well and O'Brien will make a statement about his future later this week. O'Brien said yesterday that Alleged had taken his race in the Arc in his stride and that he already regained the weight he lost during this latest brilliant escapade. O'Brien regards that as a good sign because he has always put great store in what a racehorse weighs.

If Alleged does run at Newmarket he will become the first horse to win the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and the Champion Stakes in the same year.

Swiss Maid is another who could be in the Champion Stakes after her victory in the Sun Chariot Stakes on Saturday.

The surprising aspect of the Cambridgeshire was a gamble on Rhineland who eventually started joint favourite with Town and Country. It was surprising if only because his stable has been out of form and without a winner for nearly nine weeks. Neither of the favourites finished in the first four although Town and Country did strive manfully under his huge weight. The race was won by Baronet who was just beaten 12 months earlier. Baronet was ridden by Brian Rouse, who is enjoying his best season. An hour later Rouse also won the October Nursery on Laldheer, but he was not the only jockey to ride two winners. Joe Mercer also did so on Buckskin and Chalet. Henry Cecil has done a good job training Buckskin, who will now be retired to stud.

STATE OF GOING (official): Wolverhampton: good to firm. Edinburgh: good to firm. Bath: firm. Tomorrow: Newcastle: good. Brighton: firm. Worcester: hurdles, firm; steeplechase, good to firm.

Wolverhampton programme

2.0 STAFFORDSHIRE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £985: 5f)
1 040010 Crest of Gold (D), W. O'Gorman, 9-7 .... T. Ives 3
3 2121 Silver Donna (D), M. Stoute, 8-9 .... P. Cook 1
5 24011 Carrot Patch (CD), J. Tree, 8-8 .... S. Raymond 5 4
7 032240 Elmanpak, R. Hollinshead, 7-12 .... K. Darley 5 2
18 000022 Agnetha, R. Akehurst, 7-7 .... N. Howes 5 7
19 002020 Lukoshko, P. Haslam, 7-7 .... C. Leonard 6
20 321000 Hanley Castle (CD), A. W. Jones, 7-7 .... — 5
6-4 Carrot Patch, 11-4 Silver Donna, 7-2 Crest of Gold, 8-1 Elmanpak, 14-1 others.

2.30 SEDGLEY SELLING STAKES (£498: 1m)
202 0-00004 Deaney's Delight (B), J. Haine, 4-9-5 .... S. Raymond 5 1
204 224103 Isobel's Choice (CD), R. Hollinshead, 4-9-5 .... T. Ives 3
207 0-00000 Netherleigh, L. Docker, 4-9-0 .... A. Cousins 2
208 400220 Patronelle, C. Benstead, 4-9-0 .... F. Morby 8
214 000040 Cycladic, F. Wiles, 3-8-11 .... K. Darley 5 7
217 003000 Continental Divide, P. Felgate, 3-8-8 .... — 4
219 300-0 Eight of Hearts, C. Hill, 3-8-8 .... R. Curant 6
225 0 New Hand, P. Makin, 3-8-8 .... W. Jesse 5
2-1 Isobel's Choice, 5-1 Patronelle, 100-30 Deaney's Delight, 11-2 New Hand, 8-1 Eight of Hearts, 12-1 others.

3.0 WEST MIDLAND HANDICAP STAKES (£1,244: 1m 4f 50yd)
307 431233 Tudor Wynk, S. Mellor, 5-9-6 .... J. Mercer 1
308 00 Paper Chase, C. P. Hoblyn, 7-9-5 .... R. Curant 4
309 0-04000 Ballylogue (B), W. Wharton, 4-9-5 .... W. Wharton 5 6
315 223032 Winged Dagger, J. Old, 6-9-0 .... F. Morby 2
316 4402- Turner, R. Murphy, 7-8-6 .... — 9
317 200332 Solo Reign (CD), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-4 .... T. Ives 3
318 0-04240 Tudor Mansion, I. Walker, 4-8-2 .... P. Colquhoun 7 8
319 00-0090 Darcy, V. Cross, 6-8-2 .... — 7
320 200000 Ascot Royale (C), R. Hollinshead, 7-8-1 .... K. Darley 5 11
321 040-000 Tom Farr, R. Murphy, 5-8-0 .... — 10
325 030000 Delarum (B), L. Barratt, 6-7-7 .... I. Jenkinson 5
11-4 Tudor Wynk, 100-30 Winged Dagger, 9-2 Solo Reign, 6-1 Tudor Mansion, 10-1 Ascot Royale, 14-1 Darcy, 16-1 others.

3.30 BUSHBURY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,734: 1m 1f)
401 2312 Connaught Bridge, H. Cecil, 8-12 .... J. Mercer 22
405 0001 Cougar's Surprise, B. Hills, 8-12 .... E. Johnson 21
406 000140 Cyntorialine, P. Haslam, 8-12 .... C. Leonard 3
407 000047 Lombardina, D. Kent, 8-12 .... K. Darley 5 12
408 0010 Sybella, C. Brittain, 8-12 .... — 16
410 00 Alto Jax, J. Harris, 8-8 .... B. Hedley 9
411 Aristocracy, P. Walwyn, 8-8 .... F. Morby 10
413 Bottom Line, W. O'Gorman, 8-8 .... T. Ives 17
418 000332 Classic Athena, A. Jarvis, 8-8 .... — 19
420 0000 Firex, C. Austin, 8-8 .... D. McKay 14
421 0 Fun in the Sun, M. Scudamore, 8-8 .... — 15
424 000000 Jubilee Dancer, K. Bridgwater, 8-8 .... C. Moss 4
426 04 La Pythie, H. Cecil, 8-8 .... — 6
427 00-000 Mandy's Gift (B), R. Murphy, 8-8 .... R. Curant 8
428 Mandy's Time, J. Harris, 8-8 .... A. Cousins 7
430 02300 *Ma Millington, N. Callaghan, 8-8 .... — 21
431 00 Merobimur, R. Smyly, 8-8 .... — 1
432 0 Morokelle, N. Vigors, 8-8 .... P. Cook 14
433 5 Miangita, R. Boss, 8-8 .... — 9
434 000 Midsummer Girl, P. Ashworth, 8-8 .... B. Raymond 23
436 00000 Most Kind, W. Wharton, 8-8 .... W. Wharton 5
443 Sauna Time, J. Hindley, 8-8 .... P. Marks 13
451 000000 Ulley Oak, H. Collingridge, 8-8 .... G. Sexton 20
452 30 Wheel Grace, J. Etherington, 8-8 .... — 18
4-5 Connaught Bridge, 11-4 Cougar's Surprise, 8-1 Classic Athena, 12-1 Lombardina, Aristocracy, 16-1 others.

4.0 OLDBURY HANDICAP (£1,042: 5f)
501 030400 Silk Lady (D), P. Mitchell, 5-10-0 .... J. Rowe 7 6
504 130012 Burglars Boy (B,CD), L. Barratt, 4-8-13 .... G. Sexton 11
505 000043 Welsh Blossom (CD), N. Adam, 3-8-12 .... W. Wharton 5 3
507 141410 Nous (CD), T. Gosling, 3-8-9 .... W. Swinson 7 10
509 032000 Song's First (B,C,D), S. Nesbitt, 5-8-9 .... T. Ives 13
510 203403 Beaufort Street (CD), A. Dalton, 7-8-9 .... B. Raymond 5
511 030221 Get Involved (D), D. Marks, 4-8-9 .... N. Howe 5 9
512 131140 Comtec (B,D), K. Bridgwater, 4-8-8 .... C. Moss 12
515 000010 Araby (D), J. Winter, 5-8-8 .... — 11
518 000004 My Eagle (B,D), J. Stevens, 9-8-2 .... D. McKay 16
519 000213 Marshall McCloud, N. Vigors, 3-8-2 .... P. Cook 15
523 101204 Miss Meg (B,D), V. Cross, 3-7-12 .... — 2
526 4-00001 Mummys Colleen (D), N. Adam, 3-7-12 .... C. Rodrigues 7 4
528 000010 Dabbling (D), A. Hide, 3-7-11 .... C. Nutter 7 1
529 000003 Aggrapina, P. Kelleway, 3-7-10 .... M. Smith 7 8
530 010004 Small Mercy (D), M. Cousins, 3-7-9 .... K. Darley 5 2
531 040000 Tin Miner (D), F. Wiles, 4-7-9 .... R. Ferguson 5
532 000000 *Sweet Girl, M. Haynes, 3-7-8 .... — 17
7-1 Get Involved, 4-1 Mummys Colleen, 5-1 Nous, 6-1 Burglars Boy, 8-1 Marshall McCloud, 10-1 Welsh Blossom, 12-1 Beaufort Street, 14-1 others.

4.30 DUDLEY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £750: 1m 4f 50yd)
607 002050 Hussy (B), H. Candy, 8-11 .... — 16
608 032023 Jolie de Galles (B), W. Wharton, 8-11 .... W. Wharton 5 12
611 020203 Kye-Hye (B), H. Wragg, 8-11 .... J. Mercer 15
612 000000 Lauraviline, L. Docker, 8-11 .... A. Cousins 9
614 424442 Let Us Love, L. Cumani, 8-11 .... P. Cook 10
615 0 Lorcin Wood, R. Murphy, 8-11 .... G. Sexton 4
616 0-00000 Love Parrot, K. Bridgwater, 8-11 .... C. Moss 1
620 003040 Manhunter, C. Austin, 8-11 .... N. Howe 5 2
623 040344 My Sweet Gunnild, J. Liberington, 8-11 .... F. Morby 7
624 0-02022 Par Ci Par La, M. Jarvis, 8-11 .... B. Raymond 11
625 000000- Penwood, N. Hall, 8-11 .... — 11
625 030203 Rainspell, H. Candy, 8-11 .... R. Curant 17
631 0 Tent Peg, M. Tate, 8-11 .... P. O'Leary 7
633 0 Toppings, G. Balding, 8-11 .... R. Weaver 5
634 Vandevar, P. Felgate, 8-11 .... M. Rimmer 7 4
655 02-4230 Warsong (B), C. Thornton, 8-11 .... T. Ives 13
656 000000 Well Connected, R. Murphy, 8-11 .... — 8
3-1 Warsong, 7-2 Jolie de Galles, 4-1 Let Us Love, 5-1 Kye-Hye, 7-1 Rainspell, 10-1 Par Ci Par La, 14-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

Bath programme

2.0 CHEDDAR APPRENTICES' STAKES (£696: 1m 2f 50yd)
1 000-004 Aidie (CD), I. Balding, 12-9-7 .... J. Smith 6
2 002411 Bright Fire, H. Blagrave, 10-9-7 .... K. Raymont 7
3 320203 Succeasor, R. Turnell, 9-9-7 .... W. Higgins 8
5 00000-0 Blitz, A. Jones, 8-9-0 .... P. Robins 9
7 0- Master Thief (B), J. Welch, 7-9-0 .... W. Elderfield 7
9 321113 Proven, P. Walwyn, 3-8-12 .... M. Wigham 1
10 222203 Reparation (B), G. Hunter, 3-8-12 .... R. Muddle 3
15 240201 Coffee House (C), I. Balding, 3-8-6 .... S. Payne 2
16 100-044 Butterfly Morning (B), A. Johnson, 3-8-3 .... — 6
5-2 Bright Fire, 4-1 Proven, 5-1 Reparation, 11-2 Coffee House, 7-1 Aidie, 8-1 Successor, 12-1 Butterfly Morning, 20-1 others.

2.30 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £853: 1m)
1 224023 Batten, E. Reavey, 9-0 .... J. Lynch 7
5 002 Calypso Joe, B. Swift, 9-0 .... G. Ramshaw 4
10 300004 Desert Command, R. Hannon, 9-0 .... B. Rouse 3
13 00 Fine Tale (B), P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 5
17 Hardstone, P. M. Taylor, 9-0 .... T. Rogers 10
22 22 Jondi, P. Mitchell, 9-0 .... G. Starkey 8
25 00 Loan Charge, R. Turnell, 9-0 .... J. Reid 1
26 00 Master Marcom, F. Freeman, 9-0 .... G. Baxter 12
30 0 Queen's Music, W. Hern, 9-0 .... W. Carson 2
34 02 Shogmoor, T. Forster, 9-0 .... J. Matthias 9
42 Autumn Mist, J. S. Turner, 8-11 .... S. Freeport 7 6
61 00 Pountfield Princess, P. Makin, 8-11 .... M. Thomas 11
7-4 Jondi, 4-1 Queen's Music, 11-2 Batten, 8-1 Calypso Joe, Shogmoor, 10-1 Desert Command, 12-1 Fine Tale, 20-1 others.

3.0 WESTMORLAND HANDICAP (£1,545: 2m 1f)
3 111233 Hardirondo, S. Woodman, 5-9-6 .... B. Taylor 5
5 040216 Bamstar (B,C), J. Nelson, 5-9-5 .... J. Blanks 3
6 024003 Paparo (B), G. Hunter, 4-9-2 .... J. Lynch 6
7 232011 Moriolly (C), G. Harwood, 3-9-0 .... G. Starkey 1
8 023043 Indian Mark, Mrs L. Dingwall, 7-8-13 .... W. Carson 4
12 123112 Ernel (CD), C. Benstead, 4-8-6 .... B. Rouse 1
16 320010 One-Cal (CD), R. Boss, 5-7-7 .... M. Wigham 2
17 002-0 Ginger Kon (B), Mrs L. Dingwall, 6-7-7 .... M. Stroud 7
18 100000 Forgetaboutim, L. Kennard, 5-7-7 .... R. Fox 8
2-1 Moriolly, 7-2 Ernel, 4-1 Hardirondo, 13-2 Paparo, 10-1 Bamstar, Indian Mark, 12-1 One-Cal, 16-1 others.

3.30 BLATHWAYT STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,138: 5f)
1 0 Crimson Way, P. Cole, 8-11 .... G. Baxter 1
2 0304 Darkness Visible, N. Adam, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 5
5 00030 Heather's Girl (B), D. Keith, 8-11 .... J. Lynch 9
7 000000 Jearie, A. Jones, 8-11 .... T. Rogers 4
9 00 Lilting Lady, J. Nelson, 8-11 .... M. Thomas 11
12 00000 My Luvburd (B), J. Haine, 8-11 .... B. Rouse 7
13 040430 No Warning, R. Houghton, 8-11 .... J. Reid 6
15 0020 Plum Run, I. Balding, 8-11 .... J. Matthias 10
17 Prairie Moover, W. Guest, 8-11 .... G. Ramshaw 2
19 024C0 Song of Gold, W. Wightman, 8-11 .... W. Carson 3
21 03000 Stockley Tornado, F. Freeman, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 8
9-4 No Warning, 5-1 Plum Run, 9-2 Darkness Visible, 6-1 Crimson Way, 8-1 Lilting Lady, 10-1 Song of Gold, 20-1 others.

4.0 KELSTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,912: 1m)
4 40-0100 Dubois, I. Balding, 9-10 .... J. Matthias 5
8 431044 Salinity, M. Stoute, 9-6 .... P. Waldron 7
9 111014 So Proper, G. Harwood, 9-5 .... G. Starkey 6
12 320032 Flying Optician (C), P. Cole, 8-13 .... G. Baxter 12
13 01-0000 Flaming Leaves (B), P. Walwyn, 8-12 .... P. Eddery 3
14 1200 Habit, L. Cumani, 8-9 .... W. Carson 11
15 300300 Farmers Choice, R. Akehurst, 8-6 .... B. Rouse 4
16 000000 Eastleigh Manor (C), C. Hill, 8-5 .... R. Muddle 5 1
19 24-0031 Majestic Nurse, C. Nelson, 7-13 .... J. Lynch 8
20 000313 Ardrully Lass, W. Wightman, 7-11 .... M. Wigham 10
21 0-40210 Kamala, R. Jarvis, 7-10 .... M. Thomas 2
22 1-00000 Helernzaye, N. Callaghan, 7-10 .... M. Roberts 9
7-2 So Proper, 9-2 Salinity, 5-1 Kamala, 11-2 Flying Optician, 7-1 Habit, 8-1 Dubois, Majestic Nurse, 10-1 Ardrully Lass, 16-1 others.

4.30 COUNTY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,343: 1m 3f 150yd)
1 042011 Carey's Choice (B,CD), H. Blagrave, 10-6 .. K. Raymont 7 8
3 403030 Cooks Corner (CD), C. Nelson, 9-13 .... J. Lynch 5
5 140343 Kemon (CD), P. Walwyn, 9-12 .... P. Eddery 2
7 412302 Bonandra (B,C), W. Hastings-Bass, 9-6 .... S. Young 7 1
12 000021 Firente, H. Candy, 8-13 .... P. Waldron 7
16 000-0 Rodalan, W. R. Williams, 8-5 .... — 6
17 000-013 Miss Informer, R. Vibert, 7-13 .... W. Carson 3
19 100004 Errantry, C. Benstead, 7-12 .... M. Thomas 4
2-1 Carey's Choice, 7-2 Bonandra, Kemon, 13-2 Cooks Corner, 8-1 Firente, 12-1 Miss Informer, 16-1 others.

5.0 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £853: 1m)
4 00000 Blow Hard (B), D. Laing, 9-0 .... — 2
7 00000 Canina (B), W. Turner, 9-0 .... R. Dicklin 6
14 Go Gad About, R. Murphy, 9-0 .... M. L. Thomas 12
21 00002 Joja Roly, C. Benstead, 9-0 .... B. Rouse 10
27 0 Never A Clown, R. Houghton, 9-0 .... J. Reid 7
28 0 North Face, P. Walwyn, 9-0 .... P. Eddery 1
29 000 Panaman, P. Mitchell, 9-0 .... G. Ramshaw 4
32 0 Rheinman, C. Nelson, 9-0 .... J. Lynch 5
37 00 Tigrish (B), Mrs N. Birch, 9-0 .... R. Street 8
44 04 Byrrh, H. Candy, 8-11 .... P. Waldron 3
49 Heros Rose, F. Freeman, 8-11 .... G. Baxter 11
57 022 Nicely Naughty, G. Harwood, 8-11 .... G. Starkey 9
5-4 Nicely Naughty, 4-1 Joja Roly, 11-2 Panaman, 8-1 Byrrh, North Face, 10-1 Never A Clown, 12-1 Rheinman, 20-1 others.

Edinburgh programme

2.15 PINKIE SELLING HANDICAP (£545: 5f)
1 20-0030 Beloved Mistress (D), P. Cole, 5-10-0 .... P. D'Arcy 5 12
3 020003 Sernok (C-D), M. Cousins, 4-9-13 .... S. Parr 7 9
4 030040 Sweet Rosina, P. Haslam, 3-9-6 .... B. Jago 11
6 300000 Secret Stake, J. Etherington, 4-9-6 .... M. Birch 10
8 203230 Swing To And Fro (B), J. Nelson, 3-9-5 .... J. Bleasdale 7
10 000000 Brians Star (B), A. Balding, 5-9-4 .... H. Newton 7 6
11 004-000 Spanish Chestnut (B), J. Bethell, 3-9-1 .... G. Duffield 8
12 000020 Patchboy, S. Nesbitt, 3-8-13 .... A. Bond 4
14 000320 Point One, K. Mitchard, 4-8-13 .... O. Gray 14
15 0043-00 Tula Star, J. FitzGerald, 3-8-13 .... C. Dwyer 13
16 200040 Rebecca Maid, B. Richmond, 3-8-11 .... D. Nicholls 5 5
18 00-0000 Friendly Chic, B. Cambidge, 3-8-8 .... S. Webster 15
19 300030 Petit, P. Asquith, 3-8-7 .... S. Perks 1
20 000000 Nippy Nelly, J. Bradley, 3-8-4 .... P. Perkins 2
33 000000 Marushka, A. Jarvis, 3-8-4 .... S. Jarvis 5 3
9-4 Swing To And Fro, 100-30 Sweet Rosina, 4-1 Beloved Mistress, 11-2 Sernok, 7-1 Point One, 10-1 Rebecca Maid, 12-1 Petit, 14-1 Patchboy, 16-1 others.

2.45 MONTROSE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £877: 5f)
1 020001 Bentinck Hotel (B,D), G. Blum, 9-1 .... P. Madden 7
2 030142 Thorganby Victory (B,D), R. Hobson, 9-1 .... P. Kelleher 4
3 003 Baby Flo, D. Ringer, 8-8 .... J. Bleasdale 2
4 000 Butter-Me-Up, W. H. Williams, 8-8 .... J. Lowe 9
6 400020 Final Request, P. Asquith, 8-9 .... S. Perks 8
8 0 Lilac Star, A. Jarvis, 8-8 .... S. Jarvis 5 1
9 0040 River Chimes, W. A. Stephenson, 8-8 .... M. Birch 5
11 030330 Sovereign Acres (B), G. Hunter, 8-8 .... — 6
12 02320 Tanner Street, J. Powney, 8-8 .... — 3
2-1 Thorganby Victory, 11-4 Sovereign Acres, 9-2 Bentinck Hotel, 7-1 Baby Flo, 10-1 Tanner Street, 14-1 Lilac Star, 16-1 others.

3.15 DIRLETON HANDICAP (£1,259: 1¼m)
2 100000 Takachiho, T. Craig, 6-9-13 .... K. Leason 7
4 300000 Roll Me Over, C. Thornton, 3-9-7 .... J. Bleasdale 6
5 004000 Beverley Boy (D), W. Gray, 6-9-6 .... E. Apter 8
6 110220 Lucky Seventeen (D), D. Weeden, 4-9-5 .... P. Young 5 3
7 004230 Golden Gayle, P. Rohan, 6-8-13 .... C. Dwyer 4
10 070330 Miss Ponti, T. Craig, 4-8-0 .... N. McIntosh 2
12 031334 Lizzie Eustace (C,D), I. Jordon, 5-8-1 .... S. Webster 5
13 042000 Lady of York (B), G. Blum, 4-8-0 .... A. Bond 1
5-1 Lucky Seventeen, 4-1 Takachiho, 9-2 Lady of York, 6-1 Golden Gayle, 8-1 Lizzie Eustace, Roll Me Over, 12-1 Miss Ponti, 14-1 Beverley Boy.

3.45 BARNBOUGLE NURSERY HANDICAP (£1,109: 1m)
3 404011 Top Stream (D), P. Asquith, 9-4 .... S. Perks 5
6 040030 Hot Lips Moll, W. Marshall, 8-6 .... P. Perkins 3
10 000400 Never Nebulous, F. Fairhurst, 8-4 .... A. Mercer 5 2
12 210214 Winter Sunshine (B,D), P. Haslam, 8-0 .... B. Jago 6
15 020000 Mick's Throwout, B. Richmond, 7-12 .... G. Duffield 2
17 000031 Spare Abit (B), A. Jarvis, 7-7 .... S. Jarvis 5 1
13-8 Winter Sunshine, 9-4 Top Stream, 4-1 Hot Lips Moll, 6-1 Mick's Throwout, 10-1 Spare Abit, 20-1 Never Nebulous.

4.15 BASS ROCK STAKES (£723: 1m)
1 00p0-30 Amputator, J. Calvert, 4-9-4 .... T. Thompson 7 9
2 004200 Ewen's Rock, J. Bradley, 4-9-4 .... P. Perkins 11
3 030302 Four Johns, W. H. Williams, 4-9-4 .... J. Lowe 12
5 403000 Misippus, W. A. Stephenson, 4-9-1 .... O. Gray 7 6
8 0-00000 Rafferion (B), A. Balding, 4-9-1 .... H. Newton 7 5
9 032440 Aston Hall, M. Prescott, 3-8-12 .... G. Duffield 13
10 000-0 Bold Hand, P. Asquith, 3-8-12 .... S. Perks 10
11 0020-04 Cousin Ribby (B), T. Fairhurst, 3-8-12 .... C. Eccleston 1
12 00-0 Dorisimo, J. Barclay, 3-8-12 .... N. Crowther 3 4
13 0040 Eaglesham, C. Bell, 3-8-12 .... O. Gray 8
15 000300 Go-Getter, T. Craig, 3-8-12 .... K. Leason 2
19 000- Naram Sin, B. Cambidge, 3-8-12 .... S. Webster 7
26 000-0 Fair Hand, I. Jordon, 3-8-9 .... S. Lowdon 7 3
27 000-0 Gleaning, N. Adam, 3-8-9 .... D. Nicholls 5 14
31 0-003 One Asma, J. Hindley, 3-8-9 .... A. Kimberley 15
32 004040 Pineptico, M. Cousins, 3-8-9 .... S. Parr 7 16
11-4 One Asma, 4-1 Four Johns, 5-1 Aston Hall, 13-2 Cousin Hall, 8-1 Amputator, 10-1 Gleaning, 12-1 Pineptico, 14-1 Eaglesham, 16-1 others.

4.45 BUCCLEUCH STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £700: 7f)
1 000003 Bazaar Encounter, W. Marshall, 9-0 .... R. Marshall 3
2 430000 Born Royal, J. Etherington, 9-0 .... M. Birch 4
6 2332 Broads Master, N. Callaghan, 9-0 .... P. Madden 7
8 000030 Frankness, C. Richards, 9-0 .... O. Gray 2
16 03 Massena, D. Sasse, 9-0 .... — 1
21 0 Red Rocker, W. Hastings-Bass, 9-0 .... A. Bond 6
24 002 Stephen Martin, G. Toft, 9-0 .... S. Lawes 7 5
28 000000 Amutree (B), J. Skilling, 8-11 .... C. Dwyer 10
31 0 Glitymint, J. Barclay, 8-11 .... N. Crowther 3 9
36 Morada, M. Prescott, 8-11 .... G. Duffield 8
7-4 Broads Master, 5-2 Massena, 4-1 Red Rocker, 6-1 Bazaar Encounter, 8-1 Stephen Martin, 14-1 Morada, 16-1 others.

5.15 BUCCLEUCH STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £697: 7f)
4 000 Carallas, J. Etherington, 9-0 .... M. Birch 2
11 000000 Klondike Kaptive, C. Richards, 9-0 .... O. Gray 3
14 00 Majestic Wind, W. A. Stephenson, 9-0 .... G. Gray 7 8
18 000 Oresto, J. Calvert, 9-0 .... L. Charnock 4
25 3300 Silly Venture, J. Bradley, 9-0 .... P. Perkins 5
26 004004 Up The Swanee, W. Marshall, 9-0 .... R. Marshall 7
36 0000 Well Polished (B), G. Hunter, 9-0 .... — 6
50 32003 Double Bloom, M. Prescott, 8-11 .... G. Duffield 1
55 0 Hays First, T. Craig, 8-11 .... K. Leason 10
58 400 Mrs Hewitson, K. Mitchard, 8-11 .... E. Apter 9
15-8 Double Bloom, 5-1 Up The Swanee, 9-2 Well Polished, 7-1 Silly Venture, 10-1 Klondike Kaptive, 12-1 Hays First, 14-1 others.

Bath selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Bright Fire. 2.30 Jondi. 3.0 Moriolly. 3.30 No Warning. 4.0 Majestic Nurse. 4.30 Bonandra. 5.0 Nicely Naughty.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 One-Cal. 3.30 Prairie Moover. 4.0 Habit. 4.30 Bonandra.

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Carrot Patch. 2.30 Deaney's Delight. 3.0 Darcy. 3.30 Connaught Bridge. 4.0 Get Involved. 4.30 Kye-Hye.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Silver Donna. 3.30 Connaught Bridge. 4.0 Beaufort Street. 4.30 Kye-Hye.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Swing To And Fro. 2.45 Bentinck Hotel. 3.15 Lucky Seventeen. 3.45 Top Stream. 4.15 One Asma. 4.45 Broads Master. 5.15 Double Bloom.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Bentinck Hotel. 3.15 Lucky Seventeen. 3.45 Winter Sunshine. 4.15 Aston Hall. 4.45 Red Rocker. 5.15 Double Bloom.

For the record

Newmarket results

... 1, Portese (8-1); 2, Thatching (... fav); 3, Hoer (11-1). 7 ran.
... 1, Swiss Maid (5-1); 2, Be ... (7-1); 3, Upper Deck (33-1). ... Cistus 11-8 fav. Miss Noname ... ran.
... 1, Baronet (12-1); 2, Claudio ... (10-1); 3, Dusman (11-1). ... Rhineland and Town and Country 7-1 jt fav. Breathing Exercise did not run.
... 1, Buckskin (2-1 jt fav); 2, ... (2-1 jt fav); 3, Marriage (14-1). 6 ran.
... 1, Laldheer (12-1); 2, Regal ... (9-1); 3, Persian Sapphire ... 14 ran. Abeydale 11-4 fav.
... 1, Rio Carmeo (5-2 fav); 2, ... (33-1); 3, Reprocolor (9-1). ... Massena did not run.
... 1, Chalet (16-1); 2, Hedon... (11-1); 3, Coun Carlos (7-2). ... Told You So 2 fav. Greats ... not run.

Worcester

... 1, Silent Tang (11-10 fav); ... Bay (5-1); 3, Secret Palm ... 5 ran.
... 1, Dear Remie (5-6 fav); ... for Kicks (6-4); 3, Gentle ... (15-2). 4 ran.
... 1, Leeann Lad (7-4); 2, Even ... (11-2 fav). 3 ran.
... 1, Crocme (5-1); 2, Staccato ... (... fav); 3, Yontala (9-4). 5 ran. ... Pasha did not run.
... 1, Noxandre (4-4 fav); 2, ... (8-1); 3, Tusreg (24-1). 11 ran. ... Rock did not run.
... Tingle Creek walked over.

Kelso

2.15: 1, Royal Bishop (4-1); 2, Billy Rajan (10-1); 3, Silver Cygnet (11-8 fav). 14 ran.
2.45: 1, Jester's Night (5-1); 2, Roman Deen (11-2); 3, Bennachie (11-1). 12 ran. Venetian Blind 9-4 fav.
3.15: 1, Master Teddy (12-1); 2, Bric Sevens fav; 3, Allerdale (9-1). 9 ran.
3.45: 1, Oskard (9-2); 2, King Rosa (12-1); 3, West End Lad (12-1). 9 ran. Royal Cacador 6-4 fav.
4.15: 1, Tel Brig (16-1); 2, Honey Blue (25-1); 3, Foreign Embassy (12-1). 17 ran. Le Gadiols 7-4 fav. Kelso Chant did not run.
4.45: 1, Green Dancer (7-1); 2, Stoke St Mary (2-1 fav); 3, Comerce (8-1). 13 ran.
5.15: 1, Sunshine Lis (6-4 fav); 2, Raise You (7-4); 3, Contribution (8-1). 13 ran.
5.45: 1, Belcrais (6-4 fav); 2, Furness Scouse (7-1); 3, Clown Court (8-1). 13 ran.

Chepstow

1.30: 1, Echo Summit (9-2); 2, Limper (5-1); 3, Psalm (20-1). 9 ran. Gramio Kinn 7-1 fav.
2.0: 1, Master H (4-5 fav); 2, Sandurian (6-1). 5 ran.
2.30: 1, Sean (11-2); 2, Bakewa (6-1); 3, Mixed Melody (15-8 fav). 8 ran.
3.0: 1, Cantile (7-1); 2, First Break (4-1); 3, Haybole (14-1). 9 ran. Word of Honour 3-1 fav.
3.30: 1, Dawlish (9-2); 2, Lone General (6-4 fav); 3, First of Foot (8-1). 6 ran. Cantane did not run.
4.0: 1, Candymay (4-5 fav); 2, Dark Sky (6-1); 3, Aureleate (16-1). 7 ran. Mossy Way did not run.

Haydock Park

1.30: 1, Moonlight Rag (11-1 fav); 2, Ribble Rouser (7-1); 3, Haywire (12-1). 15 ran.
2.0: 1, My Therapo (5-1 jt fav); 2, Jenny Splendid (5-1 jt fav); 3, Fighting Lady (8-1). 15 ran.
2.30: 1, Martial Game (12-1); 2, Hay Ride (8-1); 3, Silken Swift (25-1). 20 ran. Rugbon 4-1 fav.
3.3: 1, Eddie (5-2 fav); 2, Ballacorry (13-2); 3, Dame Sue (5-1). 17 ran. Pieto did not run.
3.35: 1, Rainford Star (7-1); 2, Streets Ahead (10-1); 3, Russian Winter (14-1). 15 ran. Milton Rowe 11-4 fav.
4.5: 1, Tirpitz (7-2 fav); 2, Great Tom (6-1); 3, Sallustieno (33-1). 12 ran.
4.35: 1, Jill (10-1); 2, Gill (7-2); 3, Lopping Dales (8-1). 20 ran. Shark 100-30 fav.

Rugby league

Lancs Cup Final
Widnes 15 Workington 13

YESTERDAY: Tour match. Bradford Northern 11, Australians 21. First division: Barrow 13, Warrington 24; Hull Kingston Rovers 36, Wigan 17; Leigh 18, Leeds 12; St Helens 35, Rochdale Hornets 5. Second division: Batley 5, Dewsbury 30, Bramley 41, Doncaster 20; Blackpool Borough 22, Huyton 18; Oldham 15, New Hunslet 15; Swinton 7, Hull 34; Whitehaven 16, Halifax 7; York 23, Keighley 22.

Boxing

BALTIMORE: Welterweight bout—over 10 rounds: Sugar Ray Leonard beat Randy Shields on points.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 1, Spencer 4; Dulwich 2, Slough 4; Hampstead 3, Old Kingstonians 1; Hounslow 1, Tulse Hill 0; Maidenhead 0, Surbiton 1; Mid-Surrey 3, Cheam 3; Richmond 1, Hawks 1; Teddington 2, Guildford 3.

OTHER MATCHES: Amersham 2, Eastcote 2; Beckenham 7, Cardiff 1; Bexleyheath 1, Gore Court 1; Indian Gymkhana 5, Aylesbury 3; Henley 0, Civil Service 3.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedfordshire Eagles 6, Colchester 1; Bishop's Stortford 2, Ilford 1; Brentwood 1, Norfolk Wanderers 4; Broxbourne 0, Cambridge City 0; Chelmsford 1, Bluecharts 2; Ipswich 2, Bury YMCA 0; Westcliff 4, Norwich Grasshoppers 0.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Midlands 1, GB XI 3.

Yesterday

KENT CUP: Final: Bromley 6, Burnt Ash 0.
COUNTY MATCH: Suffolk 0, Middlesex 3.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Worcestershire 1, GB XI 0; Cheshire 0, GB XI 4.

Badminton

ACCRINGTON: Grand Prix tournament finals: Men's singles: R. Stevens beat D. Talbot, 14—17, 15—0, 15—3. Women's singles: Mrs N. Perry beat Miss J. Webster, 11—9, 11—0. Men's doubles: Stevens and M. Tredgett beat D. Eddy and E. Sutton, 15—10, 15—5, 15—3. Women's doubles: Mrs Perry and Mrs B. Sutton beat Miss K. Puttick and Miss K. Bridge, 15—10, 15—7.

SPORT

Motor racing

Villeneuve's happiness is Jarier's heartbreak

From Richard Low
Montreal, Oct 8

In a fairy-tale finish to a week of unrestrained public adoration, Gilles Villeneuve, a local boy, won the Canadian Grand Prix in stunning fashion in its first running at its new home in Montreal. Jean Pierre Jarier, the early leader, retired just as he seemed on his way to victory.

Villeneuve, a 26-year-old driver from the nearby Quebec town of Berthierville, piloted his Ferrari through an almost perfect drive on the tight, tortuous Circuit Ile Notre Dame for the first Grand Prix win of his short career. He finished a strong 14 seconds ahead of the South African Jody Scheckter (Wolf) and 20 seconds in front of Carlos Reutemann, of Argentina, winner of four Grand Prix this season.

Ricardi Patrese made an impressive comeback from a one race suspension to come fourth in his Arrows, and Patrick Depailler of France finished fifth in a Tyrrell.

Villeneuve's happiness was Jarier's heartbreak. The 32-year-old French veteran led for 48 laps, when his Lotus sprang an oil leak that forced him out of the race. The crestfallen Jarier who started from pole position today seemed on his way to his first Grand Prix win in this 70-lap 196.7 miles race that was run in dry, cold weather.

After 36 laps Jarier held a 36 second lead in a contest that saw the retirements of the former world champions Emmerson Fittipaldi (Copasucar), Niki Lauda (Brabham Alfa) and James Hunt (McLaren) among others. And there was a poor ninth place finish by the 1978 world champion Mario Andretti.

Villeneuve was running in fourth place through the first 18 laps until he passed Alan Jones (Williams) to move up to third. Later he took over second place from Scheckter about 35 seconds behind Jarier.

By the forty-sixth lap Villeneuve had cut the leader's margin to 25 seconds, as the aggressive little Canadian turned two lap records in quick order. Then in the forty-ninth lap Jarier pulled into the pits and was out of the race. His sad story here is something of an epilogue to his retirement from the US Grand Prix last week, when he ran out of petrol only four laps from the finish as he was driving in third place.

Villeneuve has been a strong defender of Montreal's new track, which replaces the former site of Mosport for at least four more years. Some drivers have complained that the track is too narrow and contains many unnecessary turns and not enough straights. With 25 turns along its 2.81 mile length, they claim it was tailormade for Villeneuve and the 12 cyclinder Ferrari, which has superior traction and accceleration.

Unwittingly adding fuel to the drivers' complaints, local municipal officials were apparently carried away by the public mania for Villeneuve and asked him this week if they could name the track after him. The modest gentlemanly Villeneuve politely rejected the honour.

Mears triumphs but Sneva is in strongest position

By John Blunsden

Twenty-six-year-old Rick Mears, from Ventura, California, who had finished second to A. J. Foyt in the Indianapolis-style race at Silverstone, went one better at Brands Hatch on Saturday when his Penske-Cosworth crossed the finishing line 8.88 seconds ahead of the similar car of the reigning United States Auto-Club champion, Tom Sneva.

Mears averaged 95.79 mph for the 100 laps race on what used to be called the club circuit but has now been renamed the Indy circuit, and this included a pit stop for more fuel shortly after half distance; Sneva, who recovered from a spin-off on the fourth lap, to climb his way back through the field, has all but retained his USAC title with one race, at Phoenix, Arizona, to come.

Only Al Unser can beat his points total. Unser's chances at Brands Hatch vanished the moment the race started, when his Lola-Cosworth suffered clutch failure.

As has happened so many times this year in USAC races across the Atlantic, Danny Ongis swept into an immediate lead with his Parnelli-Cosworth and set such a scorching pace that he had lapped the entire field by lap 50, when he set a new record at 41.40 sec, 104.66 mph. After his mid-race refuelling stop he soon built his advantage to a full lap again, but with a comfortable victory in sight with 17 laps to go he coasted to a halt, his transmission having failed.

RESULTS: 1, R. Mears (Penske-Cosworth), 100 laps: 1hr 15min 0.35sec, 95.79 mph; 2, T. Sneva (Penske-Cosworth), 1:15:50.20; 3, J. Rutherford (McLaren-Cosworth), 99 laps; 4, A. J. Foyt (Coyote-Ford), 98 laps; 5, W. Dallenbach (Penske-Cosworth), 95 laps; 6, S. Walther (McLaren-Cosworth), 93 laps; 7, R. Simon (Vollstedt-Offenhauser), 86 laps; 8, G. Snyder (Coyote-Ford), 85 laps; 9, S. Saldana (Eagle Offenhauser), 74 laps.

Cricket

Special meeting is called over Boycott affair

Geoffrey Boycott's criticism on television of Yorkshire's decision to depose him of the captaincy of the side will be the subject of a special meeting of Yorkshire's cricket committee.

The chairman of the committee, John Temple, said this yesterday but he refused to add to his one sentence that "A meeting will be called in the near future to discuss the TV programme in which Boycott appeared". He would not be drawn on a specific date, or whether it would be an emergency committee, the cricket committee or the general committee.

Individual members of the committee declined to make any official comment but they are believed to be of the opinion that Yorkshire will not even consider rescinding the decision to appoint John Hampshire as captain in place of Boycott. Hampshire is currently playing cricket in Tasmania, where he has spent a number of winters recently. Meanwhile the group of Yorkshire members seeking to force an extraordinary meeting on the issue have more than the 330 signatures necessary for such action.

Interviewed on Michael Parkinson's programme on Saturday night, Boycott said some bitter words about the decision to dismiss him as leader of the team, though he still wanted to play for Yorkshire. "I would not dream of playing for any other county. I want to play for Yorkshire, captain Yorkshire and finish the job I started." He said that it was up to the members to fight for him. "If they want me to return as captain they must do something about it. They have to get together, get off their bottoms, and do what they have to do to make it happen. I cannot make it happen."

Boycott denied any feud between himself and Hampshire, or himself and Illingworth, who takes over as Yorkshire's manager for next summer. Boycott was then asked by Mr Parkinson about the options left open to him if he failed to regain the captaincy of the side. He replied: "I can only think of loyalty to Yorkshire. I think we are on the verge of winning something, but we are again threatened with disunity. I really do not want to consider anything but going back to Yorkshire to finish the job".

Boycott then reminded the audience of the dismissal of Brian Close. Close, he said, was a victim of whispers and innuendo. Members of the club had to put a stop to the actions of the Yorkshire committee, otherwise in 10 years some other great player would become a victim, he added.

Close led Yorkshire for eight seasons up to and including 1970 and during that period they won the championship four times. Boycott took over the leadership from Close but has been unable to captain the side to any significant success. He has continued to be the leading scorer, though, and with a total of 33,690, has hit more runs in first-class cricket than any Yorkshireman except five—Sutcliffe, Hutton, Rhodes, Hirst and Close.

Boycott has obtained his runs at an average of 56.81, which is better than even top man, Jack Hobbs, who had an average of 50.65 from 61,237 runs at the end of his career, which spanned 29 years. Boycott first played for his county 16 years ago.

Show jumping

Gladstone's stumble gives Harvey Smith the prize

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

In a week of unprecedented success for the young entry, Harvey Smith, who had seen his 17-year-old son Robert winning the Sunday Times Cup on Sanyo Video on Friday, brought off a double on Saturday when he won the Horse and Hound Cup on Sanyo Music Centre (Graffiti) and the biggest prize of the week, the £1,400 grand prix, sponsored by Radio Rentals.

Fifteen horses went clear in the first round, and eight survived the second, among them Eddie Macken, and Carroll's Boomerang, who had won it for the past three years. But, going first in the barrage, and setting the optimum time of 25.7 seconds, they had the last fence down, and with Sanyo Sanmar (Olympic Star), Smith jumped the only clear round in 32 seconds to win. Hugo Simon and Gladstone, the late Hartwig Steenken's brilliant young horse, were a real danger, finishing 0.3sec faster even than Boomerang, but demolishing the last fence in their haste.

After winning the Burlin's championship last Monday evening, John Whitaker started the week in the lead for the Servis International Spurs for the leading rider, and held his opposition throughout. He won with 30 points, followed by David Broome on Sportsman and Eddie Macken on Carroll's Boomerang with 24. Robert Smith with Sanyo Video with 23, Graham Fletcher with Double Brandy on 22, and Harvey Smith with Sanyo Sanmar on 20.

Michael Whitaker, John's younger brother, won the Calor Gas Under-23 International Stakes on their mother's horse, Brother Scott, by a second from Robert Smith on Caldene Cresta. In two years' time we should have no difficulty in fielding four young amateurs in the Moscow Olympic Games.

RADIO RENTALS GRAND PRIX: 1, Team Sanyo's Sanyo Sanmar (H. Smith); 2, H. Simon's Gladstone (Austria); 3, E. Macken's Carroll's Boomerang.
HORSE AND HOUND CUP: 1, Team Sanyo's Sanyo Music Centre (H. Smith); 2, Bank's Jethro (M. Stewart); equal 3, The Everest Stud's Forever (Mrs E. Edgar) and Miss C. Bradley's Marius.
CALOR GAS INTERNATIONAL STAKES: 1, M. Whitaker's Brother Scott; 2, R. Smith's Caldene Cresta; 3, Miss S. Mapleson's Con Brio.
COUNTRY LIFE AND RIDING CUP: 1, R. Fershbough's Autocrat; 2, The Everest Stud's Make-Do (Mrs E. Edgar); 3, Team Sanyo's Sanyo Cadiuca (H. Smith).
ADDISON TOOL CHILDREN'S RIDING PONY OF THE YEAR: 1, Miss C. Cooper's Holly of Spring. Ros Miss L. Crow's Serendipette.

Stevenson wins

New York, Oct 8.—The Olympic and World heavyweight champion, Teofilo Stevenson, of Cuba, stopped Jimmy Clark, of the United States, in the third round as Cuba won an international boxing competition, eight bouts to three, at Madison Square Garden yesterday.

Lacrosse

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Buckhurst Hill 25, Hillcroft 0. Ramsstead 11, Croydon 6. Second division: Kenton 1, A 3, St Heller 14. Third division: Barnet 12, Lee B 7, Buckhurst Hill A 6, Hillcroft A 13.
WOMEN'S MATCHES: Hatch End 12, St Mary's, Twickenham 1; Reigate 1, Chelsea CPE 15. Triangular Tournament: Beckenham 5, Blackheath 9; Barnet & Enfield 7, Blackheath 3; Barnet & Enfield 13, Beckenham 0.

Why accountability must be the price of privilege for public servants

Sir Robert Mark discusses the future of Britain's police in a changing society, in our final extract from his book, *In the Office of Constable*, published today.



What about future problems outside the immediate scope of the police but likely to affect them in one way or another? It is possible to foresee some in which they will be mere spectators, although the results will affect them greatly. Inflation, unemployment, improvement of deprived areas, dispersal of minorities, all these will bear upon the police, directly or indirectly, because they will change the social tensions in which they have to work.

The openly proclaimed drive by the Government and the TUC to egalitarianism is not, and cannot be, an isolated social trend. It involves changes in the standards which hold society together. Paradoxically, it allows greater social freedom by the relaxation of customs affecting behaviour and morals while coincidentally eroding freedom of activity through economic and restrictive measures designed for the benefit of the majority. The once poor rightly feel a sense of social progress. The once prosperous feel only enforced deprivation. There is a subtle change from the courts to the tax collector for the purpose of controlling society, and since the poor have always outnumbered the middle class and the wealthy, there is no hope of reversal of this process by conventionally democratic means. The management of the economy will gradually ensure that the members of the most powerful trade unions are the equals of judges, surgeons, businessmen and academics.

This is far from being a look into the distant future. Judges, generals and top civil servants appear to be well paid today, but taxation reduces their actual remuneration close to that of less skilled occupations.

A judicial ruling against a trade union is now all that is necessary to provoke the suggestion from the leader of the House of Commons that the law will be changed. Indeed, the extent of trade union immunity from the law is likely to be one of the liveliest political issues of the next decade. There does not seem to be any prospect of radical change, for public or law enforcement officer alike. The spectacle of a shadow employment minister tipping a respectful forelock to the unions on television before he has even assumed office is not likely to attract the several million floating voters, who might prefer to see the unions compelled into reasonable, rather than dominating, partnership. The professional classes are fragmented, disorientated and obsessed with self-interest. Once qualified, new entrants are increasingly likely to see advantage abroad rather than accept egalitarianism at home. Moreover, the government enjoys a built-in advantage in that any move to reverse present policies can be condemned as backlash, a move to the extreme right for which even the most aggrieved feel a historical distaste. Superficially, the situation seems unlikely to change. Doctrinaire determination, self-interest, obsession with power, all are only too evident in those who make the rules today.

There is, however, some cause for hope. The traditions of decades are not insignificant or to be lightly brushed aside. The former upper classes accepted, grudgingly and belatedly, the right of the majority to a better life and to better opportunities. Their children accepted it more readily as socially just. There is no reason to suppose that the same trend will not emerge just as significantly in the workers themselves and even in their rulers. The extremists of the left no more represent the working class of this country than those of the right represent the former upper class. Perhaps more than any other nation we are subject to the pendulum principle of aversion to extremism in any form. Already workers have rejected the extreme policies of trade union leaders and an Anglo-Indian running a small business has courageously and successfully stood firm against politically motivated violence on the streets at Grunwick. Under the present government, individual freedom is increasingly in peril, but it is far from dead. If it is to be kept alive, it is necessary, to turn a phrase, that good men should do something. And that which they can usefully do need not necessarily involve direct or indirect confrontation with either left or right.

There should, as a first priority, be ever-widening insistence on evidence of need for any change, legal, fiscal, political and on its clear explanation to the general public. This should be followed by insistence on impartial monitoring of the effect of any authorized change, the results being widely publicized. I believe the characteristics of the British people are such that adequacy of information on any issue, coupled with a belief in the integrity of its authors, would facilitate and probably achieve generally acceptable solutions to most of our problems. At present, sad to say, both these essentials are lacking. We do not have a Freedom of Information Act and are unlikely to achieve one. Easily understandable information about abuse of social security, the Polish shipbuilding deal, the apportionment of expenditure throughout the National Health Service, the problems of education in inner cities, the overmanning of industry in subservience to the unions—this is unlikely to be forthcoming. Not even Parliamentary Questions can do much to fill the gap. The whole art of answering Parliamentary Questions is to avoid giving away any information that might embarrass the government without actually telling a lie. Thus, a Home Office spokesman of the left or right will comfortingly assure the House that police strength has risen by 3,000 without disclosing that it had fallen in the six largest cities, where it is most needed. This kind of thing has been going on for years, has been accepted by all parties and is the window dressing which obscures the less successful activities of government.

I suspect that those who urged the abolition of section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, which restricts the disclosure of information acquired in the public service, do not even now understand the advantages to be gained. It is not that someone might be able without fear to disclose the truth about a major scandal. The real advantage would be that employees would be able to speak as freely about the maladministration and failure of government policies as about those of private corporations and other undertakings, and thus not so much expose scapegoats as ensure greater efficiency by more open administration. If, as I believe, it is right that the police, one of the most vulnerable and sensitive of all public services, should be administered as openly as possible, how much more important is it that the same openness should be required of the government, of trade unions, of private and public utilities? And should not those purporting to seek political change by pressure of public opinion themselves be required to expose their administration to impartial scrutiny?

It does not surprise me that the government has not implemented its declared intention of repealing section 2. Proclaiming the virtues of freedom and putting freedom into practice are two entirely different philosophies when viewed from the seat of power. I would like to see the repeal of section 2, but in the event of that not being forthcoming, I would hope for its increasing disregard by civil servants in particular and anyone feeling that secrecy on any issue was harmful to the public interest. I do not mean to imply that individual privacy should be subject to intrusion or exposure without very good cause, or that matters affecting the security of the state subject to government control should be revealed. Still less do I imply a disregard of judicial dicta. Indeed, so strong is my confidence in the commonsense reaction of the ordinary public in any situation in which they are told the truth that I believe convictions under section 2 would nowadays be difficult to obtain except in cases clearly motivated only by self-interest, eg disclosure of information for payment or other kind of profit.

Those who have criticized my comments about the jury system have usually assumed that I seek its abolition. I have never suggested or even hinted at such a move. I have opposed unanimous verdicts, for which the Scots, with their ancient tradition of verdicts by a straight majority, will no doubt forgive me. I have ridiculed the right of peremptory challenge and the pretence by the legal trade unions that, because it is in law vested in the accused, it is not in practice frequently exercised by counsel, in the hope of ensuring a favourable jury. But I have always insisted that cases in which the state is directly, or by implication, a party, should be tried by a jury.

The unauthorized revelation of maladministration in government or any public undertaking would almost certainly not involve any real risk these days, for three reasons. First, because the Attorney General would not risk a prosecution. Second, because a jury would be unlikely to convict. Third, because in the unlikely event of conviction, the judiciary, if satisfied of the disinterested motives of the accused, would be unlikely to impose any penalty. The situation illustrates the difference between American and British criminal law. The Americans prefer certainty and definition. We prefer an area of discretion in which the accused, the jury and the judge are entitled to apply their own interpretation of a moral issue. The trouble is, we do not exercise that discretion sufficiently.

I would welcome, too, the televising of Parliament because it would expose its unsatisfactory standard of knowledge and discussion of important issues. It would be a painful process and through provision of a special channel ought not to lessen the availability of more attractive television. But it would emphasize the need for accuracy, information and logic. Though its intended entertainment value would be nil, as a corrective and an inspiration to improved performance it could be of great value.

If, as seems likely, the legal trade unions, through their representatives in Parliament, press more actively for the discretion to prosecute to be vested in lawyers appointed by the Crown, I would hope, as I have said, that police and public would resist. But if, as is usually the case, the self-interest of the legal establishment were to prevail, it would, I think, be the right moment to consider more fundamental change, the abolition of the adversary system and the nationalization of that part of the legal profession practising criminal law, whether for prosecution or defence.

I do not mean that criminal lawyers should be administered by a Minister of Justice. A governing body drawn from the legal trade unions and a ministry could no doubt administer an inquisitorial system approved by the judges and parliament while retaining most of the essential rights of wrongdoers under the adversary system. Attacks on the police as an automatic defence would be lessened. The profit motive for the lawyer which ought to have no place at all in the examination of criminal issues would be eliminated. Such a system need not prevent a lawyer from relinquishing salaried and pensionable employment in criminal practice in order to change to civil law on a self-employed basis. He should be able to withdraw at will, taking his pension contributions with him, but receipt of a fee or other remuneration from a defendant, directly or indirectly, should then be made a serious offence not only followed by permanent disbarment but by exclusion from employment by anyone engaged in the practice of criminal law. The proposal is not so revolutionary as it sounds. Justice ought not to be geared to profit either for prosecution or defence and there is a strong case for arguing that everyone charged with crime should be entitled to legal aid without regard for his financial background. But not under the system which presently administers the grant of legal aid in criminal cases. It would be essential to ensure that those who practised criminal law would be so generously rewarded as to ensure a sufficiency of practitioners of very high standards, not always the case at present, at least in London.

There are always those who regard our present system as sacrosanct. But is it? Apart from those countries on whom we imposed it, not all of whom have retained it, no one else seems to want it. And, as I have said, it has played a formidable part in undermining the security and stability of urban social life in the United States. Already, in this country, we see creeping similarities of great potential danger—in particular, the unjustified release on bail of people charged with violence, even murder, without any attempt by the Government to discover and publish any statistical evidence of the need for, or consequences of, such change. I do not pretend to like nationalization, at least in the field of commerce. I doubt if there is a single commercial activity of which it could be said that nationalizaton has not resulted in bad administration, increased cost, reduced efficiency, lower productivity and a hitherto unimagined ingenuity in misrepresentation for doctrinaire political purpose. Criminal justice, however, like the armed forces and the police, should be free from suspicion of any motivation other than dedication to the public inrerest. That is not a claim which criminal lawyers could make today.

Under the present system legal aid in criminal cases has turned out to be the biggest bonanza since the Klondike! Much more regrettable, however, is that the admirable purpose for which it was conceived is not being fulfilled and that its flagrant abuse does not enhance the image of a profession, most of whose members are not involved in it and do not deserve the stigma rightly attached to those who exploit it. It is a welcome, if surprising, development to see the Law Society roundly denouncing its own black sheep. That, at least, is new in my experience.

The truth is that few people are satisfied with the present system, apart from wrongdoers and a minority of criminal lawyers. It is high time that the complacency and emotive eloquence extolling its virtues were examined critically by a selection of people without any professional, political or financial interest in the eventual findings and recommendations.

There is, too, the role of the police, long overdue for examination. Norval Morris and Gordon Hawkins, the authors of *The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control*, published by the Chicago University Press in 1970, argued *inter alia* that a man should have the right to go to hell in his own way, provided that he harmed no one else and that, in any case, the criminal law is not a satisfactory instrument for compelling people to the good life. The first proposition is oversimplified. What about those who are not fit to decide for themselves? The young, the mentally subnormal and so on? But taken together the two propositions do not represent a bad approach from which to assess how far policing should encroach upon people's lives. We have, as a service, for too long been the peg on which every problem not wanted by someone else has been hung. Sin, for example, which in canon law was regarded as crime, ought no longer to be of interest to the police as current opinion takes it off the statute book. They should firmly resist requirement to regulate or control any activity not regarded by the public generally as being rightly within the ambit of the criminal law. Police leaders in particular should be especially careful in a multiracial society not to confuse their role with that of the cleric. They may at times be mutually supporting, but confusion of one with the other is sure to detract from both.

If trade unions are to continue to play an ever-increasing role in government, ought not their elections and their more important decisions to be by secret ballot under impartial supervision, in the manner of a general election? It is inconceivable that their power will lessen. Surely, therefore, it is in the real interests of all their members as in that of the public that they should be subject to the same scrutiny, the same checks and balances as those who aspire to govern by universal suffrage? I am not anti-trade union. I have no doubt that my forebears, if I knew them, would a hundred years ago have been fighting for the right to establish trade unions and for collective bargaining. I certainly would. But today, a product of the working class, I desire no less ardently the subjection of the unions to democracy, a description to which some of them cannot pretend.

Political parties, trade unions, the legal profession, the press all claim today that they serve the public and are therefore entitled to certain rights and privileges. But what about accountability? Should that not go hand in hand with rights and privileges? The police service, the handmaiden and, to some extent, the victim of them all, has accepted the need for accountability—though, in my case, admittedly not to political nominees. Has not the time arrived to increase the accountability of all those who claim to be public servants? And if they are not willing to be accountable should we not dismiss their claim?

I believe that the overwhelming majority of politicians, journalists, lawyers and trade unionists want the public interest to prevail. Given the disagreements resulting from personal ambition, professional loyalties and genuine dissent, I am nevertheless convinced that there is so wide a measure of common interest as to encourage support for a more open, more factual and more honest appraisal of the working of our society, which would allow a more harmonious and constructive relationship between some of those who have traditionally regarded each other with distrust if not actual hostility.

If, as I believe, the worst of all crimes is the furtherance of political or industrial aims by violence, perhaps the natural conclusion is that the greatest of all our needs today is openness of administration, greatly increased dissemination of factually correct information and exposure of attempts to mislead. For those reasons I believe the means and process of communication between all sections of society and particularly between government and people to be now amongst the most important of all our activities, affecting more widely than ever before the freedom and stability of society. We have, to a greater extent than ever before, the means to inform the public about facts or opinions relating to any matter affecting them. In theory, this should have a profound influence for good, but it has its dangers and disadvantages.

If, for example, newspapers, television and radio are controlled by the government as the press and radio were in Germany between 1933 and 1945, they can be used to influence or condition people rather than to present them with information from which they can draw their own conclusions. If those who produce or print newspapers or transmit broadcasts exercise censorship by withdrawal of their resources or technical skills their value may not be merely reduced but undermined. If the means to communicate become so extensive as to make it impossible to satisfy their capacity, their attraction and usefulness will diminish. There can be no doubt of their importance, particularly that of television. An unattractive appearance, lack of histrionic ability, a momentary loss of self-control under pressure, any or all of these can demolish the usefulness of a public figure who in reality may have much to offer. By contrast, a smooth performer before the television camera without any other real merit can achieve public support.

The competitive nature of the communications industry inevitably heightens the commercial value of disclosure, which is the prime function of a free press. Unfortunately, competition makes coordination impossible, and many would argue undesirable, with the result that the public are fed with a continuous diet of dissent for commercial or political purposes. This is an inevitable but not always recognized aspect of a free press. Its viability, or circulation, depends on dissent, a reality both bad and good, in that it makes agreement less likely where it is both possible and in the public interest but has the compensatory effect of protecting the public from what is sometimes called "guided democracy", a euphemism in less free societies for authoritarian or semi-authoritarian control.

Dissent is the very essence of democracy. The role of the police is not to suppress it but to ensure that it does not express itself unlawfully, and if it does, to contain it by lawful means. This is a lesson that policemen often take years to learn. It can be a bitter lesson because the more dissatisfied or frustrated the dissenter, the more he will sometimes vent his displeasure on the police.

That which is not unlawful by implication lawful, however distasteful or objectionable, and it is not for the police to react to the varying pressures and prejudices of public opinion, even though expressed in Parliament, local councils or churches. The German police in 1933 abandoned their duty to protect minorities who, until then, had enjoyed freedom under the law. It was not long before the National Socialist German Workers Party became immune from the law. One of the tests of a free society, of which people should occasionally be reminded, is the right of a minority however odious to its opponents or even to the public generally, to express its views or pursue any other activity which does not contravene the law.

Keeping the peace and maintaining impartiality in political demonstrations, industrial disputes and racial incidents is not an activity likely to commend the police to those with whom they come into contact. Though they have a right, indeed, a duty to comment on proposed or existing legislation, they must apply the law as it stands, suppressing any personal feeling, observing strict neutrality, sticking strictly to the truth in the midst of criticism and controversy. Truth and impartiality should be so inherent to the police function as to make the service the embodiment of both in the public mind. I that sounds pompous, I am sorry. I do not know how else to put it. Certainly they need courage, both moral and physical, self-control, compassion and tolerance to greater extent than most people, but without truth and impartiality they cannot possibly discharge their unique and supremely important task.

Let me not now pretend that they have not been wrong in both.

I have written with more frankness about police wrongdoing than is customary in a policeman's autobiography because the need for public knowledge of it is essential to attract attention to the conditions which govern the whole policeman's life, to which some of the blame for that wrongdoing is attributable.

The history of our people is not one of an excess of brilliant individuals but of immensely decent mediocrity in all walks of life. Churchill, Pitt, Wellingtons and Nelsons too, all the larger because of the comparative rarity. We have shown an extraordinary capacity for survival despite, not because of, our political masters, largely because of the long lasting confidence of most people in the resilience, the moderation and the sense of fair play which they think likely to be shown by the overwhelming majority even in times of crisis. The key to survival is not to be found in the genius of a few individuals but in general confidence, misplaced or not, in the system which they flower. It is in this context that the police of Britain should be judged. The more rational and open the system of justice they serve the less likely they are to fall short of the standards required of them.

Do not, therefore, let this ever be considered in isolation. Let them always be considered as one part of a process which the ideal, not unattainable, should be acceptable humane laws, a trial system designed to establish the truth, a penal philosophy which balances the protection of society, compensation of the victim, restitution and the rehabilitation of the offender, be such punishment as is rightly be necessary to mark society's disapproval of anti-social conduct and let accountability of all those involved be such as to satisfy people rather than the politicians. Juvenal stopped a little short. It is not in this instance just the gurds who need guarding. Virtually everyone involved in the administration of justice other than the police has enjoyed for far too long an undeserved immunity from critical examination of their standards and conduct.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the police themselves have recognized the need for change and that they can at last to advantage expose themselves to critical examination. They have no need to spend large amounts of money promoting their image on television, to promote hypocritically that they are without fault or that they have qualities they do not possess. They demonstrate collectively the qualities which make Britain, with all its anxieties and problems, still one of the most agreeable countries in the world and are readily criticized with their faults and virtues as being among the best examples of it.

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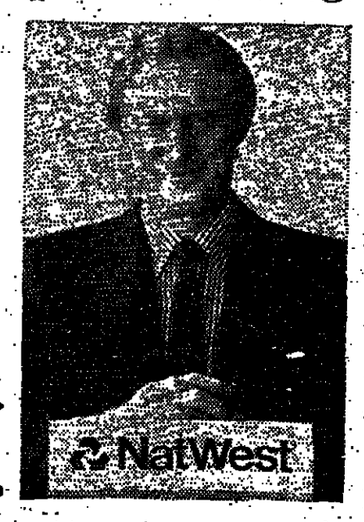
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Anthony Howard and Geoffrey Smith look back on a decisive week for both Labour and the Tories at Blackpool

How Labour sacrificed the old myths to the new realities

Anthony Howard

"In Labour Party terms the conference may not have rated as a particularly helpful occasion; but in the context of the electorate as a whole—and the choice it will eventually have to make—its impact has not, I suspect, been wholly unconstructive."

Iain Macleod always used to say that *something pretty decisive* happened to change the nature of British politics at the beginning of the 1960s. In a phrase, both major parties lost their "gut issues"—the bogy of *nationalization* ceased to work for the Tories while the memory of the 1930s and the dole queues lost its pulling power for Labour.

Is it possible that something of the same sort happened even more abruptly last week? Ever since the days of the Heath Government's Industrial Relations Act, the key word in *Labour's propaganda vocabulary* has been "confrontation"—the suggestion that a vote for the Conservatives was in effect a vote for conflict and collision, at least so far as the unions were concerned.

No one may actually have said "*Vote Labour for a quiet, peaceful life*"; but that, stripped of its mythology, was what the doctrine of the social contract (originally invented, incidentally, by advertising men) was all about.

Similarly with the Conservatives. At least since Mrs Thatcher became their leader three and a half years ago, spokesmen from all wings of the party have united to drive home the message that a third election victory for Labour would inevitably mark an *irreversible shift towards East* European totalitarianism in British life.

That, indeed, was the burden of the message that even Mr Peter Walker was delivering to voters in his constituency of Worcester at the weekend—*and in doing so (and adding for good measure that a vote for Mr Callaghan would in practice be a vote for putting* Mr Benn in Downing Street) he was merely echoing the words of Mrs Thatcher at the last Conservative conference of a year ago.

But is either argument any longer even remotely plausible? *Certainly after Blackpool* the garment in which Labour won two elections in 1974 looks a *thing of shreds and patches.* Whatever else a further Labour administration may offer the *country, an automatic union-government concordat* no longer holds out much hope of being an electoral warranty on which Labour can guarantee to deliver.

In fact, in one passage of his speech last Tuesday, the Prime *Minister was driven back to* uttering exactly the same veiled threat to the unions as that on which the original £6 limit was launched, more than three years ago: *All right, he seemed to* be saying in effect, you've made it clear that you don't like pay *limits, wages policy, call it what* you will, but are you really sure you dislike them more than mass unemployment? For, have no doubt about it, that's where *free collective bargaining in* present conditions is bound to take us.

That, combined with the warning that, in order to hold down inflation, the Chancellor will, if necessary, resort to severe monetary measures, will *no doubt form the substance of* the Government's case in its talks with the TUC. And it is still possible, if the Government makes it forcibly enough, that *the case will have some impact.*

What it is not possible to believe any longer is that there *is some secret alchemy by which* a Labour government can count on getting the trade unions' cooperation for policies which, if they originated from any *other quarter, would be auto*matically rejected. And since that was what most electors probably understood by the social contract, it seems fair to say that Labour threw away at Blackpool what otherwise (certainly if the election had been *held this October) might well* have been its electoral trump card.

But what of the Conservatives? Why should their main appeal of "creeping communism" *now look forfeit too?* Here the answer may not seem so immediately obvious, but *over this, once again,* Blackpool will, I suspect, be found to have exploded a *piece of political* mythology.

It is worth, in the first place, looking back at how the case has traditionally been made. Oh, the Conservatives would *explain, of course* Mr Callaghan, Mr Healey, Mr Hattersley and the rest may look to you solid, *dependable, centrist chaps; but don't* you be deceived. That's just because they've got a *small* majority, are being kept in office by the Liberals, or whatever. Just wait till those constraints are removed—then, make no mistake, you'll see *genuine socialism red in tooth* and claw.

In fact, that was more or less precisely the warning that Mrs Thatcher delivered at last year's Tory conference. "Beware", she cried, "the leopard when *it's quiet.* It has not changed its spots. It just does not want its victim to know it is there." Hardly, perhaps, a piece of political diagnosis that would seem easily to fit the events of Blackpool last week.

But the truth, of course, is that the Tory case for Labour's imminent leftward lurch was always firmly rooted in con*spiracy theory. It required the* average elector to believe that men like the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, and the Chancellor were quite content to operate as "*front men*", another of Mrs Thatcher's phrases, for dark and sinister forces in the background. Again, hardly a belief that the debates at Blackpool last week can have done anything to substantiate.

Indeed, the irony is—as such "wreckers" as there are within the Labour movement fully understand — that nothing could be worse for their prospects than a third, successive *Labour victory won on Callaghan/Healey policies.* Far from giving power even to the orthodox left, it would reduce it to impotence. What price then, after all, the talk of an "alternative strategy", "import controls", "compulsory planning agreements" or any of the other ideological baggage that *the left has vainly tried to load* into the Government's luggage van over the past three years?

Of course Mr Peter Walker is entitled to his view that a Labour victory at the next election will automatically mean Mr Benn's eventual suc*cession in Downing Street: but* there is no possible evidence on which it can be based. The *present PLP, confirmed at* Blackpool as the electoral college for the leadership of the Labour movement, presently elects, after all, a clean sweep *of Manifesto Group candidates* even to its liaison committee; and such research as has been done on the likely complexion of the next PLP suggests that, if anything, the voice and influence of the "moderates" will be strengthened within it. Certainly that is true of the seats where Labour MPs are retiring, and it has also been true of the last three or four candidates selected at by-elections.

The party conference may, admittedly, be a different matter—though here again the Tories probably need to be rather more cautious than they have always been in the past *with their propaganda.* If the constituency representatives consist merely of the wild men from the far left frontier of British socialism, then some*one will need to explain how* it was that they cast their votes in a ratio of something like *two to one last week in favour* of the Government's position on wage control (a statistic no doubt as unpalatable to Mrs Thatcher as it must be to Mr Dennis Skinner).

Let me end, therefore, by saying a word in favour of what happened at Blackpool last week. In Labour Party terms *the conference may not have* rated as a particularly helpful occasion; but in the context of the electorate as a whole—and the choice it will eventually have to make—its impact has not, I suspect, been wholly unconstructive.

It demolished two myths—one Labour and one Tory—with an admirable even*handedness; and it should have* encouraged political leaders in both parties to talk sense, *rather than nonsense, to the* British people.

Mr Callaghan—not least in *his admission that the Govern*ment had "failed" to get an incomes policy by consent this *year—made a pretty good start* at that. Mrs Thatcher's speech on Friday should tell us *whether she is equally ready to* draw the necessary distinction between old myths and new realities.

Russia in the eighties: what the West can expect

"The Russians would like to cut their military spending but will not succeed in doing so to any great extent unless there are big unexpected changes in East-West relations. Arms control agreements could help a little but will not in themselves make a big difference to defence budgets."

What sort of Soviet Union are we going to be dealing with over the next ten years or so? Western experts are busier than ever for two main reasons. First, Mr Brezhnev is not expected to remain in office for very much longer. Secondly, many of the assumptions on which détente was built in the early seventies are now looking wobbly. Western policy-makers therefore want to know whether there is likely to be continuity in Soviet policies or whether *they are going to be facing* some basic re-thinking. For instance, will the Soviet Union's military effort proceed undiminished or will slower economic growth constrain it? Will the next generation of leaders concentrate mainly on domestic problems or will they continue to reach out for more influence abroad? And in what proportions will they mix co-operation and rivalry with the West?

By projecting present trends into the future it is possible to sketch some of the choices that are going to confront future leaders and some of the pressures that are going to influence them, but any light that *one can shine down the tunnel* of the future is bound to pick out only certain features and *leave large areas in darkness.*

Until recently the Soviet Union was able to achieve *rapid economic growth by con*stantly expanding capacity, pouring in cheap raw materials and drawing labour off the land. This enabled the regime slowly to raise the standard of living while simultaneously achieving strategic parity with the West and building up the ability to conduct military operations in distant parts of the globe.

Yet the Soviet Union still has essentially the economy of a semi-developed country. Per capita income was $2,790 in 1976, productivity is low, a third of the population is on the land, and exports are heavily dominated by raw materials. At the same time substantial imports of grain are necessary even when the harvest is relatively good.

This basic economic weakness is going to be felt more over the next ten years or more. Growth is *now slower than at* any time since the Second World War. Raw materials are becoming more expensive to extract and transport from remoter areas, and the labour supply is drying up. In the first half of the next decade the *labour force is expected to grow* by 0.9 per cent and in the second half by only 0.5 per cent, compared with 1.8 per cent a year in the 1970s. There *could be an actual decline in* the Russian areas where the birthrate is being outpaced by that of the Asia areas.

To compensate for these new limitations the economy is sup*posed to be shifting from* extensive to intensive development—that is, towards higher labour productivity, better use of materials, and better quality of products. So far it is not adjusting fast enough. Many of the targets of the current five-*year plan (1976-80) have* already been revised downwards and may still not be achieved. Imports from developed capitalist countries are increasing faster than exports to them. The total Comecon debt is around $50,000m. Productivity, *already more sluggish than in* eastern Europe, is said to be rising by about 3.5 per cent a year but is expected to slow to three per cent or lower in the *1980s—and* even these figures may not wholly reflect reality.

Agriculture is one of the main problems. It is being allocated more than a quarter of all investment but western experts doubt whether this can be productively absorbed and whether production targets are realistic.

Another crucial problem is oil production. Here western *experts are divided.* The CIA has predicted production declining in the mid-eighties to below 500 million tons, as against 520 million in 1976. The Soviet Union and eastern Europe would then become net importers to the extent of 175-225 million tons a year, compared with net Soviet exports *outside the Comecon area of* about 80 million tons in 1976. This would not only deprive the *Soviet Union of about $6,000* million a year now earned from oil exports to hard currency areas but also put a totally impossible burden on eastern Europe, which could not find the hard currency to buy sufficient oil from non-Soviet sources.

Many experts think the CIA estimates are far too pessimistic. Nevertheless most accept that as Soviet oil becomes more *expensive to extract it will also* become less abundant. The Soviet Union will then have *difficulty earning hard currency* with it at the same time as trying to supply the growing needs of eastern Europe. Some stress in this area seems *unavoidable.*

Where does this leave the policy-makers. It leaves them *with less money. In particular,* it will leave them unable to continue the present rate of military growth without squeezing the consumer and risking stress in eastern Europe, where consumer expectations are much higher, governments are *more vulnerable, and interest* in the military glory of the Soviet Union is non-existent.

So will the defence budget be a candidate for the axe? It has been growing at a fairly steady 4.5 per cent a year for a long time, and is now esti*mated to take 11-12 per cent* of gnp. Most western experts expect it to continue to grow at 4-5 per cent. If one assumes economic growth below that figure (perhaps even as low as 3 per cent) defence will take a growing proportion of the gnp. *In addition it absorbs precious* industrial capacity and a big slice of research and develop*ment.*

But any new leadership will be very dependent on the support of the armed forces, and even at the best of times it is *difficult* for a Soviet leader to risk being accused of weakening the country's defences. *Russians have always felt* extremely vulnerable (not surprisingly in view of the invasions they have suffered) and since the Second World War they have felt overshadowed by American power. They are also convinced that only by *drawing level with the West* have they come to be taken seriously in political negotiations. *They tend to see détente* as a product of their own military power.

Moreover, military power is now almost the only effective *instrument of influence the* Soviet Union has. Its system is regarded by very few people as offering a model, and it is not seen to be contributing much to international diplomacy, economic debates or development aid. Its armed *forces are what makes it a* world power.

Thus, even if the Russians appreciate the extent to which their relentless build-up is pro*voking fear, suspicion and a* renewed military effort in the West, they would find it difficult to put on the brakes at this stage. By the mid-eighties *they could find it even more* difficult because by that time the West, stimulated by the challenge and helped by more advances in technology, is expected to be regaining the advantage.

If the coming five years or so are going to be militarily the most favourable for the Soviet *Union, with the prospect of less* favourable times beyond, will this increase the temptation to *take risks?*

The foreign adventures of the Soviet Union are much debated among western analysts. *There seems to be no* truly rational interest behind them. The Russians need scarcely any raw materials from abroad and they do not depend on sea routes for survival—though their *poor inter*nal communications are forcing them to look at sea links between their eastern and western extremities. Nor do they have much to offer the third world in the way of trade, aid or know-how. Their search for a world role must spring either from a sinister determination to dominate the lifelines of the industrialized West or from a mixture of national, *imperial and ideological ambi*tions, unfulfilled pride, and a desire to imitate the Americans (a stronger element in Soviet policy than is often realized).

Perhaps the Soviet leaders have never fully analysed their ambitions, or perhaps different interests pursue the same policies from different motives. Whatever the answer, it still leaves *western policy-makers* profoundly uncertain whether there is any real hope of drawing the Soviet Union into a sense of joint responsibility for world order and economic development or whether all-out rivalry is going to be unavoidable. This will be one of the *key questions of the decade and there is simply no answer to it* at the moment.

Be that as it may, the Rus*sians are going to find life* more difficult in the 1980s. Growth will be slower resources *more limited, eastern* Europe more of a liability and China more of a worry, particularly if it continues to develop its relations with western *Europe. Inside the Soviet* Union the consumers will become more demanding, the non-Russian *nationalities more rest*less, proportionately more numerous and perhaps even more influenced by Islam.

Future leaders could thus begin to feel frustrated and hemmed in. If they want to take greater risks while they *still have a military advantage* they might wish, for instance, to humiliate China in some way, *to confront the West more* sharply in the third world, or teach the malcontents of eastern Europe a lesson. On the *other* hand a new generation might see *greater* satisfactions in a more cooperative relationship with the West. Here again there *are different views in the West* if only because there are different tendencies in Russia, as *there always have been.*

When all the western analysts have done their work and read the entrails it may seem disappointing not to have any very clear predictions, but if one draws a sort of line of averages through the various views, some of which diverge rather sharply, the following picture emerges. The Russians would like to cut their military spending but will not succeed in doing so to any great extent unless there are big unexpected changes in East-West relations. Arms control agreements could help a little but will not in themselves make a big difference to defence budgets.

At the same time the Russians will not embark on the sort of drastic economic reforms that would be necessary for rapid improvements in productivity. Nor will they wholly resolve the choice between different policies. They will struggle along much as at present, doing a bit of everything, pulled in different directions, and trying to have the cake and eat it. But the cake will be smaller in relation to needs. This could aggravate the competing claims of different policies. If there is a period of testing out these policies the result will be shaped partly by western responses, whether rivalry or attempts at cooperation. The West will therefore need to give its own policy the clarity and consistency which it fails to discern in the *mind of Moscow.*

Richard Davy

Geoffrey Smith

Are the unions interested enough in politics?

"What particularly strikes the outside observer is how ineffectively the right-wing are organized for political as distinct from industrial purposes . . . Within the unions . . . nobody seems to regard it as his job to mobilize the right-wing strength there."

The Blackpool conference will no doubt be remembered principally for the row over pay, but *Labour has almost equal cause* to be concerned over the relationship that has developed between the party and the unions on political matters. That relationship is usually criticized on the grounds that the unions have too much sway over the party. They *dominate the con*ference with their block votes. They are the pay-masters. They meddle in politics when they should be concentrating on their industrial function for the benefit of their members.

But the particular difficulty that was evident at Blackpool is rather more complex. It is that although the unions pos*sess this immense power they* are not sufficiently interested to exercise it consistently and constructively. On economic matters they bring their weight to bear deliberately and with considerable effect, as ministers know to their cost. *Incomes policy was not* rejected a week ago in a fit of absence of mind. But on political questions it is rather different.

The major unions, especially the two largest ones, the TGWU and the AUEW, are *believed to have swung to the* right in recent elections—and there can be no room for doubt in the case of the AUEW. Yet, although the unions determine the election of more than half the members of the party's National Executive Committee, *the left-wing* gained ground in the elections to the new NEC. Although the NEC compromise proposal on the reselection of MPs was *devised by a working party in*cluding both Mr Moss Evans, the general-secretary of the TGWU, and Mr Terry Duffy, the president-elect of the AUEW, neither of their unions voted for it at Blackpool. The TGWU voted with the left-wing *opponents of the proposal and* the AUEW abstained only because Mr Scanlon, whether by accident or design, managed to defy the wishes of his delegation. Had he not done so the scheme would not have scraped through at all.

This episode is worth a case study in itself. Mr Evans had never been an enthusiast for *the working party proposal.* Some of his fellow members were surprised when at the last moment he voted with the majority. But once having done so, his natural *course would* have been to ensure that at least his own union supported it—if only for his personal standing within the movement. That he did not do so suggests either that his authority is not as great as one has come to *expect of a general-secretary* of the TGWU, or that he did not think it really mattered.

It would be easy to explain away this casual attitude *towards politics by reference* to Mr Evans's background. He came up entirely through the industrial wing of the movement, rising on his reputation as a negotiator. But there are other signs that the unions do not feel that politics really matters. At local level, for example, they often take up only a small proportion of the places available to them on constituency management com*mittees.*

Mr Duffy and the AUEW provide rather different examples. He does have a political background in the party as well as industrial experience in the union, and he is backed by *a right-wing general secretary* and a right-wing majority on his executive. But it is not the executive that chooses the *delegation for the party con*ference. That is done by the various sections of the union at meetings spread over a period of months long before the conference, and this time they chose a majority of left-wingers. The delegation is *always likely to be less repre*sentative of the membership as a whole than the national *officers and the executive, who* are chosen by postal ballot. But it is no use the right-wing moaning about this because they are unlikely to be able to change the method of electing the delegation in the near future, so the practical ques*tion is whether they can use* their authority and influence within the union to secure the election of a different kind of delegation in future.

What particularly strikes the outside observer is how ineffectively the right-wing are *organized for political, as dis*tinct from industrial, purposes within the unions. The Manifesto Group has done an excellent job in mobilizing the right and centre-right within the parliamentary party. The Campaign for Labour Victory *has not been as impressive as* the Manifesto Group, but it has nonetheless done some useful work in the constituencies. Within the unions there is *nothing to speak of. Nobody* seems to regard it as his job to mobilize the right-wing strength there.

Mrs Shirley Williams is the leading right-winger, apart *from the Prime Minister, on* the NEC. But this kind of detailed organization is not usually regarded as her speciality. It is one of the strengths of Mr William Rodgers, whose skill in organizing the Campaign for Democratic Socialism for Hugh Gaitskell nearly 20 years ago is still remembered and who has often been active in *similar* fashion since then. Perhaps this is remembered too much for *his own good. Politicians* are no more eager than actors to become type-cast and Mr Rodgers is understandably wary of appearing too much as the political impressario rather than as one of the principals. Perhaps this task of organization within the unions cannot be done by a politician at all. It may be too time-consuming and require too much detailed knowledge; and the unions may be prepared to listen only to one of their own.

But until somebody does it there is the danger of unions that are predominantly right-wing or at least centrist in their political inclinations using their political power in haphazard or even left-wing directions. So long as Labour is in office that may not seem to matter all that much: the NEC and the conference can generally be bypassed without too much difficulty. But later on it could mean that the party might lurch to the left without there being a balance of forces on the right.

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

One reason why the New York Yankees made such heavy weather of winning the eastern division title of the American league last week could have been that for the last few games of the season they were distracted by alien creatures in the locker room. I mean *women, and in a locker room* you cannot get more alien than that.

The *locker room in American* sport has a significance so fiercely masculine as to be nearly mystical. It is where the boys go after the game to make coarse jokes, crack beer cans over each other's heads, remove mysterious bits of protective clothing and strip.

It is also *where sports* reporters, until now always male, scurry to get choice *quotes from the players as to* why they made this or that spectacular hit or movement, why they dropped that catch, why they argued with the umpire or the manager. These historic interviews sometimes take place when the players are *nude, although the reporters* normally keep their clothes on.

This freedom for reporters to invade the players' changing *area does not exist in Britain.* Indeed, in my limited experience of British sports reporting, I have always found it extremely hard to get to talk to the players at all.

Once when doing an article on cricket I had to go through an intricate *bureaucracy to* speak to a Surrey player, and then it could only be the captain. This patrician attitude to the players by the cricketing *authorities was an important* cause of the Packer conflict, but that is another story.

The right of a reporter to go into the locker room is not actually enshrined in the First *amendment to the United States* Constitution, but the reporters behave as though it were. Inevitably, in this age, there had to come a time when some female reporters decided that if men had the right to be there, then in the interests of equality fairness, women should be allowed there too.

I am prepared to believe that they were motivated by a genuine sense of grievance rather than by simple curiosity. Female reporters give me the impression of being women of the world, and some of the married ones have probably seen naked men before.

Yet the baseball authorities resisted their demand on the *grounds that it might embarrass* the players and that it was anyway not very nice. So the women took the matter to court and the court decided in their favour.

Nobody with as much as a passing acquaintance with *American television will need* to be told what happened next. Every station in the city hauled its women reporters away from covering stories of domestic heartbreak in *Brooklyn* and sent them hotfoot to Yankee Stadium with camera crews.

They giggled and simpered and engaged in suggestive repartee with the news presenters. And they showed us pictures of themselves standing on the forbidden territory with sweaty—but fully clad—baseball heroes.

Reggie Jackson, one of the Yankees' suavest stars, said he was not embarrassed by the *women being there but he ob*jected to the fact that they did not ask serious questions about *the game.* He was right. The only question I heard any of them ask was: "How do you feel about having women reporters in the locker room?" the ultimate self-sustaining story.

Other players did object to *being unable to get undressed* right away. It transpired that baseball players like nothing better than to romp around naked after a game, which is not surprising given the cumbersome nature of the quaint uniforms they and most *Ameri*can sportsmen are required to wear.

The baseball authorities, who in many respects are as fuddy-duddy as the cricket authorities in Britain, were still *deeply upset by the undignified* business and appealed against the court ruling that allowed it *to happen. They won a partial* victory.

The courts decided that reporters of any sex could be allowed into the locker room for just 15 minutes after every *game, when the players would* be expected to remain clothed and answer questions about the *umpires.* After that, the locker rooms would be closed to everyone except the players for three quarters of an hour, when they could strip down and relax.

I am surprised that nobody has yet used the argument which some cricket clubs used as an excuse for not allowing women members: that there was nowhere for them to go to the lavatory. There is still time.

□ On the subject of sex in sport I must tell you about the disgraceful goings-on in San Diego, California. First, though, you will need some background information.

Cheer leaders are a phenomenon peculiar to American sport. They began in college football, where it was thought that non-playing college students needed some gingering up to *maximize* their vocal support for their teams.

Being female college students, the *cheer leaders were almost* by definition young and nubile. From the tradition of the American *marching bands, they* borrowed baton-twirling and pom-pom-waving as a means of *exciting frenzy.*

The Dallas Cowboys are credited with (blamed for?) being the first professional foot*ball team to groom their own* young and nubile cheer-leaders, *which they cleverly dubbed the*



Dallas Cowgirls. The Cowboys are a winning team, so other *clubs, thinking the Cowgirls may* have contributed to their success, followed suit.

Of all the ingenious names thought up for the groups, the Palm must go to the Los Angeles Rams, who call their cheer-leaders the Embraceable Ewes. This year the Ewes have broken new ground by adding to their roster a "den mother", a woman of about 50 and with a girth of similar proportions, who looks ridiculous in the short skirts which are regulation issue for cheer-leaders, but who does often get asked to appear on Hollywood-based television talk shows.

By choosing a grandmotherly leader, the Los Angeles club demonstrated that the girls are not really supposed to be sex symbols, except in the most wholesome, all-American sense. And this brings me back to the scandal of San Diego.

The San Diego Chargers, the local football team, call (or called) their cheer-leaders the San Diego Chargettes, which *sounds more like a credit card.* The scandal broke when it was revealed that one of them had been photographed for *Playboy* magazine, as naked as a baseball player after a game.

The people who run the San Diego team decided that this was not at all the image that their cheer leaders ought to present, however skimpily they dress on the field. So they took the most radical measure available to them—they fired the girls and disbanded Chargettes.

I find myself in an ethical dilemma both over the nude cheer-leader and the women in the locker room. Those of you who have followed my writings over the years (and that must rows the field) will know my record on issues of sex equality is second to none. Indeed, I was twice cited by British women's magazine, defunct precisely for achievement in that area.

Yet, after devoting several days of thought to the ques and even in a week when Congress porter of the Equal Rights Amendment scored a vic in Washington, I cannot how the general mood is se either by having women w men sweat after a base game and asking them they feel about having wo watch them, or by ha women twirling pom-pom men who should know b change about a field with deep knees and helmets. I th thought I should hear m say this, but progress sto somewhere.

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TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
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THE YUGOSLAV BALANCE

Relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are now at their lowest point for many years. President Tito has cancelled his visit to Moscow after replying angrily to Soviet criticism of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia. Meanwhile the Yugoslav Chief of Staff has led a high-level delegation to Peking and the Defence Minister has spent six days in the United States discussing arms purchases. It looks as if Yugoslavia's balancing act is leaning farther than usual away from Moscow and reaching out more than usual towards Peking and Washington. It will not overbalance altogether. President Tito is trying to consolidate Yugoslav independence, not enter new alliances. Nevertheless, the rift with Moscow goes deeper than usual.

Since 1948, when she was expelled from the Cominform, Yugoslavia's relations with Moscow have followed a ten-year cycle. Mr Khrushchev began to patch them up after Stalin's death in 1953, only to see them deteriorate again after the suppression of the Hungarian uprising. By 1958 Yugoslavia was again being denounced as revisionist. Two years later the curve started to move upwards again only to drop through the floor when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968. Then it started upwards again in the early seventies. Mr Brezhnev visited Belgrade in 1971 and the Russians seem to have been hopeful that President Tito's stern measures against nationalists were a sign of a return to something nearer to true socialism.

The phase passed and by 1974 President Tito was putting pro-Moscow communists in prison and complaining of Soviet support for Yugoslav émigrés. In 1976 Mr Brezhnev came to Yugoslavia again with a shopping list of requests for concessions such as more port facilities and regular overflights. The Yugoslavs leaked the news and gave him the brush off. Relations were heading down again to the bottom of the ten-year cycle. Last year President Tito politely went to the Soviet Union before visiting Peking but the visit was not a success. Mr Brezhnev's shopping list made another appearance and was again rejected.

This year the deterioration has continued. The Russians are worried by Chinese interest in Europe, by Yugoslav purchases of arms from the United States, and by the evidence of the party congress in Belgrade that the more democratic tendencies in the Yugoslav party are likely to prevail. The Yugoslavs on their side are more worried than ever about the whole trend of Soviet policy. President Tito no longer regards Mr Brezhnev as effectively in charge of Soviet affairs. He does not think it worth investing time and effort in a visit to Moscow. Better wait for a new leadership.

At the non-aligned conference in Belgrade this year President Tito made very clear his disapproval of Soviet adventures in Africa. He also dislikes Cuba's role there, and in particular Cuba's claims to a leading role in his cherished non-aligned movement, especially as Cuba is not non-aligned at all but a member of Comecon and a sort of honorary member of the Warsaw Pact. He is also worried about the technological build-up of Warsaw Pact forces near Yugoslavia's borders. For nearly a year now Yugoslavia has been improving her own forces in response, with a much enlarged defence budget. She is also trying to diversify her sources of supply and get away from excessive dependence on the Soviet Union. Hence the intense new interest in American weapons. President Carter has shown a more sensitive understanding of Yugoslav independence than other recent Administrations so business is moving ahead. The United States has also made a significant gesture in sending a warship for repairs at a Yugoslav yard where hitherto only the Russians have made use of the legislation opening these facilities to all.

Economically, too, Yugoslavia needs to reduce her dependence on Comecon, which now accounts for just over half her foreign trade—a much higher proportion than Yugoslavia would like. It has risen to this level partly because of difficulties in trading with the European Community, with which Yugoslavia has a deficit of about $2,400m, and partly because the Soviet Union seems to have been making a deliberate bid for greater involvement in the Yugoslav economy, even to the extent of offering to buy the entire product of ailing factories and then claiming credit for saving the workers' jobs. The European Community is belatedly coming round to seeing the political as well as the economic aspects of Yugoslavia's request for easier access, and a new agreement will now grant this.

Yugoslavia is one of the most crucial points of balance in Europe. By trying to redress an imbalance in her own military and economic relations she is contributing to European stability. Western nations seem at the moment to understand this better than the Russians, and they should offer what help they can without trying to tilt the balance in their favour. It is interesting to observe that whereas for years people have been worrying about what would happen when President Tito died, there is now far more concern about what will happen when Mr Brezhnev dies or leaves office.

PARTY POLITICAL BIDDING OVER THE NHS

When a Royal Commission sits through a general election campaign it casts an inhibition over the ordinary political bargaining on the issue in question. But when the issue is one where votes can be won (or, more accurately, lost) as easily as they can be over the National Health Service, politicians are strongly tempted to bid and counter-bid and pre-empt the findings of the Royal Commission. Those findings will not appear until next spring; possibly the election will not now occur until after that. But the heightened atmosphere of election-time is already drawing politicians into positions that may be difficult to retreat from later.

The temptation is reinforced by the fact that both sides have much to keep quiet about. The days are past when promises of immediate increases in spending could be made to sound plausible or attractive. There is still too vivid a memory of the time when the new Labour government increased NHS spending as a proportion of gnp by a full percentage point in two years (almost doubling expenditure per head of population) without causing any discernible improvement in services or morale. At the Labour Party conference last week, it was almost nostalgic to hear Mr Albert Spanswick of the Confederation of Health Service Employees use that once ubiquitous medical image of a "massive injection of funds". It is unlikely that the same hypodermic remedy will be brandished with any more enthusiasm this week at the Tory conference, where the whole subject of health finance, and health charges, is seen as one to be carefully skirted.

Figures published today by the Office of Health Economics show that our health spending is well below the average for western Europe and North America, as a proportion of gnp. It is impossible to use this disparity simply as evidence of neglect: the ratio between a country's wealth and the proportion of its gnp that goes into health provision is remarkably constant. As a country less wealthy than most, Britain has less to spare for health. Nor does it appear, to judge by results (for what they are worth, when so many non-medical factors affect health) that our own system is notably less effective than others.

Since the taxpayer is in no mood to welcome higher spending, political bargaining has to take other forms. Last week, Mr Callaghan's list of plans for a tail-end session included possible legislation to reform the structure of the NHS. He made his proposals subject to the findings of the Royal Commission, but it appears that he specifically had in mind the abolition of Area Boards and extended consultation with NHS workers "at all levels". The Conservatives, too, have indicated that they favour abolition of the area tier. The existing NHS structure is indeed absurdly cumbersome, and it is widely agreed in the service that the area is often the redundant tier. Formal industrial relations machinery and scope for consultation at a strategic level are also inadequate. But in many respects the service needs not more participation but less: it is an exemplary case of the paralysing effects of consultation "at all levels". It is also an example of the fallacy of the Grand Design, assuming that one structure will be suitable everywhere. Room is needed for diversity and for experiment on a limited scale. These matters need public debate, but there is a danger that the process of party political bidding and counter-bidding will make it more difficult to arrive at a sensible arrangement with substantial bipartisan support. Although it must not be forgotten that the errors of 1972 were also committed with substantial bipartisan support.

David Wood

Nothing so pornographic as passports

Mr Dennis Skinner, the miners' lad from Bolsover, has been known to claim as proof of the singular purity of his Tribune socialism that he does not possess a passport, has never possessed a passport, and does not intend to taint himself with any such pornographic document; and last week in Blackpool the Labour Party conference elected him to its 30-strong National Executive Committee, wherein he may no doubt hope to succeed the much-travelled Ian Mikardo on the international committee. For in a celebratory declaration of intent after the announcing of the ballot, Mr Skinner said that his main campaign, now he sits on the commanding heights of party leadership, will be to bring Britain out of the European Community, a task for which he may think all his life has been the apt preparation.

Some may laugh, others weep, but wait: there are other voices. My old friend, Ron Hayward (a name that means an enclosure or fencing in) is at the lectern telling the conference that he has been privileged to travel the world in the party's name as general secretary, and that he can give his word that the countries of Asia, as well as Christendom and the Nine, revere the British Labour Party as the pathfinders of socialism and international brotherhood.

Mr Hayward, of course, was an opponent of United Kingdom membership of the Community. So was Norman Atkinson, the party treasurer, who during his turn at the lectern announced with all the authority of his office that not a penny of central party funds would be spent sponsoring candidates in the European direct elections on June 7, 1979.

We may say that Mr Skinner stood forward armed cap-a-pie for insular ignorance, Mr Hayward for the ritual rhetoric of socialist internationalism, and Mr Atkinson for a mixture of subtle anti-Community tactics and bookkeeper's logic.

In a bad week for Europeanism at Blackpool, Mr Atkinson's must be reckoned the voice that mattered most, partly because the Labour Party will be in a genuine difficulty for money if fighting both a domestic general election and European direct elections next year, partly because Labour's low finances can be turned into a handy argument against the European Parliament and its threat to Westminster sovereignty, and partly because Mr. Atkinson came near to saying that the Labour Party, like Dennis Skinner, does not want a passport to Strasbourg and Brussels. In effect, the Conservative Party is to be offered a virtual walkover on June 7, 1979, and if a large chunk of the Labour Party is right it will do the Conservative Party more harm than good.

Europeanism has become an electoral millstone. Even some prominent leaders of the European movement in Britain concede so much simply because United Kingdom entry coincided with a world trade recession and the quintupling of oil costs, and the promised economic miracle looks farther away now than it did during the Heath-Rippon negotiation of 1972 or even the Wilson referendum of 1975. The European Community has become a scapegoat for many troubles of our own making; and some Conservatives high and low, as much as the Labour rank and file, agree about Community follies or misjudgments on agriculture, fishing, the proposed European monetary system, and such grandmotherly trivialities as noisy lawnmowers, food labelling, and the precise distinction between tomato purée and tomato sauce. Roy Jenkins himself, as president of the Commission, has told his colleagues to put an end to petty regulations and think big.

As it turns out, the 29 motions on the Economic Community, which will be the subject for debate at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton on Thursday, remain conclusively in favour of United Kingdom membership, although there are explicit worries here and there about the common agricultural policy and eroded Westminster sovereignty. Labour's difficulties, starting in the Cabinet and reaching down through the Parliamentary Labour Party, the NEC, the unions, and constituency parties, are much more acute.

Only the wildest and callowest Labour voices call now for a commitment to withdraw from membership of the Community, but no observer may doubt that there are few Jenkinsites left who are willing to put their necks on the block and speak out for European union of the most modest kind. The principal Labour objective today is a revised Treaty, the vindication of Westminster's supremacy over any directly elected European Parliament, and the conversion of the Nine, or the eventual Twelve, into a mere trading block.

Labour logic goes on from there. A procedure has been settled for selecting Labour candidates for Europe next year, but on what programme are they to stand? In Strasbourg and Luxembourg the present delegate of Labour MPs belong to the Socialist group, though the NEC has been unable to subscribe to the group's manifesto.

Meanwhile, some trade unions have asked the NEC to agree to their sponsorship of European candidates in Labour's name. No decision on that has yet been reached, except that no money in Transport House accounts will be earmarked for it: the unions must foot the bill themselves, once the NEC has made up its mind on endorsement.

It makes an almighty mess: and it begins to look unfortunate that Westminster plumped for "first past the post" rather than for the more easily workable party list system adopted in the French, West German, and Danish legislation. François Mitterand is expected to head the French socialist list, Willy Brandt the S.P.D. list. Whom will British Labour offer to European-ism? At least, not the passportless Dennis Skinner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Giving workers a share of the profits

From the Director General of the Institute of Directors

Sir, Mr Nicholas Davenport's letter (October 5) illustrates how misguided it is possible to be even for the honest seekers after economic regeneration.

Mr Davenport's argument runs as follows:

Inflation is caused by excessive wage claims born of worker alienation from the capitalist system. Give them a share of equity capital and all will be well; alienation will be eradicated and the "Marxist bloc in the Labour Party" confounded.

Leaving aside the dubious commitment which the ownership of units in a public sector trust would generate, it is a source of constant amazement to me that so many of those who wish, as I do, to strengthen the free economy so often fail to mention the essence of free enterprise, which is service to the customer. Does Mr Davenport really not understand that by defining the individual exclusively as "producer", he is implicitly accepting the Marxist case?

Let me take his points in turn. His starting point is the need to avoid inflation. All arguments about the nature of inflation, whatever their technical differences, accept that inflation means that, as a nation, we are paying ourselves more than we earn.

The only long-term answer to that lies not, as Mr Davenport suggests, in the redistribution of wealth, but in the creation of new wealth. That means providing more goods and services to the customer at a price that he is prepared to pay and which is greater than their cost to the producer.

There will always be conflict about the distribution of wealth. That is the proper concern of collective bargaining. But, in the public sector, who are the employers? Are they not also the customers?

What Mr Davenport proposes would further reduce the power of customers—you and me.

In the private sector, what is needed is an understanding that, without customer satisfaction, there are neither jobs nor wealth to distribute. If we forget that we are all customers as well as workers, we shall soon have no choice about what we buy, nor wealth with which to buy it. It is customer democracy, not "industrial democracy", that we shall be seeking.

Mr Davenport and I agree about the need to preserve the free economy; we agree about little else.

He complains that no one is listening to him. I must regretfully hope that such studied deafness will continue to afflict his hearers.

Yours faithfully,
JAN HILDRETH,
Director General,
Institute of Directors,
116 Pall Mall, SW1.
October 6.

Conditions in Iran

From Mr Stan Newens, MP for Harlow (Labour/Co-operative)

Sir, In the discussion of the present crisis in Iran in your columns defenders of the Shah's policies, like Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, and Lord Chalfont, agree with critics, such as Frank Allaun, MP, and me, on one significant issue—that the regime is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a democracy.

Eldon Griffiths may regard the Shah as "an enlightened autocrat", and Lord Chalfont quote the view that "the luxuries of parliamentary democracy" cannot take precedence over the imperatives of Iran's industrial revolution—overlooking, incidentally, the present economic failures. They do not, however, pretend that in supporting Iran and supplying it with vast quantities of arms—some for use in crushing popular protest—that Britain is sustaining a democratic Government.

Those who turn a blind eye to outrages like the shooting down of unarmed demonstrators in the streets of Teheran earlier this month, causing far more deaths than occurred in Sharpeville in 1961 or Amritsar in 1919, together with the detention of tens of thousands of political prisoners, and past recourse to the vilest forms of torture, cannot expect to be regarded as sincere in championing freedom and human rights in other parts of the world. Arguments similar to those advanced for supporting the Shah can be used to justify every repressive dictatorship.

For many decades now, in Britain, some people have been prepared to speak out against oppression. More than a century ago, British voices were raised in the cause of liberty in Greece, Italy and the Ottoman Empire, for example, and against those who argued that autocracy was in the interests of Britain.

In writing to the Prime Minister to protest at expressions of support for the Shah, Frank Allaun and I believe that we are not only upholding democratic principles but, incidentally, in the long run, acting in the British interest, which cannot possibly be served by identifying our country with efforts designed to prop up a vicious despotism.

Yours, etc.,
STAN NEWENS, Chairman,
Liberation (formerly Movement for Colonial Freedom),
Sponsor, Campaign Against Repression in Iran,
House of Commons.
September 26.

Who are the saboteurs?

From Mr Tom Mitchell

Sir, One needs an incredible stretch of imagination to accept any validity for the headline to Lord Chalfont's latest outburst "The secret saboteurs bringing Britain to her knees" (October 2) when he cites as evidence my attendance at the 1975 Düsseldorf conference of European Communist Parties on the future of the motor industry.

The term "secret" is particularly inappropriate. Parts were televised and its deliberations were presented to an all-European press conference, but *The Times* apparently saw no value in passing any of this information on to its readers.

Some while later, Lord Chalfont was given space to make a typically ill-informed pronouncement on the conference which I immediately challenged. The editor expressed "great interest" in what I had to say, sending me a copy of the letter, typeset, as proof of intention to publish, but so regretfully had been unable to do so. Such a pity.

The noble lord omits Belgian, Danish, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish representation and describes me as a car steward, an honour I do not enjoy as I have never been employed in the motor industry. Does he get anything right?

The solidarity of European workers with Ford strikers safeguards British jobs and industry. Could one say the same for the Citroën-Peugeot absorption of Chryslers without guarantees and its clear threat to the existence of British Leylands, or for the General Motors plan to import Japanese trucks?

It is not difficult to see who are the real saboteurs.

Yours faithfully,
TOM MITCHELL,
Prospective Communist parliamentary candidate,
Crawley Green Road,
Luton,
Bedfordshire.
October 2.

Future of Chiswick Eyot

From Mr John Herbert

Sir, May I offer a word of support for Mr Manser's appeal (September 20) against the Borough of Hounslow's suggestion that Chiswick Eyot should be "removed". Mr Manser's address shows that it is not only those who are fortunate to live by the river who appreciate the Eyot, and the wild life which, in spite of the enveloping spring tides, still find temporary sanctuary there, notably the Canadian geese.

Winter and summer, large numbers of the general public make the walk from Hammersmith Bridge along Chiswick Mall and beyond. Many might say that, environmentally, this stretch of the river provides greater pleasure to the public than Mentmore, now that it is an empty shell, and some indeed before its contents were sold.

The Eyot, according to Faulkner's *History of Hammersmith*, was used by the Danes as an encampment and for centuries its osiers or "yellow willows" were cut to make baskets for the fish with which the river once teemed.

Anyone living near the river can understand the Borough of Hounslow's problem. The island needs shoring up with granite stones each end and on the southern bank as a protection against tidal erosion.

Every winter local residents make concerted and regular efforts to clean up the island and plant willow cuttings as was the practice over 100 years ago in order to strengthen the foundations of the island. Action by the Borough of Hounslow is undoubtedly needed, but I am sure everyone who knows this riverside walk and the Eyot will join me in hoping that it will not be removed and its environmental importance recognized.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HERBERT,
Hammersmith Terrace, W6.

Selling stolen antiques

From Mr F. H. Thompson

Sir, It is becoming steadily clearer that an increasing proportion of the material offered for sale at auctions by the antique or art trade is derived from what can only be described as tainted sources. The general public is well aware of the proliferation of thefts of antiques from private and public owners, sometimes accompanied by violence as in a recent tragic case.

It follows that many of these objects find their way back into circulation through various channels, but the original owner may have some difficulty in establishing his title. Has not the time come when dealers, through their professional associations, should promulgate a code of conduct by which no antique or work of art should be purchased or accepted for sale unless the putative owner can establish his own title?

This might take the form of a signed statement, a receipted bill, or some other document which, though of doubtful legal validity, would at least provide some check in cases of disputes over ownership.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. THOMPSON,
The Tile House,
Blacksmith Lane,
Chilworth,
Guildford,
Surrey.
October 4.

Breaking with Soviet cities

From Mr A. E. P. Zaleski

Sir, Mr Dobkin surely cannot mean what he says in the third paragraph of his letter (October 2). On September 17, 1939, the Soviet Union (aiding and abetting its Nazi allies) invaded Poland, without being attacked.

Finland was invaded in a like manner on November 30.

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bessarabia and northern Bukovina were forcibly annexed, without provocation, in 1940. I need only add in brief, Hungary 1956; Czechoslovakia 1968.

A peaceful state and people? Or one which fights whenever it suits it, whether or not attacked?

Yours faithfully,
A. E. P. ZALESKI,
10 Adelaide Crescent,
Hove, Sussex.
October 2.

From Miss Morar Kennedy

Sir, Mr Vladimir Dobkin's emotional letter (October 2) is naive in the extreme.

We fought, the 1939-45 War to save the free world from tyranny. His compatriots fought it to save one tyranny from another.

Yours faithfully,
MORAR KENNEDY,
64 Kingfisher Drive,
Ham, Richmond,
Surrey.

Dependence on cars and trucks

From Professor Sir Colin Buchanan

Sir, The Secretary of State for Transport is reported in your issue of October 3 as saying that growth in transport cannot go on as it has in the past, and that finance for transport is limited. If this is the Government's policy then the unions appear to be taking it far more seriously than the Government itself.

The Ford workers have stopped car production, the dock workers won't let Ford cars into the country, British Leyland workers won't meet production targets, and Chrysler workers are not exactly over enthusiastic for production. One would expect the Government to say "Jolly good show, chaps!", but instead it hops around with every sign of anxiety.

Cars and trucks are transport, by far the largest part of our transport system, and if Mr Rodgers really believes that growth in cars and trucks cannot go on then surely he should do something to stop it. But one can see the difficulty—it happens that investment in cars and trucks is largely in the hands of the private sector which shows no signs of abating its demand for this versatile form of transport. If it cannot buy British products it can easily get all its needs from abroad.

If the truth is that Mr Rodgers cannot control investment in cars and trucks then he surely cannot neglect the corollary which is the improvement of the road system to enable the traffic to circulate efficiently without being a thundering nuisance in towns and villages up and down the country.

There is a strange notion around that Britain has recently experienced a road building boom of staggering dimensions, but in fact it has been no more than a modest programme, and a great deal remains to be done, as was well shown in the letter from Mr David Owen and others in your issue of September 29 last.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN BUCHANAN,
Visiting Professor,
Imperial College of Science and Technology, SW7.
October 5.

From Mrs Audrey Phillips

Sir, I would hope that London Transport's gesture of free travel on Christmas Day (*The Times* October 6) is the beginning of a social service that ultimately becomes an everyday thing.

When one considers the free travel enjoyed by owners of company cars, consuming free petrol, perhaps free travel on public transport in the inner cities would compensate those standing at bus stops breathing the fumes of one-occupant cars that cause such congestion.

A most equable solution, I would say.

Yours etc.,
AUDREY PHILLIPS,
3 York House,
Upper Montagu Street, W1.
October 6.

Maths for everyday use

From the Chairman of the Trustees of the School Mathematics Project

Sir, I was triply astonished by the Headmaster of Clifton (October 7).

First, he asserts that "the most widely used of the new secondary school mathematics syllabuses were devised by men who were pure mathematicians". If he were true to his own subject of history, he would have consulted his original sources before uttering such nonsense.

On p 2 of *The School Mathematics Project: the First Ten Years* (CUP 1972), he would find the names of the 16 originators of the SMP whose many series of books have, for better or for worse, become by far the most widely used in English secondary schools. Among these 16 (of whom one, incidentally, was a former headmaster of Clifton), only one would have called himself a pure mathematician and he had been a schoolmaster for the best part of his career. As for the then Director of the SMP, he was a university professor of applied mathematics.

Secondly, he refers to John Perry's obituary of some 100 years ago as though nowadays we professional mathematicians no longer wish "engineers to think scientifically and the mathematicians to convert their formulae into concrete facts". What an absurd implication! Again I will quote from the work cited above. On p 16: "a major aim of the syllabus is . . . to impart a knowledge of . . . its uses in the modern world . . . and also to reflect the changes brought about . . . by increased automation and the introduction of electronic computers." (and that in 1963!); or, on p 52 where the appointment of an SMP Research Fellow in Industrial Mathematics was reported, "one of the main motivations for school mathematical syllabuses stems from the widespread use of mathematics in modern society".

Third, in making a distinction between "academic and non-academic mathematicians" (which in any case makes little educational sense), the Headmaster reports "the enthusiastic encouragement and support of commercial and industrial firms" for his new technical centre at Clifton as though it had no support from the world of mathematics. It seems a pity, therefore, that he did not acknowledge even implicitly the enthusiasm which the SMP feels for the centre and the not insubstantial grant which the SMP made towards its costs earlier this year.

By all means, therefore, let the good Headmaster advertise his excellent school and extol its new technical centre; but let him also learn to be circumspect when talking about a subject of which he apparently knows so little.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN THWAITES,
Westfield College,
Kidderpore Avenue, NW3.

Smoking and health

From Professor C. M. Fletcher

Sir, If Bernard Levin had spent his professional life, as I and so many of my colleagues have, trying to help men (and now increasingly women) who have been desperately disabled by cigarette smoking and, still more tragic, talking to their widows, he would not write so frivolously and contemptuously, as he did on October 4, about those of us who are striving to prevent these tragedies.

Is it really "intolerant fanaticism" to try to make it a little harder for these smokers to destroy themselves (mostly unwittingly) by this unnecessary habit?

And, now that more than half of the population are non-smokers, is it not reasonable to restrict the opportunities of the unfortunate smoking minority to offend, the majority?

What those concerned with preventive medicine, aimed at keeping normal people healthy, now have to do is to persuade people to avoid harmful habits.

We don't want to "do people good against their will", but to help them to will more wisely. Protecting them from the fumes of the smoker is just one way they can be helped. Is this really "horrid zeal"?

Would Bernard Levin care to come and meet a few smoking casualties? If so, I would be glad to introduce him to some.

He might then realize the sort of tragedies we are trying to prevent and become less intolerant himself.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES FLETCHER,
Chairman, Action on Smoking and Health,
Mortimer Street, W.1.
October 5.

A pungent expunger

From Mr D. E. Wickham

Sir, The admirable anti-graffiti squad of East Kilbride (Scottish Diary, October 3) has a noteworthy predecessor. Alexander Cruden (1701-1770) of Aberdeen, whose earlier life was enlivened by escaping from an asylum though chained to a bed, is best remembered for his "Concordance" to the Bible.

Assuming the title "Alexander the Corrector", he gave out that he was commissioned by Heaven to reform the manners of the age.

During the Wilkes controversy of the 1760s, Cruden testified his aversion to the demagogue by effacing "No 45", the number of *The North Briton* containing a libel on George III, wherever he found it, chalked on doors or window shutters.

His instrument was a large piece of sponge, which he carried in his pocket, partly for this purpose and partly to destroy what a later memoirist called "those inscriptions offensive to decency and good morals, which so frequently disgrace the walls of the metropolis".

Not surprisingly, "This employment occasionally made his walks very tedious".

Yours faithfully,
D. E. WICKHAM,
Parsonage Manorway,
Belvedere,
Kent.
October 3.

Doom stop-watch

From Mr Philip Ward

Sir, When, in 1954, Roger Bannister first ran a mile in a time below four minutes, the world hailed his achievement as extraordinary. Last week, in Tokyo, three runners performed the same feat in a race said by the English commentator to be "slow". So far have we come.

My question, possibly philosophical or mathematical rather than purely sporting, is: what is the fastest speed at which a man, say, can run a mile? Or a woman a hundred metres?

It seems that every succeeding year sees existing records broken, once or several times. But is it conceivable that there may be a barrier beyond which no human being can break a time record?

At what point, if any, must a human being stop breaking records? It is clearly impossible, say, for someone to run a mile in 30 seconds. But shall we see a 3-minute mile? And then a 2-minute mile?

There must be a minimum time needed for a man to run a mile, simply to touch the ground the required hundreds of times. Or must there?

Yours truly,
PHILIP WARD, Editor,
A Dictionary of Common Fallacies,
Stansgate Avenue,
Cambridge.
October 3.

Offensive interviewing

From Mr Patrick Llewellyn-Davies

Sir, Mr John Stokes (October 5) apparently believes that prominent men in the last century were treated with courtesy and dignity. I am not sure that the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington or Lord Aberdeen would agree with him.

As for Palmerston, he tried to ensure popularity by writing anonymous newspaper articles saying what a splendid fellow he was: perhaps Sir Harold Wilson should produce his own TV programmes.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK LLEWELLYN-DAVIES,
Gordonstoun School,
Elgin,
Morayshire.

Long distance runners

From Mr Geoffrey Kelly

Sir, The solution to the Reverend Slee's problem (October 6) of picking beans beyond his reach should be clear to him.

He ought, of course, seek help from above.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY KELLY,
29 Greenhill Close,
West Hill Park,
Winchester,
Hampshire.

COURT CIRCULAR

IORAL CASTLE
er 8: Divine Service was in Crathie Parish Church this ing.
Reverend David M. Beckett hed the sermon.
Duke of Edinburgh, ded by Squadron Leader ny Nicholson, left Dyce Air-
Aberdeen this morning in ircraft of The Queen's Flight Puerto Rico, where His Royal ness, as President, will pre- at Meetings of the Bureau of Fédération Equestre Inter- nale at San Juan, and carry engagements in Washington, and Winnipeg.

Duke of Kent is 43 today.

emorial service for Mr Oliver sef will be held at St Martin- ie-Fields on Thursday, Novem- 9, at noon.

memorial service for Bernard n, for many years secretary he Newspaper Publishers Asso- ion, will be held at noon on ober 19 at St Bride's, Fleet et.

rthdays today

d Balerno, 80; Professor S. G. ckland, 62; Lord Chelmer, 64; Donald Coggan, 69; Lord naldson of Kingsbridge, 71; jor-General C. E. A. Firth, 76; W. Robert Fraser, 87; Sir ald Gould, 74; Lord Hailsham St Marylebone, 71; Earl St lwyn 66; Sir Harold Sanders, ; Mr Donald Sinden, 55; onel the Earl of Stair, 72.

oday's engagements

ctures: Aubrey Beardsley draw- ngs, Tate Gallery, 1. Seeing the light—Pissarro's "Boule- vard Montmartre", National Gallery, 1.
ecitals: Recorded music, All Hallows-by-the Tower, 1. Piano, St Lawrence Jewry, City, 1. Organ, St Michael, Cornhill, 1.
hibitions: Bill Vazan—photo- works and video, Canada House Gallery, Trafalgar Square, 9.30-5. Kensington and Chelsea artists' exhibition, Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, 11-6. Prisoner-of-war drawings from the Second World War, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth, 10-5.50.
alk: East End murders of the 1880s, meet Tower Hill station, 7.30.
oncert: Leningrad Symphony Orchestra, Albert Hall, Nottingham, 7.30.

Resolving scepticism and faith

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

It is almost invariably unproductive to reply to specific criticisms of this column, but as some comments on the death of Pope John Paul have evidently disturbed many readers it may be useful for once to explore the matter more fully. There is inevitably a tension between those who interpret public affairs through "the eyes of faith" and those who, responsible to a constituency made up of all shades of conviction and of none, have to make sense of them with the tools of analysis and insight available to all.

Some of the present leaders of the churches in Britain, for instance, perceive in certain changes of public mood and behaviour a shift towards religious practice. They are impatient with the journalist who raises objections, and may come to question his judgment. It is obvious to them that "the will of God" is behind any evidence of religious revival. To point to all the false dawns in recent history is, to them, only understandable as faithless cynicism.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York issued a joint pastoral letter to be read in all churches yesterday calling for an increase in vocations to the Anglican ministry, to safeguard the present parochial manpower against the erosion of retirement and maintain it at its present level of about 11,000 for the next decade. At a press conference to explain it, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, drew attention to the much healthier state of recruitment to the ministry at present: a sign, he said, of a turning of the tide towards the Church of England for which he thanked God (report below).

But almost every denomination is experiencing a new degree of interest and a higher degree of commitment: from Baptist church-going to Jesuit enrolment in the novitiate, the figures show this trend. Figures collected since the war show how such apparently different phenomena as conversions to Roman Catholicism and regular reception of Communion in the Church of Scotland are statistically linked, rising and falling in parallel with one another. It is not faithless to seek explanations outside the strictly spiritual, nor even to point out that such revivals appear to be statistically linked to national prosperity. The latest, perhaps, may be linked to the victory against rampant inflation coupled to North Sea oil and its benefits.

The philosophical and religious difficulties of grace and nature, of God's providence, pain and suffering, success and failure, cannot be resolved; and it appears to be contrary to the whole Christian tradition to try to do so. The acceptance of paradox and of the incomprehensibility of providence does not make one faithless, nor is a degree of rational scepticism necessarily incompatible with faith. To upset the equilibrium of the paradox by pushing it over in one direction or another could lead to fatalism or to nihilism, both denials of the potential of human freedom. If extra emphasis is to be put on providence, extra emphasis has at the same time to be put on man's free will, otherwise the balance is fatally destroyed.

Humble men do not take credit for their own good actions: it was probably that which prompted Cardinal Hume to refer to the election of Pope John Paul with the words "God's candidate". He plainly felt it was a brilliant choice, an opinion others have since come to share. The danger of attributing it too directly to God, as an answer to prayer, is that it could look like a claim to infallibility on behalf of the college of cardinals, and in turn to a claim for direct providential endorsement throughout the pontificate of the man elected. If, as was inevitable, he made one or two mistakes, such a view would disqualify all criticism as being close to blasphemy. Yet it is surely bad for the papacy to protect it from criticism, particularly if criticism is labelled, in advance, as impious.

If God is to be seen as the author of all things, there has to be some discontinuity between cause and effect: otherwise the hand of providence is reduced to the hand of a puppet master pulling all the strings. It is human freedom which supplies that discontinuity, a freedom which is paradoxically total, for a man of faith, only in totally free obedience.

The cardinals can do their very best to choose the right man, the chosen man can do his very best to be a good Pope, and each "best" is no doubt better still because of prayers for divine assistance. Nor does that rule out an intuitive approach: a collective intuition, sweeping the cardinals in one direction, could be the ideal way of collecting the most honest and soul-searched response of the conclave.

If that is how the cardinals found the means to be truest to themselves—and the peace of mind it gave them seems to substantiate that—then those looking with the eyes of faith are certainly entitled to recognize the result as being in accordance with God's will, at that moment. It is better to stop there, attributing nothing more to God than that, otherwise subsequent disappointment invites all the painful questions that have been raised.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. P. Eschauzier
and Miss E. G. Prickett
The engagement is announced between Henri Pierre, elder son of Mrs Philip St George Cocke, of Virginia, United States, and the late Henri Frederik Eschauzier, and Elisabeth, daughter of Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas and Lady Prickett, of Aldwick, Sussex.

Mr D. J. Coldman
and Miss N. A. Teuten
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. E. Coldman, of Purley, Surrey, and Nicola, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. C. Teuten, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Mr I. R. Dutch
and Miss S. E. Wasteneyes Smith
The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of the late Mr S. Dutch and of Mrs V. Dutch, of Whitchurch, Cardiff, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. W. Wasteneyes Smith, of Corbridge, Northumberland.

Mr C. A. Ferguson
and Miss G. M. Haselden
The engagement is announced between Craig, son of Mr Larry Ferguson, of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs Bonnilee Eddy, of Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico, and Mercriol, eldest daughter of the late Mr Myles L. Haselden and of Mrs Haselden, of The Old Vicarage, Deddington, Oxfordshire.

Captain P. E. D. Hicks
and Miss S. L. S. Edgar
The engagement is announced between Peter Edwin Duncan Hicks, Coldstream Guards, son of Brigadier and Mrs W. M. E. Hicks, of 1 Manor Road, Salisbury, and Sarah Louise Suzanne, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Edgar, Royal Engineers, and of Mrs Edgar, of White Gates, 20 Ridgway Place, Wimbledon, SW10.

Mr R. J. McClaughry
and Miss J. C. Mills
The engagement is announced between Roderick John, son of the Rev V. T. and Mrs McClaughry, of East Preston, Sussex, and Jillian Cecilia, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. Mills of Arundel, Sussex.

Mr P. A. Waterhouse
and Miss A King
The engagement is announced between Paul Alexander, eldest son of Mr David B. Waterhouse and stepson of Mrs Waterhouse, of 15 Essex Villas, London, W8, and Annie, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs George King, of Silver Oaks, Rustenburg, South Africa. The marriage will take place in Rustenburg on December 9.



Honeymooners: Earl Grosvenor, heir to the Duke of Westminster, and the former Miss Natalia Phillips, granddaughter of the late Sir Harold and Lady Zia Wernher, leaving Heathrow airport, London, yesterday for their honeymoon after their marriage on Saturday at Luton Hoo.

Marriages

Mr M. O'B. Bird
and Miss C. S. Standish
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints Church, Headley, between Mr Michael Bird, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Bird, of Braywick, Berkshire, and Miss Carola Standish, twin daughter of Major Percy Standish, of Thurloe Square, London, and Mrs Christopher Watson, of Standford, Hampshire. The Rev G. F. Hales, uncle of the bride, officiated. A reception was held at Reynolds House, Standford.

Mr J. M. Cox
and Miss A.-L. Rutherford
The marriage took place in London on September 21 between Mr John Michael Cox, of Blackhall Wood, by Carlisle, Cumbria, and Miss Anna-Louise Rutherford, of 2 Paultons House, Paultons Square, London, SW3.

Mr J. Henderson
and Miss S. C. E. Tudway Quilter
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Cuthbert's Parish Church, Wells, between Mr James Henderson, younger son of Mr and Mrs Robert Henderson, of Ayotbury, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, and Miss Susie Tudway Quilter, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Tudway Quilter, of Milton Lodge, Wells, Somerset. The Bishop of Bath and Wells officiated, assisted by the Rev K. W. Davis and the Rev R. E. Flower.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Katie Bowen, Daisy Pomeroy, Tremayne and Johnny Carew Pole, Emily Asquith and Lucy Tudway Quilter. Mr Hugh Lowther was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Dr J. Hurstfield
and Miss G. O'Neill
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 7, at Holy Cross and All Saints Church, Brentwood, between Dr Julian Hurstfield, only son of Professor and Mrs Joel Hurstfield, of Hampstead, London, and Miss Geraldine O'Neill, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John O'Neill, of Harold Hill, Essex.

Mr D. J. Trillo
and Miss C. M. Embling
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin, St Peter and St Cedd, Chelmsford, between Mr David Trillo, elder son of the Right Rev and Mrs A. J. Trillo, of Bishopscourt, Chelmsford, and Miss Catherine Embling, elder daughter of Mrs E. N. Embling, of Goring-on-Thames, and the late Air Vice-Marshal J. R. A. Embling. The Right Rev A. J. Trillo (father of the bridegroom), the Right Rev C. D. Bond and the Very Rev R. W. Herrick took part in the service.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Roger Embling, was attended by Helen and Charles Field. Mr David Rushworth was best man.
A reception was held at Bishopscourt and the honeymoon is being spent in the Outer Hebrides.

Archbishops call for more ordinands

Church of England congregations throughout Britain were asked yesterday to encourage more ordinands. In a pastoral letter read in churches, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Donald Coggan, and the Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, expressed thankfulness for signs of renewed life in many parishes.

"We believe these are encouraging days in which the people of God are recovering confidence in their mission and ministry", the letter said. "If we are to maintain and increase this momentum our need for a dedicated, well qualified and full-time ordained ministry will be even greater than in the past."

In recent years too few men had been ordained. "This means that we now need to increase the number of men ordained each year by at least half as many again. In 1977, 301 new deacons were ordained; we wish to see this figure steadily rise to between 400 and 450 a year."

Congregations and priests were asked to encourage and support those who became aware of a vocation and also to think how the work of the minister to their parish might be more effective.

Dr Coggan said at a press conference that after the Second World War the number of ordinands was "pretty high". Then numbers declined for all main churches. Now there was a steady increase in Church of England ordinands, and that was expected to continue.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: M. F. Barry, Antrim in Cmd, March 27; J. E. Wadman, for duty with FOAIB, Dec 15; J. M. Dyt, Cleopatra in Cmd, Nov 10; P. B. Archer, for duty with FOAIB, April 3; B. E. Neave, Naval Attache Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Nov 29.
COMMANDERS: G. Maltby, Charybdis (O) in Cmd, April 12; G. R. Gibson, Staff of FN(D Southampton, April 6; N. E. Warneck, for duty with CFM, Feb 16; P. B. Wilde, MOD with DG Ships, March 9; J. Hickson, MOD with DNAO, March 2; S. G. Thrall, Staff of CBNSW, March; S. J. Higginbottom, for duty inside MOD(PE) with DGW(N), Jan 26; L. J. Pole, retired list, Nov 29.
CHAPLAIN: Rev R. J. Webb, Nelson for HM Naval Base Portsmouth, Jan 16.
ROYAL MARINES
MAJOR: S. J. Pack, 42 Cdo RM, Jan 8.

The Army

COLONELS OF REGIMENTS: Maj Gen P. A. Downward appid Colonel The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, Sept 1; Col (Hon Brig) Sir Noel Short appid Colonel 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles, Sept 22.
COLONEL COMMANDANT: Maj Gen K. Hall appid Colonel Commandant RAEC, Sept 5.
BRIGADIER: Lt Col D. A. K. Morgan to be DALS, Oct 15.
COLONELS: Lt Col M. A. Aris to be D Comdt RSA Anglian, to be Comdt BATT Sudan, Oct 14; Lt Col J. M. J. Bennell, RA, to be D Comdt RSA Lyneham, Oct 11; D. W. Fladgate to be Comdt Cadet Trg Centre, Oct 13; R. H. Fowler, RA, to be Comdr CATT Trials, Oct 15.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: A. K. Morgan to be DALS, Oct 15.
MOVEMENT CONTROL: Lt Col J. T. Smith, OBE, to be Dep Comd MOVCONTROL Bogota, Oct 16; C. to be Dep Comd, Oct 16.
RETIREMENT: Brig Sir Ian Jardine, Oct 15.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN: D. J. Benson (with acting rank of Air Commodore) to MOD as D of DOR, Oct 15; R. Hollingsworth to HQ RAFSC as SASO, Sept 29; B. J. Lee, Cyprus as Head of Sec(RAF) to MOD as D of DOR, Oct 15; G. D. MacDonald to HQ RAFSC as W. Warnefrig to G Air Eng, Oct 9; D. Wing Offr, Oct 29; RAF St Athan as S Eng Ops (O), Oct 29.
WING COMMANDER: A. A. G. Woodford to BDS (Air) Washington as Assistant Air Attache, Sept 23.
WING COMMANDERS: T. W. Mair to MOD SF8(RAF), Sept 25; P. H. Atkin to US, Wright Patterson AFB, Oct 1; K. C. Bring to HQ RAFSC as G Engs Eng Ops (O), Oct 21; D. G. Blunden to HQ 18 Gp as Wg Cdr P&P, Oct 2; A. Pat Sec to MOD as AP1 (RAF), Oct 2; J. Hughes to HQ 38 Gp as Wg Cdr Cont Plans, Oct 6; J. to UKCICC JPS, Oct 6.
SQUADRON LEADERS: R. J. Spiers to rank of Wing Commander, Oct 13; A. Eastwood to MOD as Air Ops (O) (RAF), Oct 2; J. C. Collier to RAF West Drayton as OC Trg Wg, Sept 30.
MEDICAL BRANCH
WING COMMANDER: R. R. J. Lane to RAF Cranwell as SDO, Oct 1.

Memorial service

Mr J. Hutton
A memorial service for Mr John Hutton was held on Saturday in Coventry Cathedral. Canon Stephen Smalley, Precentor, officiated. Mr Charles Brown, the cathedral architect, read the lesson and the Very Rev H. C. N. Williams, Provost, gave an address.

£12,630 paid for 12 George I walnut chairs

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Saturday has long been considered by auctioneers in New York the best day for selling fine furnishings to New Yorkers; last weekend enthusiasts could have spent the morning at Christie's and the afternoon at Sotheby's.

Christie's recorded the top prices with a set of 12 George I walnut dining chairs selling at $24,000 (estimate $20,000 to $30,000), or £12,630, and a rare George III mahogany three-part dining table at $22,000 (estimate $15,000 to $20,000), or £11,578.

The high prices in both cases reflected unusual designs. The chairs have an arched crest carved with acanthus, from which pendant husks are carved down the splats of the backs. They have cabriole legs, with scroll-carving at the top and slipper feet.

The dining table, which dates from the early nineteenth century, has no fewer than 16 ring-turned tapering legs with stiff leaf carving at the feet, and a frieze with applied oak-leaf carving in rounded Gothic arches.

There was also a rare pair of George I walnut small settees, which fetched $17,000 (estimate $3,500 to $5,000), or £8,947. The sale totalled £157,883, with 7 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's spent Friday and Saturday afternoons disposing of furnishings from Nelson A. Rockefeller's homes in Washington and Seal Harbour, Maine, for a total of $390,265 (£199,115), with 21 of 365 lots unsold.

It was again an unusual piece that commanded the top price, a mid-eighteenth-century padouk wood hanging medal cabinet some 4ft high. The sides are embellished with leaf and flower carving, surmounted by a female head, and the shaped support has an Apollo mask. The price was $11,500 (estimate $4,000 to $6,000), or £5,867.

Latest wills

Residue for charity

Mrs Gladys May Cooke, of Stapleford Tawney, Essex, left £211,848 net. After personal and other bequests she left the residue equally between the Salvation Army and the Cancer Research Campaign.

Mrs Annie Elizabeth Seymour de Lemos, of Westminster, left £68,671 net. She left all her property to Edinburgh University for the purchase of a farm in Perthshire or any alternative project in memory of her father, David Kinloch Michie.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Blake, Mrs Kathleen Monica, of Farnham £254,637
Elay, Mary Dorothy, of Southampton £300,420
Davis, Mr Emanuel, of St John's Wood £45,543
Duke-Elder, Sir William Stewart, of St John's Wood, surgeon oculist to King Edward VIII, King George VI and the Queen £323,351
Morris, Mr Richard Notman, of Pembroke £191,602
Pearson, Mr Sydney Herbert Charles, of Leeds .. £166,428
Pomeroy, Mrs Elizabeth, of Paignton £192,877

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 1 EK 017800. The winner lives in Surrey.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

5 AK	731181	5 RL	879667
7 BL	947102	8 RF	333564
7 BP	069608	15 RB	638330
3 DK	713654	7 TL	977826
9 FR	986117	4 YW	515553
1 KP	093461	5 VL	108333
7 KT	016332	6 VS	141037
1 LN	245215	13 WR	735152
6 PZ	217612	12 YP	061079
8 PT	110851	9 ZW	660665
5 QB	954835	13 ZP	972254
9 QS	114977	20 ZB	338883
8 QS	433736		

Houses of Parliament

The Palace of Westminster will be closed to the public on Saturday, October 28, because of preparations for the State opening of Parliament on November 1.

OBITUARY

SIR ALEXANDER GRANTHAM
Former Governor of Hongkong

Sir Alexander Grantham, GCMG, who died on October 4 at the age of 79, was a distinguished colonial servant who had been Governor of Hongkong, of Fiji and, on occasions, Acting Governor of Bermuda. He had also seen important service in Nigeria, where he had been Chief Secretary.

Alexander William George Herder Grantham was born on March 15, 1899, the son of F. W. Grantham and A. von Herder, and grandson of Mr Justice Grantham. He was educated at Wellington, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his MA degree. In 1917 he was gazetted to the 18th Hussars, and after the First World War, entered the Colonial Administrative Service in 1922 as a cadet in Hongkong. In 1934 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and in the same year attended the Imperial Defence College, being the first officer of the Colonial Service to do so.

Grantham, who had now risen to Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, was in 1935 selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary in Bermuda, where he served for three years, followed by a further three years as Colonial Secretary in Jamaica.

In 1941 he became Chief Secretary of Nigeria, and in September, 1944, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in succession to Sir Philip Mitchell, who had been appointed to Kenya. Here it fell to him to preside over the rehabilitation of the islands after the close of the Japanese war, and to take part in establishing new organs of international cooperation for the development and welfare of the Southern Pacific area.

In 1947 he returned as Governor to the Colony in which he had first served, Hongkong. Events proved that his selection for this post was particularly happy. Hongkong's unique position among Colonies and Grantham's qualities were exactly suited to the requirements of the post at the time. That this was recognized both locally and in London is shown by the fact that his original appointment for a five-year term was three times extended to make a total period of over 10 years. The secret of his success was partly his knowledge and appreciation of the Chinese and their civilization, partly his administrative efficiency; but above all it was his shrewd political sense coupled with a quite imperturbable temperament, which inspired public confidence and enabled Hongkong, under his guidance, to maintain stability throughout all the stresses and strains of civil war in China and international conflict in Korea, with their concomitants of refugee problems, trade embargoes and the ever-present danger of awkward incidents.

In his work, involving as it did, both in Fiji and in Hongkong, much contact with American military and civil authorities, as well as private individuals, Grantham was much helped by his first wife, Maurine Samson, of San Francisco, whom he married in 1925. She died in 1970 and he married in 1972, Mrs M. E. Lumley, who nursed him devotedly throughout his final illness.

Grantham, who had been made a CMG in 1941, was created a KCMG in 1945 and advanced to GCMG in 1951.

PROFESSOR RALPH DAVIS

Professor Ralph Davis, FBA, Professor of Economic History in the University of Leicester, who died on September 30 at the age of 63, came to the study of his chosen subject a good many years later than most scholars of comparable distinction. He was already 34 when he gained first-class honours in the BSc (Econ) at the London School of Economics in 1949 and 47 when he published his first book (which was based on his doctoral dissertation), The Rise of the English Shipping Industry. His work gained from his maturity of mind and his business experience. He had served in the Royal Artillery, mainly in India, during the Second World War and before this had worked in accountancy. To his subject he brought a remarkable lucidity of thought and expression. With deft precision, statistics, and careful scholarship, based on many hours of work in the Public Record Office, Ralph Davis illuminated the great historical expansion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of English overseas trade and shipping as no one had before. Many of the detailed results of his research were published in learned journals and especially in articles in the Economic History Review, but simplified accounts appeared in The Commercial Revolution (1967) and English Overseas Trade, 1500-1700 (1973).

He was not much interested in speculation or philosophy or methodology. But he was mightily interested in the way in which men had carried on their business and mercantile life in the past, especially in remoter places. A fine product of this interest was Aleppo and Devonshire Square (1967), a fascinating study, largely built up from the business records of the Radcliffe family, of English merchants in the Levant in the eighteenth century. His concern with the mercantile activities of the English abroad brought him to examine this country's expansion in a wider context: his last book, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies was a considerable tour de force. Davis gained international repute as an authority in commercial and maritime history (he was a Trustee of the National Maritime Museum, 1968-75) and he played an important role as chairman of the British Committee of the International Commission for Maritime History. His election to a Fellowship of the British Academy in 1973 was a well-deserved recognition of his achievements.

His university teaching career took him in 1950 to Hull University, where he was successively lecturer and reader in economic history, and in 1964 to the newly established chair of economic history at Leicester University. There he not only did much to build up his department but so participated in University administration that in 1976 he became Pro-Vice-Chancellor and filled the office of acting Vice-Chancellor in 1976-77, after the resignation of Sir Fraser Noble. This task fell to him at a time of considerable financial difficulties at Leicester, as at other universities; his work as chairman of Senate increased the high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues, but it took a toll of his health.

As a man, Ralph Davis may well have seemed, to some who met him, rather remote and austere. His tall, spare figure was sometimes matched by equally spare utterances. But he was also warm and witty and friendly and down-to-earth. He enjoyed joking about the absurdities of life, especially academic life. He could, and did, cut through dense verbiage with great incisiveness. He worked very hard and enjoyed his work. In that work and enjoyment he derived great support and comfort from his wife Dorothy, a fellow-student at LSE whom he married in 1949, and his three children, who survive him.

MR ALF STRANGE

Mr Alf Strange, the footballer who captained England and played at half back for Sheffield Wednesday, has died at the age of 78. He was capped 22 times for England and was captain on six occasions. He also played for Portsmouth and Port Vale. He had both legs broken in the 1930s a blow which ended his playing career. For a time he was manager of Bedford Town.

Gertrude Lady Bruce-Gardner, widow of Sir Charles Bruce-Gardner, first baronet, died on October 4 at the age of 91. She was the daughter of C. R. Shill and she was married in 1911. Her husband died in 1960.

Canon Richard Lionel Hussey who has died at the age of 91, was rector of Sacred Trinity, Salford, from 1931 to 1962, a former Rural Dean of Salford and Canon Emeritus of Manchester Cathedral.

Middle Temple

The following scholarships, each tenable for two years, have been announced by the Middle Temple:

Harmsworth law scholarships: J. L. Baker, St Albans S and St John's C, Cambridge; Miss H. M. J. Davies, Haberdashers' Aske's and St Anne's C, Oxford; J. R. Duggan, Merchant Taylors', Crosby, and Liverpool Univ; A. T. Goff, Mark Hall Comp S, Harlow, and University C, Oxford; N. G. P. Gumbel, Eton and Trinity C, Cambridge; N. W. Edwards-Jordan, Dover C and Peterhouse, Cambridge; Miss N. J. Lawson, J. Allen's S and Wadham C, Oxford; A. S. Longworth, Bolelor GS, Warrington, and Hertford C, Oxford; S. M. Miles, St Albans S, Skinners' S, Tonbridge Wells, and St John's C, Cambridge; S. J. Mojzner, Lincoln GS and Sheffield Univ; N. R. Moore, Plymouth C and Southampton Univ; E. F. O'Connell, Salvatorian C, Harrow, and Warwick Univ; Miss L. F. Oliver, Bushey GS and Kent Univ; Miss E. Over, Southampton C and St Anne's C, Oxford; Miss E. Parker, City of London S and Manchester Univ; A. J. J. Woodcock, St Joseph's Acad, Blackheath, and University C, London.

Astbury law scholarships: M. B. Cadet, K George V GS, Southport, and Lincoln C, Oxford; S. J. M. Edwards, Poole GS and Clare C, Cambridge; W. A. Featherby, Haileybury and Trinity C, Oxford; F. M. G. Ferguson, Dundee HS and University C, Oxford; A. P. Gore, Purley County GS and Trinity H, Cambridge; I. D. Graham, Duke's S, Alnwick, and Christ Church, Oxford; M. J. Hatcher, Sutton Valence and Exeter C, Oxford; D. J. Holgate, Derwent Foundation GS, and Exeter C, Oxford; R. J. Powell-Jones, Winchester C and University C, Oxford; D. R. Lewis, Dudley GS and Jesus C, Oxford; G. J. Martin, St Joseph's C, Blackpool and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; G. J. A. Morgan, Newcastle RGS and Clare C, Cambridge; A. J. Palmer, Hastings GS and St John's C, Cambridge; J. Parkin, Manchester GS and Clare C, Cambridge; A. C. Phillips, K James's GS, Almondbury, and Christ's C, Cambridge; R. M. Clarkson, Easthampne C and Downing C, Cambridge; P. A. Smith, Loughborough GS and Exeter C, Oxford.

Benefactors' law scholarships: A. R. Defoler, Marlet Bridlewes S and Dar C; Sara Fill, and City of London Poly; Miss D. C. Redgrave, Notre Dame GS, Leeds and Bristol Poly; R. J. C. Wilmot-Smith, Charterhouse and North Carolina Univ.

Scholarship extension awards for one year: E. M. De Lacy, Harmsworth; Miss J. M. Drew, Harmsworth; J. P. T. Hunt, Benefactors'.

Malcolm Wright Memorial Prize: P. M. G. Ferguson.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Oct 8, 1953

Troops for Guiana

At a late hour last night all was reported to be calm in British Guiana. There was tension in Georgetown itself for the news that the British Government were sending troops to the colony had come as a shock. Police were tightening their vigilance as the hour approached when the first troops were expected to land. The reasons for the British Government's action should be seen clearly. The troops are not being sent because of theoretical political differences between London and the local ministers who are mainly of extreme left-wing persuasion and Communist inspired. The reason arises directly out of the need to preserve law and order in the colony. On Tuesday evening the Colonial Office stated that if the intrigues of Communists and their associates, some in ministerial posts were to continue unchecked an attempt might be made to use methods which are familiar in some other parts of the world to set up a Communist dominated state. Without looking so far ahead there was clearly developing a state of affairs in which the local security forces might need help in preserving the fabric of government. Few people would question the necessity for taking precautionary action

Writing bursaries

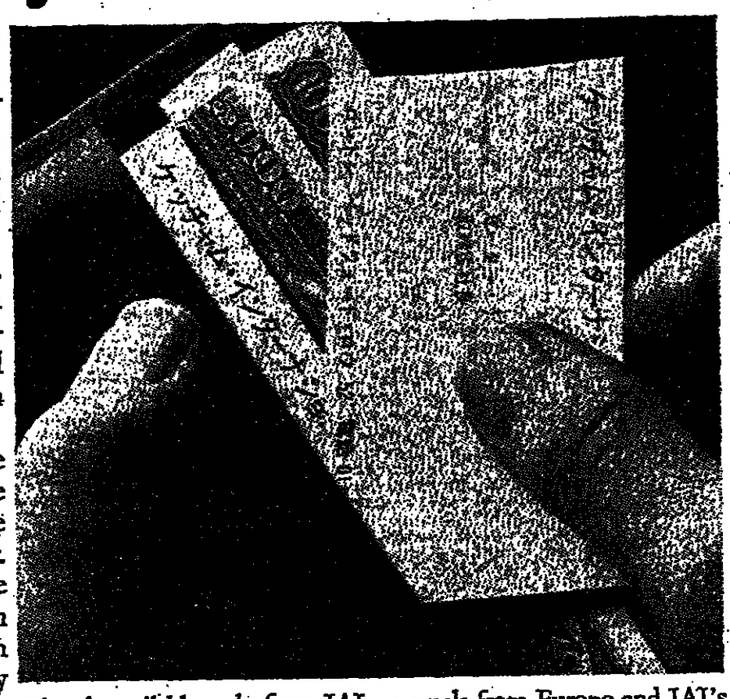
The Arts Council has awarded theatre writing bursaries of £3,000 to Tony Perrin, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire; and £1,500 to John Peacock, of Bushey, Hertfordshire.

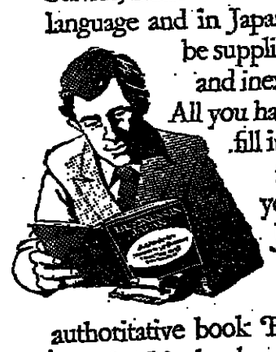
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A SPECIAL REPORT

EGYPT

As preparations get under way in Washington for this week's peace talks, Robert Fisk considers the long-term implications for Egyptians

Danger of isolation in the gamble for Sinai

An Egyptian journalist was bragging a few days ago that he planned a holiday in Lebanon next year if the fighting had stopped. "I'll take the car", he said, as the office fell silent. "If I drive across Sinai, through Jordan and Syria, I can be in Beirut within the day."

No one dared to interrupt as the words sank in. No one wanted to suggest that Jordan would not welcome him or that Syria would refuse entry to any Egyptian who had crossed the Sinai or that the shooting in Beirut would not have ended.

The very thought of crossing the great desert to Jordan was too awe-inspiring to permit realistic contradiction. It was, however, just the kind of emotion that President Sadat's agreement at Camp David was bound to engender.

Sinai was a powerful symbol for Egyptians long before Camp David, the 1967 Middle East war or the foundation of the state of Israel. Trapped in the fertile corridor of the Nile valley, Egypt has for thousands of years regarded Sinai as both a defensive frontier and a land bridge.

The armies of Persia and Macedonia and the Ottoman empire toiled across the desert on their way to military conquest; but the caravans have crossed the same sands for generations, forging the trade links between Africa and Asia and joining the two halves of the Arab world.

The Camp David accords represent more than an historic peace after 30 years. They also reflect the degree to which Egypt has mistrusted her foreign policy to the United States. It was Muhammad Heikel, the former editor of the Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* and one of the few journalists who consistently irritate President Sadat, who astutely pointed out this essential issue of the Camp David talks weeks before the negotiations took place.

In the July issue of the magazine *Foreign Affairs*, he suggested that the area had continued to witness a long and bitter feud between two rival systems; the Middle East system backed by the United States, and the Arab system based on the idea of a common Arab nation.

The first of these sees the Middle East as a vulnerable land mass lying close to the Soviet Union while the second envisages "an Arab nation with a common heritage and language, a nation which is quite capable of defending itself from the Soviet Union but which identifies Israel as the chief source of danger.

Mr Heikel's theory, which cannot be lightly dismissed, is that the 1973 war represented "a triumphant expression of the vitality of the Arab system" but that with the disintegration of Arab unity which followed this victory, the United States seemed to be the only party capable of bringing peace to the region. This assumption by the Egyptians, or more specifically by President Sadat, tipped the scales in favour of the United States was neither sudden nor unexpected. Although Mr Heikel is not as blunt as to say so in such terms, foreign policy in Egypt is essentially a one-man affair, a personal mission undertaken by President Sadat.

This policy has astounded the world by its impetus and has left behind it two Egyptian foreign ministers who either could not, take the pace or could not accept the direction in which it was moving. Even Dr Kissinger used to recall his surprise at President Sadat's original decision to expel Soviet advisers from Egypt. The Americans, at least in the aftermath of the 1973 war, were unable to accept that an Arab leader really could act with such single-mindedness and with such speed.

Since then, however, President Sadat has been consistent in all that he has done. Identifying the United States as the economic and military saviour of Egypt, he has firmly directed Egypt away from the Soviet Union, and towards the West. Indeed, his support for the Western alliance has been demonstrated by Egypt's involvement in Africa.

This is shown in Egypt's military support for Somalia, for President Moburu of Zaire and for Sudan. Although only weapons were sent to Mogadishu and a very limited number of advisers to Kinshasa, Egypt and Sudan have signed a defence pact that geographically isolates Colonel Gadafi of Libya from north-east Africa.

More recently, Mr Sadat has shown a disposition to treat with more respect those African nations which have close connexions with the Soviet Union and Cuba. An Egyptian minister, for example, attended the anniversary celebrations of the Ethiopean revolution in Addis Ababa; such gestures show that Egypt has let slip somewhat its former image of non-alignment.

The policy of containing communism in Africa has, of course appealed to the Saudis, whose contribution of £1,500m last year helped to stave off economic collapse in Egypt. This year the figure is somewhat less generous and if the Camp David accords finally persuade the Saudis that they no longer wish to keep President Sadat's regime afloat, then Egypt will turn to the only other wealthy nation whom it can call a friend.

Whether President Carter realizes the extent to which the Egyptians are looking for support from the United States is debatable, but the economic expectations nurtured in Egypt as a result of Camp David will have to be satisfied in the next five years or so if the euphoria of the past weeks is not to create a serious backlash against President Sadat.

If the United States does not support the Egyptian economy, then the Middle East system will give way to the Arab system as surely as the reverse happened five years ago.

Even if American support is forthcoming, Egypt's future foreign relations are still uncertain: Her enemies among the Arab radicals may dislike each other, but the chronic hatred of Egyptian policy expressed by them is unlikely to be assuaged for several years.

As long as Egypt is isolated—and even if Syria and other Arab states do not break off diplomatic contact—it is difficult to see how Jordan can be wooed into joining negotiations with the Israelis.

Ultimately, it is upon Israel that Egypt's future will depend. If Mr Begin's determination to conclude a peace treaty with Egypt can be matched by a treaty with Jordan that will bring about the removal of Israeli settlements on the West Bank, then things may be different. But for the present, this does not look likely.

Egypt thus takes a gamble in Sinai, a gamble that could eventually produce one of the historical ironies of the Middle East; by regaining the great land bridge linking the two halves of the Arab world, Egypt may only serve to establish its own isolation.



President Sadat was given a hero's welcome on his return to Cairo after his peace mission last month.

The president faces problems on the home front as well as internationally. Peter Hopkirk examines Egypt's domestic political scene

President Sadat presses ahead despite growing criticism among intellectuals

In his recently published autobiography, President Sadat admits with remarkable candour to knowing exactly what ordinary Egyptians were forced to suffer under President Nasser.

He acknowledges that mass arrests took place, people were terrorized, human rights violated, freedoms suppressed and Egyptians "became puppets in the hands of rulers who did what they liked with them". By the time of Nasser's death, he declares, "the revolution was reduced to a huge dark and terrible pit, inspiring fear and hatred but allowing no escape".

What he himself, as Vice-President, did to prevent these abuses is not too clear, but even his most enraging critics concede that since coming to power he has done much to put right the injustices of his predecessor.

However, many Egyptian intellectuals today are wondering how long this period of relative freedom will last, for already President Sadat has begun to silence some journalists and politicians who have questioned his policies, though he has not killed anyone as would almost certainly have happened in Nasser's time.

When he first came to power, Egypt's new leader emptied the jails of political prisoners greatly curbed the power of the secret police, allowed prosecutions by individuals against those who had tortured them, and restored sequestrated property to its owners. Furthermore, he gave the press and ordinary Egyptians a degree of freedom they had not previously known.

He next announced plans for introducing something approaching a Western-style parliamentary system, and in November, 1976—after 24 years of one-party rule—he held what proved to be the most democratic elections that Egypt had seen. These led to the formation of three "official" parties, representing the centre, the left and the right.

President Sadat's intention was thus to establish a new-style Egyptian parliament, complete with opposition, which would offer "constructive" and "responsible" criticism. This would also, he hoped, give Egypt much-needed respectability abroad.

At first all appeared to be going smoothly, particularly when the "official" centre party, which was identified with his policies, won a reassuringly large majority in Egypt's Parliament, the 360-member People's Assembly. Encouraged by this, President Sadat's next step was to permit further parties, in addition to the three official ones.

What happened next, however, badly upset his calculations. The pre-revolutionary and essentially conservative Wafd Party, now calling itself the New Wafd, unexpectedly entered the political arena with 26 MPs. Many observers believe that the party had sufficient support within the People's Assembly to have mustered as many as 80, had its leaders so wished.

Of particular embarrassment to the President was the fact that it was led by the same political veterans who had presided over it in pre-revolutionary days. They made no bones, moreover, about wanting the military out of Egyptian politics, and the President's own role reduced to little more than that of a constitutional watchdog.

The President's troubles with his experiment in democracy came not only from the "unofficial" right, but also from the "official" left. This small but articulate party—now calling itself the Unionist Progressive Party—began to deliver stinging attacks on the Government and its policies, particularly in the pages of its vigorous weekly *Al Ahali* ("The People"). These culminated in condemnation, after the Camp David summit, of President Sadat's peace policies.

To make matters worse for the President, who had intended to introduce democracy on his own terms and in his own time, the Egyptian press soon began to gain confidence in its new-found freedom, and joined in the rising chorus of criticism. Nor was there any shortage of targets—spiralling inflation, corruption, an ever-widening gulf between rich and poor, and food shortages resulting in January, 1977, in two days of rioting, when 80 people died and hundreds of buildings were set on fire.

While even the President's critics admit that it was his sincere intention to introduce democracy of a kind—and that he still hopes to—events moved too fast for his comfort.

One well-known Egyptian journalist who spent eight years in Nasser's prison camps told me: "Sadat's intention was sincere enough, and things are incomparably better today than in Nasser's time. However, Sadat has no experience of democracy. Moreover, as a military man, he does not like criticism. He took personally things which in any other democracy are regarded as normal. Consequently, he over-reacted."

In May, in an effort to curb attacks on his Government in press and Parliament, the President bypassed the normal democratic process and staged a nation-wide referendum. Egyptian voters were asked (in words that only the most literate could understand) for their support in cracking down on those who were rocking his newly-launched boat.

He won overwhelming support, with 98.29 per cent of voters favouring his proposed measures; a figure, however, which was no surprise to people familiar with Egyptian referendums. Despite noisy dissent from many MPs the measures became law, allowing certain categories of people to be banned from taking part in political activity, or from writing in the Egyptian press. The main targets were the old guard Wafdist leaders, communists, Nasserites and journalists with over-critical pens.

The New Wafdists bitterly attacked the new measures and denounced Egypt's experiment in democracy as "a mere façade for the benefit of local and world opinion". Then, claiming that they no longer could continue as a party, they dissolved themselves after only four months of existence, most of their MPs returning again to being independents. The "official" left, the Union Progressive Party, also considered disbanding, but decided to continue.

President Sadat hit back, bitterly accusing the New Wafdists of wanting to take Egypt back to the days of the monarchy, and the left of seeking to turn Egypt into a Marxist state. The outspoken *Al-Ahali*, suffered so much harassment from the authorities that it has now closed down. In its place the left party has launched a new paper, *Al-Tuqaddam* ("Progress").

A similar war has been conducted against individuals whom President Sadat regards as "subversives", especially the communists who (wrongly, in the view of most foreign observers) were officially blamed for fomenting the food riots of January last year, when about 2,000 people were arrested, numbers of whom face trial this month.

According to Amnesty International, there are some 150 "prisoners of conscience" in Egypt, some of whom were among those arrested during the food riots. Journalists have earned the President's wrath and seven have been under "investigation" by Egypt's political watchdog, "socialist prosecutor".

The best-known of these is Mr Muhammad Heikel, former editor-in-chief of *Al Ahram* and author of *The Road to Ramadan*, which tells of Egypt's preparations for the October, 1973, war. A former confidant of Nasser, he was dismissed from his editorship in 1974 after disagreements with President Sadat and has since been writing books and articles largely for publication abroad. He, like the others being "investigated", has been forbidden to leave the country.

Another leading journalist under scrutiny and in the meantime silenced is Mr Mohamed Sid Ahmed, a former columnist in *Al Ahram*, author of *When the Guns Fall Silent* and one-time inmate of a Nasser era prison camp. He thus joins what Egyptian journalists call "the sun club"—those who, still draw their salaries, use their offices but no longer write.

One prominent journalist who still writes, though now more carefully, explained: "It is better to write part of the truth than no truth at all."

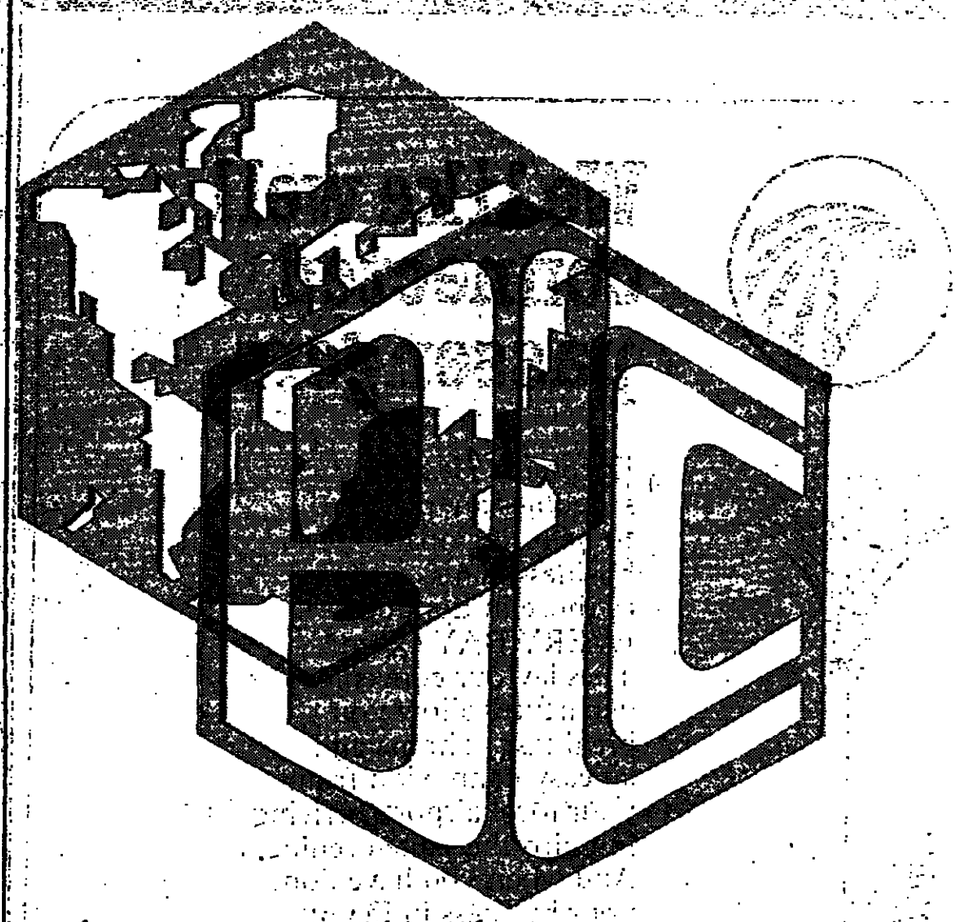
Meanwhile, President Sadat has announced that he is forming a new party, the National Democratic Party, which he will "lead" himself. His critics claim that this is merely a device for dissociating himself from a politically bankrupt centre party, which Egyptians associate with food shortages and other failures.

Since returning from Camp David, moreover, the President has promised Egyptians far-reaching economic, social and political reforms, as well as an entirely new Cabinet. He has already replaced the Prime Minister, who will announce his new team later this week.

In addition to his own party, he has approved the formation of a new party of the left, the Labour Socialist Party, in the hope, his critics say, of taking the wind out of the sails of the Union Progressives.

Immediately he announced plans for his own party, and before it had even published its programme, MPs from the ruling centre party were crossing the floor to join it in readiness for the opening of parliament in November. A prominent journalist, Mr Mustafa Amin, who criticized them for "flocking" to the new party's colours without even knowing its policies, was immediately barred from writing any more about politics.

Much now depends on how much pressure the President finds himself facing in the coming months, not only from within Egypt, but also from countries such as Saudi Arabia which would like to see him clamp down on the left.



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Edward Mortimer looks back at what has happened in the 11 months since President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, while Alan Mackie describes from Cairo how Egypt's economy is beginning to pick up and the Aswan Dam is being reappraised

The long road to Camp David

The two days President Sadat spent in Israel last November were above all a public occasion, charged with intense emotion for both sides, but it was not at once clear where they would lead politically.

In his speech to the Knesset he welcomed the Israelis to live "among us with security and safety", but insisted that the price must be a withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and an acceptance of the Palestinians' right to their own state.

The Israel leaders, at least in their public statements, made no immediate change in their position. The Israeli Government simply proposed further "dialogue between the two parties concerned, thereby paving the way towards successful negotiation leading to the signing of peace treaties in Geneva with all the neighbouring Arab states".

It soon became clear, however, that Mr Sadat was not willing to wait until the other Arab parties came round to his point of view before embarking on further negotiations. Back in Cairo, he spoke again to the Egyptian Parliament on November 26, announcing that he was inviting all the parties, including Israel and "the representatives of the Palestinian people", and also both the superpowers, to talks in Cairo to prepare for a return to Geneva. In the event only the United States and Israel accepted.

The Cairo conference opened, at official level, on December 14, by which time Mr Begin was on his way to Washington to seek American support for his new peace plan. This plan, which was eventually to form the basis for the Camp David accords, provided for Israeli recognition of Egyptian sovereignty throughout Sinai, and for the Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to exercise self-rule while the question of sovereignty in these areas would be left open.

Mr Begin presented his plan to President Sadat at a bilateral meeting at Ismailia, in Egypt, on Christmas Day. Mr Sadat refused to accept it as it stood, but they agreed to set up two committees; one political, dealing essentially with the Palestinian issue, to meet in Jerusalem, the other military, dealing essentially with bilateral issues, to meet in Cairo. The political negotiations would be carried on by foreign ministers and the military ones by defence ministers.

Mr Sadat made an important concession on the Palestinian issue on January 4, at a meeting with President Carter at Aswan, Upper Egypt, when he accepted Mr Carter's formula that the Palestinians should "participate in the determination of their own future"—implying that Israel too should be allowed a say in this matter. Until then he had insisted on full self-determination including the right to an independent state.

But at the same time he was evidently put out by Mr Begin's insistence that the Israeli settlement in Sinai should stay, "linked to Israeli administration and law" and "defended by an Israeli force", even though nominally under Egyptian sovereignty.

By the time the political talks began in Jerusalem on January 17 the atmosphere had deteriorated considerably, and after only one day Mr Sadat broke them off, abruptly recalling the negotiating team headed by his new Foreign Minister, Mr Mithammad Ibrahim Kamel.

The next six months were occupied largely with American efforts to get negotiations started again, while Egypt and Israel competed to get America on their side.

By early summer Mr Sadat was showing signs of nervousness about the lack of progress—clamping down on his opponents at home and hinting that his peace initiative might expire in October, along with the mandate of the United Nations force in Sinai, if no progress were achieved before then.

American diplomacy responded by pressing Israel to be more precise about its views on the long-term future of the West Bank, noting that the Begin plan had provided for review after a five-year period. the Israeli Cabinet took four weeks to answer this question, and then on June 18 merely repeated its offer of talks at the end of five years. But this was both the occasion for a public display of division within the Cabinet (Mr Ezer Weizman, the Minister of Defence, made known his disagreement) and the starting point for a new round of contacts.

Encouraged by the firm line President Carter was now taking with the Israelis, Mr Sadat agreed to a new trilateral meeting of foreign ministers, which was held in England at Leeds Castle on July 18 and 19. In advance of this, Egypt published a new set of peace proposals, under which Egypt and Jordan would have acted as trustees for the Gaza Strip and West Bank for up to five years, to be followed by Palestinian self-determination.

Israel rejected this, but Mr Sadat hinted at a more flexible position in informal meetings which he had in Austria with Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli opposition leader, and with Mr Weizman, during the 10 days before the Leeds Castle talks.

At those talks neither side budged significantly from its public position, and though Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, formed the impression the Egyptians would now agree to resume formal negotiations it was swiftly made clear from Cairo that this would be so only if there were a change in Israel's stance.

The peace initiative now seemed moribund, and on July 26 Mr Sadat ended the only remaining Israeli presence in Egypt by ordering the military liaison committee (which had had little to do for six months) to leave.

Mr Alfred Atherton the American special envoy, who visited Egypt on July 30 was unable to persuade Mr Sadat to agree to new talks. It was at this point that President Carter decided to invite both leaders to Camp David for a final attempt to reach a compromise. The invitations were delivered personally by Mr Vance—to Mr Begin on August 6 and to Mr Sadat on August 7—and immediately accepted by both. The next stage, the talks in Washington, begin this week.

Economy slowly steering away from bureaucratic shackles

Like a juggernaut moving into first gear, Egypt's economy is beginning slowly to go ahead. Despite inflation and a 2.5 per cent population growth rate, the per capita income increased last year to $310.

Although officially the growth rate in real terms was put at 8.3 per cent, it was probably a still creditable 6 to 7 per cent.

Slowly the economy is being steered out of the shackles of the centralized administration that constrained it during the Nasser era. The reforms that have been brought in gradually over the past 18 months are beginning to bite.

Quite what an achievement this has been can only be measured by the sense of dire crisis that pervaded Cairo after the bread riots of January last year. The decision to rescind the order lifting subsidies on a number of basic commodities—which had led to the riots in the first place—left the Government's reform programme badly mauled. At the same time the country was fast running out of credit.

When Mr Munir Benjenk, the World Bank's Middle East director, said in May last year at the Paris meeting of the Consultative Group of Egypt—a group of 23 countries and agencies headed by the World Bank—that the country had been on the point of bankruptcy, he was not far wrong.

What radically changed the picture was the decision in the spring of last year of the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt (Gode)—a group of oil states consisting of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar—to advance Egypt $2,000m in concessionary aid, and of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia each to defer $2,000m of debt repayments. This provided Egypt with the lifeline with which it has hauled itself on to its present course.

Speaking at the second consultative group meeting last June Mr Benjenk said there was none of the feeling of crisis which affected the previous year's meeting. Instead, delegates had been able to discuss specific problems and ways of solving them. Egypt, he said, was out of the short-term crisis and into the long haul to recovery. But, while there was praise for the achievements, the Government was severely castigated for doing so little to encourage birth control, now considered the supreme priority.

The achievements, nevertheless, are impressive. Mr Abdel-Moneim al-Kaissouny, former Minister of the Economy and Economic Affairs—considered by many as the architect of the present recovery—managed with last year's massive $5,400m infusion of aid to reschedule completely Egypt's $8,300m civilian debt. A further $4,000m is owed to the Soviet Union for arms for which Egypt has refused to pay.

By the end of last year the amount of debt falling due had dropped from 34 per cent in 1976 to 23 per cent. At the same time Egypt paid off £E1,400m in arrears and brought all its commercial payments up to date—a state of affairs the Government aims to maintain at all costs.

Egypt's ability to generate foreign exchange has improved dramatically, largely as a result of a huge increase in workers' remittances which have quadrupled in less than two years. They are confidently expected to amount to $1,800m this year. Income from oil is bringing in a net $700m a year and the figure is rising. Revenues from the Suez Canal are producing a steady $550m a year.

Reopening the canal has proved a successful gamble. Revenues should stabilize at roughly this level until the first phase of the widening and deepening programme is completed in 1980, when earnings should rise again. It could be producing $1,400m a year by 1985. Then there is tourism, now earning about $400m a year. Growth in this sector is problematic—despite Egypt's undenied potential—because of the lack of managerial and service skills and, for the time being, sufficient hotels.

The unexpected flow of foreign remittances has helped the balance of payments in a number of ways. The Government has been able to float successfully $700m worth of development bonds over the past 18 months and this has directly increased reserves. It has also helped in the de facto devaluation of the Egyptian pound that has taken place over the past three years as the official rate has been pared down, to all but balance of payments transactions, oil income, Suez Canal revenues and the import of a number of staple commodities, principally wheat and cotton.

Effectively for all market operations the Egyptian pound is now worth 69 piastres to the dollar. This is the parallel rate which compares with the official rate of 39 piastres. Not all the workers' remittances come in through the parallel market, which is a pool replenished by visible and invisible exports, with which the Government finances imports. They are either carried back or through letters of credit. They form the basis of a multi-million dollar exchange market, which relieves much of the pressure on official funds for consumer imports and is now increasingly being used to finance capital goods imports.

Some argue that the improvement in gnp is largely cosmetic, owing more to the dramatic increase in invisible earnings than to any improvement in productivity or structural changes in the economy.

They are only partially right. Agricultural production actually slipped back slightly last year. But in industry the Government, sensibly, has concentrated on improving plant before embarking on new investment. This has dramatically reduced the slack in the economy which two years ago reached 30 per cent.

However, inflation, running at anything between 25 and 40 per cent depending on social group, is causing changes. It is pushing the lower paid out of the public sector into the private sector. But there are never enough jobs and the huge discrepancies in pay cause resentment. Most Cairo dwellers must have two jobs to survive.

The Government periodically issues statements that its "open-door policy" does not mean the end of the public sector, to placate the powerful bureaucracy. But the steady growth of the private sector is vital to the success of policies. It represents between 10 and 15 per cent of gnp and this figure could double.

For the time being the Government is having to make piecemeal cost of living pay rises to public sector employees to keep their heads above water. The public sector wage bill is expected to rise between £E300m and £E400m this year.

It was rising prices, coupled with an acute supply problem that precipitated last spring Mr Kaissouny's resignation from the Cabinet. He had been unhappy for some time with the lack of support being given for his reform programme. Furthermore, his departure could not have happened at a less fortunate time, a month ahead of the consultative group meeting. It raised questions as to whether the Government was still determined to push through its open-door policy. These fears were not assuaged by President Sadat's May referendum, and the cancellation in June of the $500m Pyramid Oasis tourist project.

The consultative group gave Egypt the benefit of the doubt and it seems now they were right. They were helped in their decision by the announcement of a $720m three-year extended credit with the IMF shortly beforehand.

Egypt has promised the IMF to keep the public sector deficit pegged at £E2,300m so that it falls from a present 26 per cent of gdp to 16 per cent by 1981. Investment is expected to rise from its present 23 per cent of gdp to 26 per cent, also by 1981. By that year Egypt has undertaken to reduce inflation below 10 per cent and to have the trade deficit covered by more capital.

Short term it has promised to amalgamate the official and parallel rates of exchange by the end of this year towards the eventual floating of the Egyptian pound as the parallel rate widens. It has also promised to raise interest rates—the Central Bank discount rate is 8 per cent.

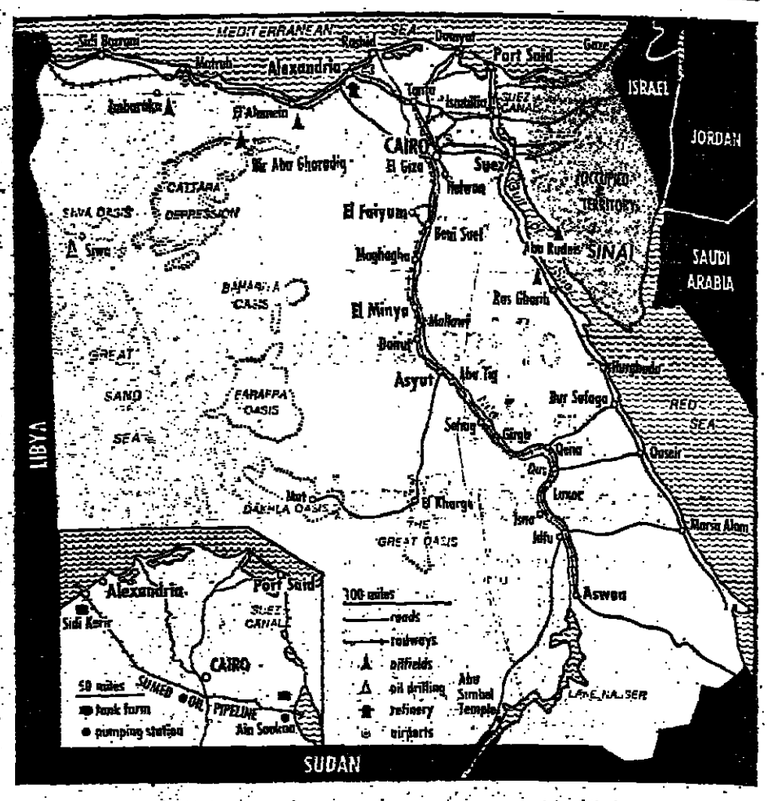
In return the IMF made significant concessions on the removal of hidden subsidies. Egypt had promised to remove £E250m by the end of the year but had only managed £E150m. The IMF allowed an extension to the autumn of next year to lift the remaining subsidies plus a further £E50m making £E350m in all. The total subsidy bill (including hidden subsidies) for this year will be £660m.

The main dangers to the economy remain inflation and supply problems. Egypt is becoming inexorably more dependent on imported wheat. If imported 4,100,000 tons in 1976 and will be importing 4,900,000 tons next year. Imported wheat now represents two thirds of total wheat consumption of seven million tons a year and costs $570m. Egypt has been able to take advantage of depressed grain prices in recent years but this state of affairs is unlikely to continue.

The health of the economy is also tied in with administrative reform and encouraging investor confidence. The new tax law will be a major test of the Government's administrative and executive ability. It is tough, and he fear is that it will offer further opportunities for corruption—already a major problem. Nevertheless, the Government must do something about raising tax revenue which is pitifully low. A cut in defence expenditure now taking over 40 per cent of gnp, would also be a tremendous help to the economy.

The other danger is that the political clampdown will effect economic liberalization where, already, healthy competition and a pragmatic attitude are making some impact on the bureaucracy. Egypt needs somehow to develop the institutions to channel productive investment. With more than $2,000m of concessional aid (the United States is providing Egypt alone with about $1,000m a year) still to be used, funds are not the problem.

But the population explosion remains the deepest and most intractable question. Some 42 per cent of the population is under 14—a time bomb with a slow fuse, as Egypts' potential child-bearing population is about to increase dramatically. It only needs one glance at Cairo's rundown services to see how overcrowding is holding the country back. It is why Mr Benjenk refers to the long haul ahead.



Aswan still has some silt, salt and scouring problems

There is a powerful campaign to rehabilitate the Aswan High Dam. Scientific data compiled in the past two years shows reasonably conclusively that the High Dam is a valuable economic asset.

Critics tend to overlook what Egypt would have done without it. Egypt would have been susceptible to the Nile floods whose capriciousness has been conveniently forgotten. It certainly saved a disaster in 1972 when the flood failed.

The estimated crop loss in 1972 if there had been no High Dam is $600m, more than half the dam's total cost of £E415m ($1,064m).

Without the dam Egypt would have faced an acute water shortage by the end of the century creating a potential source of conflict with Sudan. The dam and Lake Nasser behind it have encouraged cooperation between the two countries.

Most important, however, the High Dam saves 32,000 million cubic metres of water a year that would otherwise be lost to the sea. This is more than a third of the Nile's average annual flow of 84,000 million cubic metres.

Before the High Dam, Egypt used 48,000 million cubic metres. With the water saved by the dam Egypt's quota has been raised to 55,500 million cubic metres and Sudan's to 18,500 million cubic metres. The remaining 10,000 million cubic metres is lost in evaporation and seepage.

The extra 7,500 million cubic metres Egypt receives will be sufficient to reclaim 1,300,000 acres for irrigation all the year round. It will also mean that 700,000 acres of basin irrigation land in Upper Egypt can be watered all the year round.

The dam provides cheap hydroelectric power although the output is considerably below installed capacity of 2,100 megawatts because the dam is primarily used for water control rather than for generating electricity. Its peak summer electricity production capacity is, therefore, 1,500MW falling to 500MW in winter.

The dam's advantages have always been self evident, its disadvantages less so, because any resultant ecological changes have been slow in showing themselves.

The river Nile is one of the most studied waterways in the world. The research has involved a number of nations, including the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, The Netherlands, West Germany as well as international agencies such as the World Bank, the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The studies have covered all aspects of Nile Valley life from soil and coast erosion, to water management, health studies including the spread of bilharzia, and social studies. Most important is research, by the Ford Foundation, on the 60,000 Nubians displaced by the dam.

The Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, the University of Michigan, the Ford Foundation and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, are also engaged in a comprehensive study.

One potentially serious problem was the annual loss of the 100 to 130 tons of silt which used to be deposited in the sea. Specific problems like the loss of mud for the brickmaking industries were easily countered by developing a sand-brick industry. The scouring caused by silt-free, faster flowing water was more serious.

It was aggravated during the construction of the dam. And an exceptionally heavy flood in 1965 threatened the foundations of bridges and weirs and even damaged the restoration work on the Philae temple near Aswan.

The potential threat was so grave that the country's top decision-making body, the National Security Council, ordered an urgent review of the erosion threat. It found that most of the scouring took place in 1964-68 and the greatest danger was over.

waterlogging—the rise in the water table and, the subsequent salination of the soil—owes most to inefficient farming techniques and in some instances badly thought out reclamation schemes.

The Egyptian Government has mounted a $1,000m scheme to introduce tile drainage on three million acres or half Egypt's cultivated land area by 1982. This is to be increased to five million acres eventually.

The loss of the Delta sardine catch has been more than compensated for by a growing fish industry on Lake Nasser.

One rumour has been dispelled. Contrary to many reports bilharzia is not on the increase. Although the bilharzia snails are now found in Lake Nasser, it would be dangerous only if a large community was established beside the lake.

Bilharzia has declined slowly and steadily in recent years; but this is because of more efficient irrigation systems and piped water in the villages, and is nothing to do with the dam.

The High Dam is the crowning achievement of the irrigation control process which has been going on since the dawn of civilization on the Nile. Each change has made it a different river. The changes brought about by the High Dam are simply more wide ranging than any in the past.

But they were all thought out before the dam was started and the new river has behaved remarkably closely to predictions. There are no ecological changes that cannot be managed given sufficient funds—even coast erosion, perhaps the biggest drawback from the dam.

Indeed, far from being an ecological aberration many of its critics claim, the High Dam is providing increasing benefits for Egypt and will continue to do so.

£1,000m scheme for new drainage

But the dam is already reaching its capacity as Sudan is not drawing its full quota yet. In order to avoid the danger of letting a large volume of water flow down the Nile, the Egyptian Government has ordered the construction of a spillway canal at Toshka, a little north of the temples of Abu Simbel on Lake Nasser.

The silt has, however, apparently solved the problem of seepage, effectively sealing the bottom of the lake. Some experts believe that seepage is still taking place and the water is draining into the Western Desert oases. There is little danger of Lake Nasser silting up: it would take 500 years on present estimates.

The main criticism levelled against the High Dam is that crop yields have fallen alarmingly since its construction. But research has shown that

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EGYPT AND AFRICA



Anouar el Sadat, President of the Republic since 1970

Egypt's relations with Africa are long established, based not on political opportunism but on history. Egypt is an integral part of Africa and its existence depends upon nature's gift to Africa: the Nile. As Herodotus rightly said, Egypt is a gift of the Nile.

Throughout the course of history, Egypt has thought of itself as African, even as far back as in the times of the Pharaohs. In case this should have temporarily been forgotten, it was the first of the principles laid down by those who created the 1952 Revolution. They believe that Egypt must move in three circles: African, Arabic and Islamic.

The 1952 Revolution paved the way for African Revolution and even inspired the African liberation movements. It was in Cairo, in December, 1957, that these movements coordinated, forged and unified the African Revolution. I still recall 26 December 1975, when liberation movement leaders flowed into Cairo from every direction, by air, by car and even on foot, to take part in the first Conference for the solidarity of the Afro-Asiatic peoples and to see the success achieved by the revolution in Egypt at first hand. As soon as the Conference ended, offices opened up in Cairo to represent the African liberation movements. ANC, PAC, ZAPU, ZANU, MPLA and dozens of others embarked upon their revolutionary activities. Cairo became the African Revolution coordination centre. The outstanding successes of that Revolution took place in 1961 and 1962, a period that is now called the years of African independence.

It was in Cairo, then, that the seeds of African Unity were sown and the Organization of African Unity conceived. After the unfortunate war in 1967, the African connection became looser and Egypt was more concerned with its own destiny and with the Palestine Arab problem. With the victorious war of October, 1973, however, things returned to normal. The truly significant factor is the way in which Africa identified with the Arab struggle for Palestine. Egypt will never forget the support it has received from the African nations.

The latest manifestation of Arab-African cooperation is the 1977 Cairo Summit Meeting during which the African and Arab leaders launched the famous Cairo declaration.

Morsi Saad El Din
Deputy Minister of Information and Culture

A young people at grips with its history and the challenge of the future

The frescoes that can still be admired by tourists in ancient Egyptian monuments have a theme that recurs persistently in many forms : the theme of an industrious people engaged upon collective efforts to accumulate wealth for the greater glory of the gods who, at the time represented the community of man. Today, the gods of Ancient Egypt are dead but the theme continues.

Herodotus is often quoted as saying that Egypt is a gift of the Nile. This is true only to a certain extent, for Egypt has had to earn its arable land by centuries of steady work, in a struggle not only against the desert but also against the Nile itself, which has had to be tamed. The "Liberation Province" and Aswan dam are only the last in the set of achievements resulting from the "green revolution"—the plan to dominate nature and derive the maximum profit from it, particularly in the Western desert.

Development is a vital need for the Egyptian people. Nevertheless, because of its decision to meet its development needs taken more than a quarter-century ago, Egypt has also had to satisfy the need for liberation. The desire of the Egyptian people to be master of its own destiny and at the same time to control its resources has led it into war. Since June 1967, the whole of Egyptian life has been subject to the factors arising from this aggression.

Increasingly substantial sums of money have had to be diverted away from the promotion of Egypt's economy and towards national defence.

During the course of its long history, Egypt has faced other crises and it has always been able to overcome them. To ensure its survival, Egypt has only two permanent mainstays : its people and work. Situated in the North-East of Africa, bounded to the North by the Mediterranean, to the South by Sudan, to the West by Libya and to the East by the Red Sea, the Egyptian Arab Republic forms a 1,002,000 square kilometre four-sided area. Nevertheless, only two narrow strips of this vast country are populated : these are the two banks of the Nile, which runs from South to North between two mountain ranges, most of which are fairly low, before it expands into its delta. In fact, only 4 per cent of the total area of Egypt, 38,700 square kilometres, is cultivated and inhabited. This is only slightly larger than the area of Belgium, smaller than that of Switzerland.

Prisoner of the desert, dependent upon the whims of the Nile, disrupted by national defence problems, Egypt must rely upon the tenacity of its needy people.

Like the Egyptians and the land on which they live, the Egyptian climate is remarkable for its constancy : its atmosphere is serene, the further South one goes the more equal is the length of the days and nights, its air is dry and there is little rain. It is to this dryness that Egypt owes the preservation of a series of monuments unique in the world.

At the end of 1977, the population of Egypt was estimated at about 40 million. The average natural growth rate, 1.9 per cent per year, is the steadiest of those in the Arab countries. Based on the total area of the country, population density is 39 per square kilometre, but it should be borne in mind that the area that can be used and that is in fact inhabited results in an actual population density of close to 1,000, one of the highest in the world. In Europe, for instance, the highest density is in Holland, with 326 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The people of Egypt is one of the most closely integrated in the world. The religious minorities living in Egypt do not constitute "national minorities" and would never consider themselves as such. In Egypt there is no national language other than Arabic, nor are there cultures other than the single culture built up over a continuous period dating back from the dawn of history.

Since the average age of the Egyptian population is very young (with the under-15s accounting for more than 42 per cent) its working population is about 9,540,000. Over the past fifteen years, there have been marked structural changes in this working population, mainly due to the growth of the industrial and service sectors. Of the working population, 44.7 per cent work on the land, compared with 19.4 per cent in industry and 35.9 per cent in the service and distribution sector.

The political guidelines and institutions of the Egyptian Arab Republic are defined in the Plan of National Action presented by President Sadat to the nation in a message of 10 June, 1971, in the Constitution published after a referendum on 11 September, 1971, and in the "October document" approved by a referendum on 15 May, 1974, which has thus become a constitutional document.

The Constitution defines the Egyptian Arab Republic as a "Socialist Democratic State, based on an alliance of the working forces". Its article 4 proclaims that "the economic foundation of the State is the Socialist system, based upon sufficiency and justice, preventing all forms of exploitation and eliminating class differences". Chapter 2, which sets out the fundamental structures of society, declares that "social solidarity is the basis of the community".

The National Plan states that "the continued march towards Socialist change . . . signifies first of all the protection of Socialist acquisitions and then the creation of conditions favouring the extension of their domain, including guaranteed representation of peasants and workers on all elected people's councils in a proportion of at least 50%". To create these conditions, there must be "an affirmation of the power of the alliance of the people's forces which must play a role in directing the political action of the masses and in expressing their will and their true aspirations".

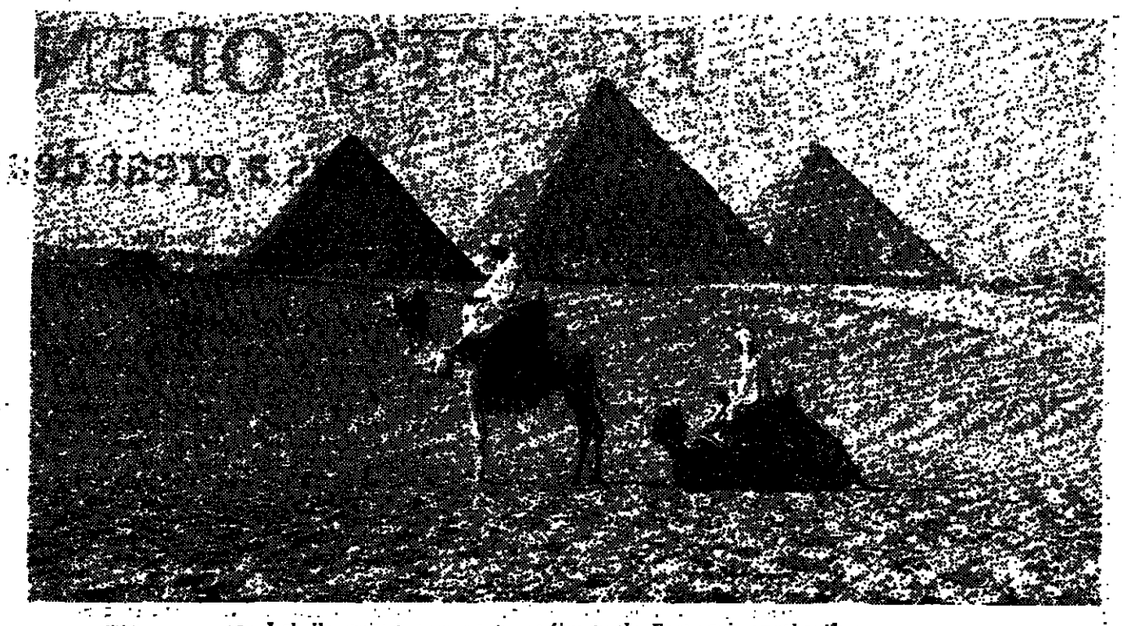
In order to guarantee "social liberty", the Constitution declares that "the people have control over all the means of production" (article 24). The Constitution then goes on to define three forms of ownership : public ownership, cooperative ownership and private ownership, whose "social function is guaranteed by law in the service of the national economy and as part of the Development Plan".

The October Document defines the following ten priority tasks for the authorities and for the nation as a whole :

- a more rapid rate of economic development ;
- preparation of Egypt for the year 2000 by means of new administrative guidelines ;
- encouragement of internal and external capital investment in the development field with guarantees for that investment ;
- effective general planning ;
- consolidation, rationalization and development of the public sector ;
- social development and the formation of a "new Egyptian man" ;
- access to the age of science and technology ;
- cultural development based on science and faith ;
- the building of a society which is open to policies of freedom ;
- the building up of a society which will guarantee its citizens' present and future.

After the legislative elections of 4 November, 1976, President Sadat made a speech on 11 November announcing a return to the pluralism of parties.

The text authorizing the formation of political parties was adopted in the referendum of 10 February, 1977. This experiment in the multi-party system is to be codified in 1978 in a political charter, inspired by the principles of Democratic Socialism.



I shall return tomorrow, to set fire to the East again another day

Egypt and Africa : Enthusiastic Relations

Cooperation between Egypt and Africa is nothing new. It has been a part of the history of African national struggle for independence. The Egyptian Arab Republic has supported the African liberation movements from their inception and has been host to the first Afro-Asian conference in Cairo. The African League, created in Cairo, was the meeting place for African leaders persecuted by the colonialists, and they were thus able to continue with and direct their liberation efforts.

After independence, the African countries found the same active support in Egypt : political and diplomatic support to protect African interests and support in the continuing struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

The number of visits exchanged to consolidate the links between Egypt and Africa multiplied. Egypt was chosen for the latest international meetings, such as the first Afro-Arab Conference (March 1977) and the African Parliamentary Conference (March 1978). It was then that the words, "the Cairo spirit", were first used to describe the political commitment accepted by the Arab and African leaders towards institutionalization of cooperation among their peoples and towards perpetuating the fraternal atmosphere of perfect understanding, entente and open-mindedness which had prevailed during the sessions of the Afro-Arab Conference.

In the economic field, Egypt—a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa—is determined to increase the volume of trade with African nations. Many trade agreements have been signed to promote the development of trade and the implementation of joint projects.

There has also been a growth in the sharing of cultural experience : exchange visits by experts and professors, the creation of an Institute of African Studies in Cairo University and the pooling of information. These contracts are consolidating the mutual understanding of the two peoples. In the United Nations, in October 1976 Egypt submitted nine draft resolutions denouncing racialism and colonialism, especially in the Southern part of Africa, calling for a boycott of South Africa and rejecting recognition of the Transkei, as well as denouncing all forms of exploitation.

Egypt, one of the founder members of the Organization of African Unity, has a profound belief in the solidarity and unity of Africa. The principles for which OAU stands are also the principles upheld by Egypt, especially those of equality among States, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for each State's independence and territorial integrity, a peaceful solution to conflict, a policy of non-alignment and positive neutrality.

The Egyptian Arab Republic is firmly resolved to act to strengthen OAU and encourage inter-African economic cooperation.

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

State Information Service
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Red tape and inefficient services hinder investment incentive plan

by Atef Sultan

After 22 years of an almost totally closed and state controlled economy, Egypt has been opened up once again to private and foreign investors. Egypt's open-door policy (*infitah*), introduced by President Sadat in June, 1974, as part of his wider economic and political liberalization campaign, and worked out by one of his ablest economists, Dr Abdel-Moneim al-Kaisouni, who retired a few months ago, rests squarely on Law 43 of 1974.

Like Brazil's liberal foreign investment incentives, the 57-article law very quickly became the foreign investor's textbook to potential opportunities in Egypt. At face value, Law 43 is attractive. It provides several lucrative incentives, including a profit tax holiday of up to 15 years, free movement of capital and protection against non-commercial risks such as nationalization or confiscation.

The law also allows foreign investors to set up free-zone industries in Port Said, Suez, Cairo, and Alexandria (and potentially in the Suez Canal capital, Ismalia, and the western desert coastal resort, Mersa Matruh) in return for only 1-3 per cent. tax on annual operations.

The open-door policy hopes to attract sufficient foreign investment and to boost the transfer of technology to speed up Egypt's industrial and social development plans. While Law 43 has brought some positive and radical changes in Egypt's business climate, foreign investment has been entering Egypt at a slower rate than might be expected, given the country's long-term potential.

Some foreign businessmen say many of the law's provisions are still ill-defined. The most serious anomaly for foreign investors stems from Egypt's long practice of a two-tier foreign exchange system, which has created a lot of confusion among potential investors. The International Monetary Fund has approved a $750m three-year standby credit, and most foreign investors have been pressing Egypt to float the pound so that a realistic single exchange rate can be enforced.

But Egyptian officials say such a move would make Egypt's serious cash problems worse, and would lead to a big increase in the import bill. The official rate is 39.5 piastres to the dollar, the parallel rate is 65.35 piastres, and the open-market rate floats at about 70 piastres.

Law 43 required foreign investors, until recently, to use the official rate for funds brought into Egypt and the parallel rate for money taken out; so they suffered a double disadvantage. Although some investors may now manage to transfer the foreign capital required for setting up a joint venture (which normally does not exceed 49 per cent of the total) at the parallel rate, thus taking advantage of the higher value, many of them say the exchange system is still far from being regularized.

After several complaints, which have threatened the entire open-door policy, Law 43 was amended in June 1977 to allow more frequent use of the parallel rate and also to permit Egyptian private investors for the first time to benefit from the law's provisions.

Despite the foreign exchange problem, the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, the organization responsible for handling foreign investment in Egypt, and many investors who have set up business there, appear optimistic about the prospects for the open-door policy. Unlike all other Arab states, both the oil-rich and the poor, Egypt has a large, relatively cheap, skilled and unskilled workforce and with a population of nearly 40 million, it has the region's biggest potential market.

The authority says open-door policy projects approved by the end of last year number 744, involving a total investment of more than £E3,000m. Egypt's oldest industries, tourism and textiles, have been by far the biggest to attract foreign investors, but newer ones such as chemical, poultry, luxury housing, real estate and financial projects are becoming prominent. Housing joint ventures, which are restricted to Arab capital only, have been among the most profitable.

However Egypt may hope to benefit from its open-door policy, it will still have to tackle its serious administrative problems before such a policy becomes fully operational. Among Egypt's many service shortcomings, the telephone and telex system are appalling. Whole sections of Cairo, for instance, frequently and often unpredictably plunge into telephone and telex silence, making messengers the only in-town communications option available to businessmen.

An American consortium, with financial help from Saudi Arabia, last month submitted a $20,000m programme to modernize and expand Egypt's telephone network, but the project is at an early stage and only $3,000m would be spent in the first five years to raise the number of lines from the present 370,000 to one million by 1984. The 20-year scheme would increase the lines to four million or five million by the end of the century, while urgent needs are likely to remain largely unmet.

Another serious problem for a foreign investor in Egypt is the country's stringent red tape. Most business visitors to Cairo, for example soon become familiar with Egypt's wasteful and unsympathetic bureaucracy. Some businessmen say that even after having their proposed projects approved by the highest authorities, they still have to tackle more than a dozen government offices scattered over Cairo to see their projects through.

Added to this are the high costs of setting up offices in Cairo's commercial districts, the present poor economic performance, the unabating high inflation rates, and most important, the uncertainties among investors about the political prospects for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It took Brazil, with its huge mineral, farming, market and labour resources, more than seven years to get its open-door policy ticking. Given Egypt's problems, the response to its four-year-old open-door policy provides some comfort, at least in certain investment openings. While big productive industrial projects are still to come, oil and gas exploration, for instance, has attracted 26 foreign companies, and banking, the open-door's most conspicuous sector so far, has brought about 60 foreign banks to Cairo.

Cairo Barclays International Bank and Misr Iran Development Bank have been particularly active in providing loans to industrial projects, including textiles, aluminium, household appliances and some light industries. But most other foreign banks admit their inability to invest in domestic industry and seem content with dealing only in foreign currencies and services.

Most European states, the United States, Japan and some Arab countries, particularly the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, are negotiating industrial, agro-industry, hotel, power, transport, shipping and communications joint ventures in Egypt. But a few western companies, such as the British firms Massey-Ferguson and the Wilkinson Group, have got off the ground for setting up plants to make tractors and blades for the Egyptian market.

The open-door policy has even attracted some of the American companies on the Arab boycott blacklist, with the hope that their involvement in Egypt might eventually lead to their removal from the list.

Coca-Cola, for example, is building a $50m citrus fruit plant near Ismalia and Xerox wants to expand its activities in Egypt to include a network of leasing and photocopying services. Ford, also on the blacklist, plans to reopen its truck assembly plant in Alexandria, but still has some trouble with its proposed diesel engine plant because of sensitive boycott problems.

The author is on the staff of the Middle East Economic Digest.

Delivery of first aircraft in US arms package expected soon

by Henry Stanhope

The first 10 of the 50 F-5E and F-5F aircraft which President Sadat is buying for the Egyptian Air Force could arrive in Cairo by the end of 1978. This is part of the United States arms package under which President Carter is also supplying F-15s to Israel and Saudi Arabia.

Egyptian air crews and ground staff who have been taking a preparatory look at F-5As and F-5Bs in Saudi Arabia are reported to have been less than impressed by them. The Egyptian F-5Es and F-5Fs will be an advance, but even so they are hardly likely to disturb the military balance in the Middle East. Moreover they are less than half the number that President Sadat originally sought.

On the other hand they are the first American aircraft to be supplied by the United States to the Egyptians, and they are being welcomed as a first step towards more substantial American support in future.

That the Egyptians need this symbolic reassurance from Washington is beyond doubt. This is despite the British Aerospace programme to refurbish their existing fleet of Russian MiG-21s, which could be broadly compared with the F-5s.

The air force is still struggling to recover from the attrition of the 1973 October War, and from the effects of President Sadat's final break with the Soviet Union. Pilots are reported to be flying less than half the monthly rate of sorties which Western air forces would regard as a working minimum.

One report from Cairo earlier this year referred to the small number of serviceable aircraft remaining, now being guarded like gold-dust in special hangars, to ensure that at least part of the air force might be ready to cope with a sudden emergency.

Explaining the F-5 sale before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in May, Mr Harold Brown, the United States Secretary of Defence, pointed out that President Sadat had to be confident that his forces could meet at least a minimum of security needs, if he is to continue the search for peace in the Middle East.

Another modest step forward has been taken by the purchase from Britain of a guided missile destroyer and two frigates. It is not only the air force which is in urgent need of rebuilding.

But the long-term objective of President Sadat remains the establishment of an indigenous arms industry, capable of supplying his forces with a more complete range of modern sytems than the small arms at present available.

The progress towards this has been uneven, but rapid, given the timescale of most arms sales negotiations, particularly those which involve policy changes for the countries involved.

A number of contracts were signed with British firms last year, which laid the foundations of Anglo-Egyptian understanding. Vosper Thornycroft undertook to refurbish the Egyptian navy's aging Soviet-built missile boats in a deal funded by Saudi Arabia. Six of Egypt's Whisky-class submarines are also being degutted and restuffed with British equipment. The army's Russian T-54/55 tanks are being overhauled by British industry, as well as the MiG-21s referred to above.

Last December British Aerospace confirmed a £40m contract to establish a production line on the outskirts of Cairo for the British Swingfire long-range anti-tank guided weapon (ATGW). This followed up an earlier deal in which Britain sold £20m worth of Swingfire to Egypt as a short-term boost to the army's battlefield resources depleted in 1973.

The December agreement however, signed after lengthy talks with the Arab Organization for Industrialization, was part of President Sadat's long-term programme. It established a joint company called Arab British Dynamics with six AOI men on the board and a British managing director, to make the missiles on Egyptian soil.

This was followed by a Memorandum of Understanding between Britain and the AOI, which was signed by Mr Frederick Mulley, Britain's Secretary of State for Defence, during a successful Middle East tour at the turn of the year. It established a permanent framework for cooperation, including as the first fruits, a second Cairo-based production line, this time for the Anglo-French Lynx helicopter.

Up to 250 Lynx are to be built by the newly-formed Arab British Helicopter Company, in a deal worth about £350m for the Westland company at Yeovil. The first models will be constructed from pieces dispatched from the Westland factory, but the rest will be made in Egypt. About 50 people are already employed and by 1980 there should be 500, including about 50 British expatriates, building four helicopters a month for the Arab armies. Assembly of the first aircraft should begin next year. A second joint company called the Arab British Engine Company has also been formed to assemble the engine for the Lynx.

The next and most dramatic step forward will be the establishment of a production line for fixed wing aircraft. The first will almost certainly be for a light strike/trainer, either the British Hawk or the Franco-German Alpha-Jet. This has been a topic for speculation for some time, and as yet no firm decision has been confirmed, despite constant reports that the Alpha-Jet has won the battle.

This in itself however will only be a stepping stone to greater things. The AOI, whose members apart from Egypt include Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, are said to be thinking in terms of producing the French Mirage 2000 or even the Mirage 4000 whose performance, according to the French, should outstrip that of the F-15. Plans to establish a production line for the Mirage F-1 fighter seem to have been dropped. But this is looking far ahead and, despite its obvious attraction to the Arabs, it comes lower in the order of priorities.

Discussions are continuing with France on the production of missile systems, particularly anti-aircraft missiles like Roland or Crotale. French industry is also involved in a programme for establishing a facility to produce surveillance radar and communications equipment. Three years after the establishment of the AOI, which relies upon the marriage of Gulf petrodollars and Egyptian labour, one might say that it is all happening at once.

But it is very much a long-term policy which the AOI is pursuing. The Egyptian armed forces—345,000 strong according to last year's edition of *The Military Balance* (published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies)—face a long and painful process of readjustment to unfamiliar Western equipment after years of training on Soviet weapons.

Even after refurbishing Soviet systems like the T-54/55 tanks and the MiG-21s and missile boats, they face a problem over spares and general maintenance.

The bulk of Egyptian equipment will remain Soviet for some years. So will the military doctrines on which military leaders have been bred. China has supplied spare parts for some of the MiG aircraft and a Chinese military delegation visited Cairo in July. But President Sadat will have to patch up his forces as best he can for the next few years while trying to build up new sources of supply and a new generation of officers and civilian technicians.

Military historians of the future will look back upon the mid-1970s as an absorbing period of readjustment in the land of pyramids. But Egyptians living through it could find the next few years both frustrating and complex.

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.

Why the oil moguls rush to the Gulf of Suez

by Andrew Lycett

Egypt has a considerable way to go before it attains the magical crude oil output of a million barrels a day so confidently predicted by President Sadat and his ministers.

Nevertheless its oil industry provides one of its few economic success stories. Even before the general open-door policy was initiated in 1974, oil moguls had demonstrated the possibilities of fruitful cooperation between Egyptian and foreign companies. Since then, using the Indonesian production profit-sharing system, 26 international oil prospecting companies have evolved flexible and mutually beneficial working relationships with the state-owned Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC).

After paying small signature bonuses which netted Egypt $92m by the end of 1977, these companies commit themselves to spending specified sums of money each year on exploration. They relinquish a proportion of their concessions annually. And in return they are promised between 20 and 40 per cent of output to cover production costs, as well as about 20 per cent of the remainder to make their profit.

The attraction of this type of agreement has made the Gulf of Suez the most heavily prospected area in the world. Yields are not fabulous and costs of exploitation are quite high. Nevertheless Egypt's crude oil production has jumped from 7,600,000 tons in 1974 to 20,900,000 tons in 1977 equivalent to more than 500,000 barrels a day. This year's output should be 25,800,000 tons or about 600,000 barrels a day. About 700,000 barrels can confidently be expected by 1980.

The most successful fields are those exploited by the Gulf of Suez Petroleum Company (Gupco) between the Sinai peninsula and the

continued on facing page

EGYPT'S OPEN DOOR POLICY

Has a great deal to offer .....

Egypt is now a favourable place for profitable and rewarding private investment. Our Investment Law No. 43/1974 offers :

Tax holidays for 5 years, with possible extension of up to 15 years.
Guaranteed prompt remittance of capital and transfer of profits.
Guarantee against expropriation or nationalisation.

Exemption or deferment of payment of customs duties on capital assets, imported construction material and necessary components for your project.

Tax exemptions on salaries.
Complete freedom from local taxes for projects established in the Free Zones.

Freedom of restrictions, duties and taxes for all imports and exports entering or leaving the Free Zone areas.

Egypt is a member of World Bank's *International "Convention for the* Settlement of Investment Disputes with the Nationals of Other Countries", in addition 14 Bilateral agreements have been concluded with other countries to provide protection for foreign investment in Egypt.

THE ECONOMIC SCENE

For four years now Egypt has been going through unprecedented economic changes. Under the Open Door Policy the Government has sought to create a new structure. The establishment and expansion of a parallel market for foreign exchange, the reduction of exchange restrictions, the reform of the banking laws, decentralisation of economic decision-making and the increased participation for the private sector, have been major steps.

The inflow of foreign, private and public investment, the increasing Suez Canal dues, increased exports of manufactured goods, plus growing receipts from petroleum exports, tourism and expatriates are all positive factors in the economic scene. Priority attention has been given to modernisation and expansion of the economy's infrastructure. Port facilities, telecommunications and transport, public utilities and urban housing are all being improved by major projects currently underway.

Egypt has also invested heavily in manpower development. The industrial labour force is estimated at 12 million, half of them employed by the private sector. Ample labour with practical industrial experience is one of our main assets.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In considering investment proposals, priority is given to projects which will add to Egyptian technology, promote exports, encourage tourism or reduce the need to import basic commodities.

Almost all fields of investment are welcomed. However we recommend the following areas :

Agricultural projects including land reclamation, fruit and vegetable production, animal and poultry feed mills and fisheries development.
Industrial projects including building materials, food processing, mining, metallurgical, engineering and electronics.

Tourist projects including hotel construction, tourist villages and recreation areas development.

PROGRESS SO FAR (Table below)

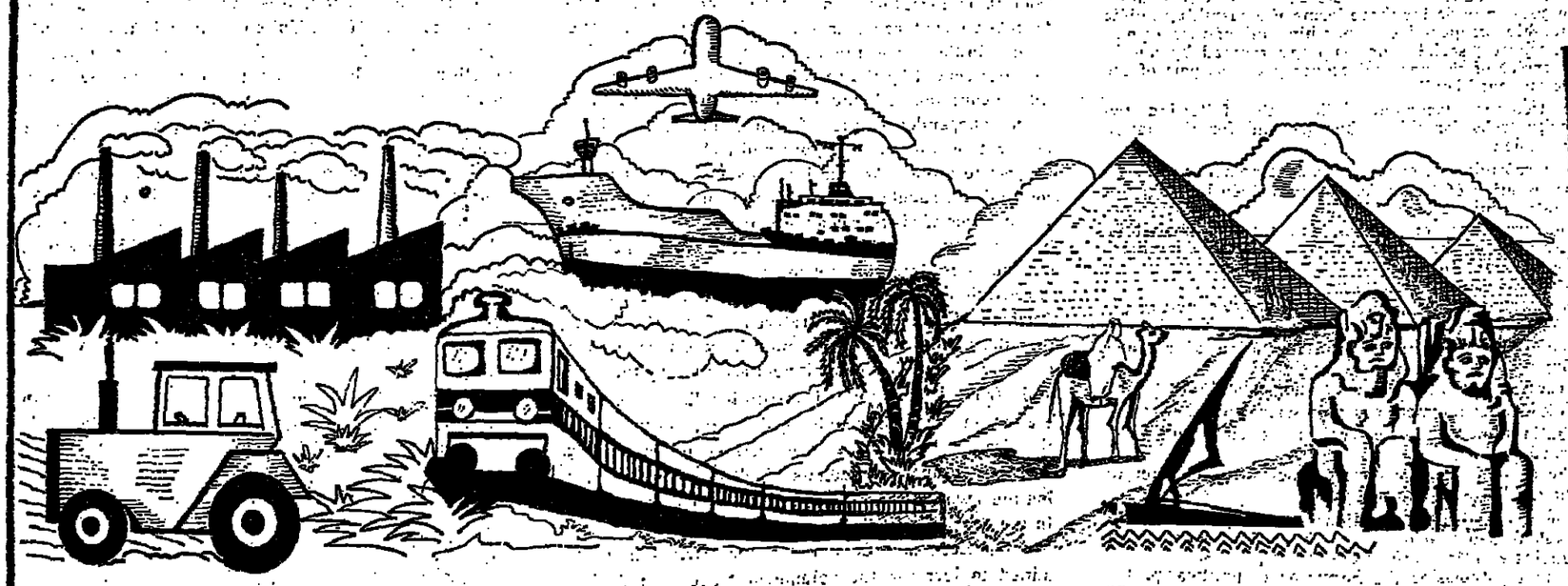
THE INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

The Investment and Free Zones Authority is the competent body responsible for granting the privileges specified in the Investment Law to newly established projects. We have the right people in the right place at the right time. Their intimate knowledge of Egyptian business conditions equips them with a reservoir of up-to-date advice from which you can always draw. So come and talk business in Egypt through :

INVESTMENT AND FREE ZONES AUTHORITY
8, Adly St. Cairo,
P.O. Box 1007 Cairo.

Tel. : 902645
923677
934349

Telex : 92235 INVST UN &
348 GAFEC UN.



Approved Inland Public and Private Zones Projects (Value in L.E. 1000)

A) Inland Projects	Number	Capital: Local C.	Foreign C.	Total	Total Investment
1. Investment Companies	34	44146	86997	131142	131142
2. Banks and Banking Institutions	36	40480	85445	125925	125925
3. Tourist Projects	86	78380	193681	272061	457874
4. Housing Projects	35	119672	119618	239290	2655227
5. Transport Projects	8	3167	8542	1709	35706
6. Health Projects	13	11377	21234	32611	47402
7. Agricultural Projects	30	54459	52927	107386	268833
8. Contracting Projects	47	8422	4422	22844	47151
9. Education, Training and Services Projects	18	1799	132108	133847	141222
10. Textile Projects	39	60478	38459	98929	576943
11. Food and Beverage Projects	25	7470	8198	15668	25790
12. Chemical Projects	74	25436	58813	84249	119593
13. Engineering Projects	40	39096	54046	93142	252965
14. Building Materials Projects	23	23451	22409	45860	90986
15. Metallurgical Projects	20	9267	17799	27066	33430
16. Pharmaceutical Projects	7	2459	4634	7093	13751
17. Mining Projects	4	2287	2762	5049	5534
18. Petroleum Projects	4	774	2510	3284	3284
Total	533	532551	924604	1457155	2643058
B) Public Free Zones					
1. Cairo Public Free Zone	25	1067	17158	18205	23508
2. Alexandria Public Free Zone	43	10125	72495	82618	170405
3. Suez Public Free Zone	51	2798	15174	17972	25303
4. Port Said Public Free Zone	124	5440	95876	101316	125039
Total	243	19430	200681	220111	342255
C) Private Free Zones Projects					
1. Cairo Private Free Zone	22	3415	21737	25152	32265
2. Alexandria Private Free Zone	34	2540	207654	210194	243177
3. Suez Private Free Zone	3	334	28331	29165	29232
4. Port Said Private Free Zone	3	60	382	442	770
Total	62	6349	258104	264953	306294
Grand Total	838	561830	1383389	1942219	3291707

مكذا من الأصل

Feverish building indicates end of accommodation nightmare

by Peter Hopkirk

A foreign visitor desperate for a hotel room in Cairo was recently seen to press a large denomination banknote into the hand of the desk clerk at one of the leading establishments beside the Nile. It was equally discreetly returned, with the assurance that every room was occupied.

Money will buy many things in Cairo but, as other visitors have found, it cannot buy a non-existent hotel room. Soon, however, provided another war does not interrupt the present feverish building programme, the Cairo hotel nightmare may at last be over. Indeed, some observers forecast that investors may have overreacted to the accommodation crisis, and that soon there may be more rooms than visitors.

At least nine new four and five-star hotels are to be added to the Cairo skyline between the end of this year and 1981. Extensions to existing hotels, including the Nile Hilton, will help to ease the present shortage. An entirely new Hilton, the 900-room Ramses, is scheduled to open on the Corniche by the end of 1980.

On the site of the old Omar Khayyam, there now stands what will be the largest hotel in the Middle East, the Marriott. Its twin towers, each with 600 rooms, should be full of visitors by the end of next year. The beautiful old palace building, originally used to house royal guests for the opening of the Suez Canal, will be preserved and used as a conference centre, night club and to house other guest facilities. Elsewhere in Zamalik a new, and so far unnamed, five-star hotel is to be built as an Iranian-Egyptian venture.

Where, before its demolition, the old Semiramis stood on the Corniche, another new hotel is going up. Run by the InterContinental group, its 840 rooms should be in use by the end of 1980. Out by the pyramids at Giza, a new Holiday Inn with 500 rooms should be ready some time in 1980.

The Sheraton group is to open its second Cairo hotel, the three-wing, 700-room Heliopolis, some six miles from the town centre in August next year, while the former Heliopolis Palace will begin a new career in two years' time as a five-star, 520-bedroom hotel, although its name has yet to be decided. Three other hotels are to be built out at the airport, offering a total of some 350 rooms.

Elsewhere in Egypt, where the hotel problem is as desperate as in Cairo, new hotels are being built or old ones extended. At Port Said a Hilton will offer 100 rooms, a venture aimed at businessmen in particular in view of the "free zone" there. The old Port Said Hotel, which was badly damaged by enemy action, is being rebuilt. At Hurghada, on the Red Sea, another war-damaged hotel is being restored by the Sheraton group and will offer some 250 rooms, while a new tourist village will provide 240 beds in 120 chalets.

In Alexandria there is to be a new hotel built on the Corniche, and three others within the city limits of approximately 100 rooms each. At Aswan, the new five-star Oberoi will provide 250 rooms, while at Luxor the Sheraton Marriott will offer 650 rooms for those who come to see the Valley of the Kings and Karnak.

In addition to the hotels, two new Nile boats or "botels" being built in Norway are scheduled to start operating at the end of this year, with a further two afloat some time in 1979. By 1980, I was told by Mr Hamed Abdel Meguid, First Under-Secretary for Tourism, the total number of these should reach 20, ranging in capacity from 150 to 200 beds.

Where will all the visitors come from to fill these extra beds? Last year the number of tourists topped the million mark for the first time, and this year the total is expected to reach some 1,100,000. Of Western countries, America is the biggest supplier, followed by West Germany, France, Britain and Italy. Among Arab countries Saudi Arabia sends the most tourists, followed by Sudan and Jordan. Bottom of the list is Libya, the result of the cold war between the two governments. Statistics also show a heavy fall in the numbers of visitors from the Soviet block countries, reflecting the state of relations between Cairo and Moscow.

On the other hand the number of Albanians who visited Egypt in January rose by 500 per cent over the previous January, with six visitors instead of one. The attitude of other Arab governments to the outcome of the Camp David talks is likely to be reflected in the percentage increase or decrease in the number of tourists.

One result of President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem was a heavy fall in the number of Arab tourists. Until a year ago the majority of visitors were Arabs. The latest published figures show a 27 per cent drop in the number of Arab tourists (January 1978 compared with January 1977) and an increase of 7 per cent from OECD countries. Americans show the largest percentage increase, at 41.8, followed by Japan and Canada at 18 each.

Herculean task of siphoning Mediterranean awaits study by experts

ne of the most ingenious droelectric schemes ever nceived, using water "borwed" from the Mediterneau to power Egyptian mes and industry, is dergoing the scrutiny of est German experts. That is technically feasible no e really disputes. What is question, however, is ether the high capital it could ever repay itself. e consultants are to report the Egyptian Government in.

The project, known as the tara Depression scheme, uld exploit the proximity a huge hole in the Westr Desert the size of prus to the inexhaustible ervoir provided by the diterranean. If a chanwas made across the ert between the two, er would continue to v along it at sufficient mentum to generate elecity in greater quantities n the Aswan Dam even, ing it the largest watered plant in the world. loreover, once the chanwas constructed, the sea er would continue flowalong it virtually for as a result of the ine evaporation from the ara Depression. Eventuafter thousands of years, the depression would fill up with salt. In the meantime, it is argued, this salt would provide a base for chemical industries sited around the depression.

The evaporating water would supply Egypt with another much-needed commodity—rain. The position of the scheme, moreover, would be closer to the consumption centres, concentrated in the northern part of the country, than the Russian-built Aswan Dam scheme far down the Nile.

Already one West German team, lead by Professor Dr Friedrich Bassler, after considering various alternatives, has shown how the "inexhaustible energy potential of Qatara" could be exploited. Since the water supply and the depression already exist, the main question is how to join the one to the other. Professor Bassler, in his 1973 report, proposes blasting a "cut" through the rocky desert by means of a chain of nuclear explosions triggered simultaneously.

Since the region is only sparsely populated, largely by nomads, this need involve a minimum of danger or disturbance to individuals and property, the professor argues. He recommends making use of American experience of exploding nuclear devices for major construction tasks. One Cairo newspaper recently reported that President Sadat was proposing to seek President Carter's assistance over this at Camp David. Professor Bassler forecast that the scheme would take about seven years to complete, plus three or four years' preparation work.

Fittingly, it was a German who first conceived the idea in 1912. Professor Bassler's own study was somewhat disrupted by a seven-year breach in relations between the two countries lasting from 1965 to 1972, although work did not entirely cease on what he describes as a "unique hydro-solar power plant".

Professor Bassler adds an ingenious new "twist" to his fellow-countryman's idea of 66 years ago. During periods of low demand, rather than waste the energy produced, it could be used to pump water to another, high-level reservoir situated in an already existing natural basin. This head of water could then be reconverted into electricity to supplement normal production during periods of peak demand.

An unusual problem facing both Professor Bassler in his original study and—if the scheme receives the go-ahead—contractors called in to carry it out, arises from the location of the Qatara Depression. The approaches to the site cross some of the battlefields of the North African campaign of the Second World War.

Nine large minefields have so far been pinpointed, and it is believed that others still remain to be found. In addition to the mines, more than 3,000 other unexploded missiles were dealt with while clearing a trail to the site. One of Professor Bassler's water trucks was blown up when it strayed off route, although no one was killed.

Professor Bassler's report, carried out with great thoroughness at the time, has been partially outdated by the events of the past five years, including the soaring cost of creating such a scheme and Egypt's new role as an oil-producer. Whether the scheme is to remain no more than a dream or whether the placid Mediterranean will one day power Egypt's industries and homes depends very much on the report of the West German team being prepared.

P.H.

moguls

Suez

Why the oil moguls rush to the Gulf of Suez

continued from facing page

Egyptian mainland. Gupco is a joint venture between EGPC and Amoco, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana. Its July, Morgan and Ramadan fields produced more than 14 million tons of 285,000 barrels a day in 1977; 68 per cent of Egypt's output.

Much of Gupco's success has come from its willingness to invest in and use new technology, some of it only on the market since 1972. This has enabled it to penetrate a 5,000ft deep salt stratum and reach oil 10,000 to 15,000ft below the surface.

In the past year Gupco has reported two further significant strikes in the Gulf of Suez, one 50 miles north of its onshore terminal at Ras Shukheir and the other north of Abu Rudeis on the east coast.

The West German company Deminex, has also had some notable finds. It recently announced a modest discovery in unusually shallow water to the east of the Ras Gharib field, after its earlier impressive 14,500 barrels strike with Shell and BP three miles offshore from Western Sinai.

Egyptian oil production in the Gulf of Suez would be higher if a quarter of the offshore area was not still in the hands of the Israelis. In September 1975 Israel handed the four million tons a year Abu Rudeis field in Sinai back to Egypt. But for the moment it retains control of the new Al-tur field at the southern end of the Sinai peninsula. Al-tur has a potential of nine million tons a year or 180,000 barrels a day which Egypt claims is rightfully its own.

Compared with the Gulf of Suez and Sinai boom areas, other attempts to discover oil in Egypt have not been so promising. Offshore exploration continues on the Nile Delta and in the Red Sea. There is still considerable interest in the prospects in the Eastern and Western Deserts. Only at the end of last year a consortium headed by Continental, Marathon and Shell committed itself to spend $26.5m over 10 years exploring 90,000 sq km of the Western Desert.

Despite disappointment over results in a number of exploratory drillings, the oil industry is already having a significant effect on Egypt's trade balance. Last year there was a 45.5 per cent drop in oil imports from $329m to $179m. Exports, particularly to the United States, Britain and India leapt from $638m to $720m. Egypt's petroleum balance of trade rose by $230m (or 75 per cent) to $541m over the two years. Official estimates predict an oil surplus of $1,200m by 1980.

But Egypt has to beware of making its economy over-dependent on crude oil production. It is trying to spread the benefits of its oil boom by investing in refining capacity, in gas-fired power plants and in a petrochemical industry.

Last year it put 11 million tons or more than half its total crude production through local refineries. This is expected to rise as capacity at six refineries in Suez, Alexandria, Tanta and Mustarud increases from the present 350,000 barrels a day to 500,000 by 1982 when Egypt hopes to be exporting 3,500,000 tons of refined petroleum products worth $275m.

By then Egypt hopes to be running its own petrochemical industry. The Italian firm Montedison has set up a joint venture with EGPC to build the first plant at Ameriya, near Alexandria. About $250m of the $350m planned cost still has to be found on world money markets. But Egypt expects to start work soon on a complex which, using naphtha and propane, will produce 80,000 tons of polyvinyl chloride (pvc), 90,000 tons of low density polyethylene and 50,000 tons of high density polyethylene a year.

Gas production is picking up steadily in spite of a slow conversion of industrial plant to gas power. In 1975 gas output was only 40,000 tons from the Abu Madi field in the Nile Delta. In 1977, with the addition of the Abu Gharadeq and Abu Kir fields, Egypt produced 400,000 tons.

The Egyptian petroleum industry is also concerned with oil distribution. Here success has so far eluded it. The $500m Suez-Mediterranean pipeline (Sumed) completed at the beginning of 1977 was only running at 25 per cent of its 1,600,000 barrels a day capacity after a year. This is well below its 50 per cent capacity financial break-even point, and an increase in throughput is unlikely as long as the glut in the world tanker market continues.

However, there is some hope for Sumed's future, after Saudi Arabia's decision to proceed with building a pipeline to the Red Sea port of Yanbu. Saudi oil would then be shipped north to the Sumed terminal at Ein Sokhna before being piped to Europe. The long-term future for Egypt's oil industry perhaps lies in greater cooperation with its fellow oil exporters on projects such as this. Egypt is already a member of OAPEC (the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries) but it steers clear of global Opec for the time being, preferring to reap the advantages of small and flexible production.



AU MERIDIEN
DU CAIRE,
POUR DIRE BONJOUR
ON DIT BONJOUR.

Waking up in Egypt, in the Meridien Cairo to your petit déjeuner, with delicious crumbly croissants and fresh flowers on your tray, you'll understand why we said "Bonjour" when we welcomed you.

Because the Meridien Cairo, like all Meridien hotels worldwilde, is French. A top-class international hotel with that special something that only a French hotel can offer you, so that you always feel at home.

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MERIDIEN
LES HOTELS D'AIR FRANCE DANS LE MONDE
TRAVEL COMPANION OF AIR FRANCE

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 2. Dealings End, Oct 13. § Contango Day, Oct 16. Settlement Day, Oct 24

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Amount outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red Yield
3200m	Treas 11½% 1979	101¼	-⅛	11.379	8.771
650m	Treas 3% 1979	96	-⅛	3.125	7.489
272m	Elec 4½% 1974-79	97	-⅛	4.381	7.534
2500m	Treas 10½% 1979	100⅝	-⅛	10.431	9.850
250m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¼	+⅛	3.687	7.611
2000m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	98¾	-⅛	9.149	10.299
3100m	Treas 9½% 1980	98⅝	-⅛	9.637	10.684
262m	Treas 3½% 1977-80	93⅞	-⅛	3.729	7.442
400m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	95	-⅛	5.526	8.497
800m	Exch 13% 1980	102⅞	-⅛	12.673	11.358
600m	Treas 11½% 1981	99¾	-⅛	11.529	11.584
423m	Treas 3% 1979-81	92⅞	-⅛	2.906	8.445
821m	Treas 9¾% 1981	96⅞	..	10.104	11.426
900m	Exch 8¼% 1981	93	..	8.871	11.349
800m	Exch 9½% 1981	95	-⅛	10.000	11.618
600m	Exch 3% 1981	86⅞	-⅛	3.470	8.428
600m	Exch 12¾% 1981	102⅛	-⅛	12.493	11.905
751m	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	92½	-⅛	9.208	11.359
400m	Treas 3% 1982	84⅛	-⅛	3.535	8.252
800m	Treas 14% 1982	108	-⅛	13.297	11.833
800m	Treas 8½% 1982	89¾	-⅛	9.179	11.662
2600m	Exch 9¾% 1982	91⅛	-⅛	10.075	11.903
800m	Exch 8¼% 1983	84⅞	-⅛	9.743	11.955
600m	Exch 3% 1983	83⅞	-⅛	3.658	7.938
600m	Treas 12% 1983	100⅞	-⅛	11.910	11.786
500m	Treas 9½% 1983	90⅞	-⅛	10.200	11.953
200m	Exch 10% 1983	94⅞	+⅛	10.626	12.023
500m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	83	..	6.733	10.054
600m	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	86⅞	..	9.914	11.118
250m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	77⅞	..	8.372	10.536
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	81⅞	..	9.566	11.264
1062m	Trans 3% 1978-88	63⅞	..	4.709	9.211
400m	Treas 5% 1986-89	65⅞	..	7.658	10.351
600m	Treas 13% 1990	106	+⅛	12.623	12.496
600m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	81⅛	..	10.4??	12.142
200m	Treas 11¾% 1991	97⅞	+⅛	12.412	12.601
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	64½	..	9.026	11.079
600m	Treas 12¾% 1992	102⅞	+⅛	12.740	12.721
600m	Treas 10% 1992	85⅞	+⅛	11.934	12.390
900m	Exch 12¼% 1992	98⅞	+⅛	12.618	12.691
2100m	Treas 13½% 1993	101⅛	+⅛	12.729	12.766
600m	Fund 6% 1993	61⅞	..	9.802	11.491
1250m	Treas 13¾% 1993	110¾	+⅛	12.636	12.903
600m	Treas 14½% 1994	112	+⅛	13.129	12.922
1000m	Exch 12½% 1994	99⅛	+⅛	12.779	12.819
200m	Treas 9% 1994	81⅛	+⅛	11.090	12.192
1000m	Treas 12% 1995	97⅞	+⅛	12.652	12.745
21m	Gas 3% 1990-95	44⅞	..	6.696	9.813
800m	Exch 10¼% 1995	86⅞	+⅛	12.198	12.835
900m	Treas 12¾% 1995	104⅛	+⅛	12.799	12.794
400m	Treas 9% 1992-96	77⅞	+⅛	11.729	12.262
1250m	Treas 15¼% 1996	114	..	13.281	13.066
800m	Exch 13¼% 1996	108	..	12.908	12.860
41m	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	43⅛	..	6.909	9.718
1200m	Treas 13¼% 1997	105⅞	+⅛	12.915	12.963
500m	Exch 10½% 1997	86⅞	+⅛	12.380	12.634
600m	Treas 8¾% 1997	75	+⅛	11.814	12.314
1000m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	60⅞	..	11.082	11.973
1100m	Treas 15½% 1998	117⅞	+⅛	13.239	13.073
800m	Exch 12% 1998	99⅛	+⅛	12.122	12.768
600m	Treas 9½% 1999	80⅞	+⅛	12.095	12.395
800m	Treas 10½% 1999	90⅞	+⅛	12.447	12.646
300m	Exch 12¼% 1999-02	95⅞	+⅛	12.770	12.825
413m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36⅞	..	9.616	11.127
400m	Treas 8% 2002-06	66⅞	..	12.027	12.256
1000m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	47	..	11.816	12.075
600m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	63⅞	..	12.179	12.267
1000m	Exch 12% 2013-17	97⅞	+⅛	12.728	12.739
352m	Consols 4%	32⅞	..	12.305	..
1909m	War Ln 3½%	31⅞	..	11.525	..
256m	Conv 3½%	34⅞	..	10.154	..
59m	Treas 3%	23⅞	..	12.788	..
276m	Consols 2½%	20⅞	..	12.387	..
452m	Treas 2½% Aft 75	19⅞	..	12.779	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Amount	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red Yield
12m	Aust 5½% 77-80	95	+⅛	5.876	11.248
20m	Aust 5½% 81-82	85½	+⅛	6.669	11.803
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	90½	..	7.645	11.704
14m	Aust 7% 79-81	88½	..	7.963	12.192
—	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
8m	E Africa 5½% 77-83	75½	..	7.519	13.594
—	German 4½% 1930	400	..	..	..
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	42	..	..	..
—	Ireland 7¾% 81-83	92½	-⅛	..	..
3m	Jamaica 7¾% 77-79	96½	-⅛	7.983	11.920
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	385	-20	..	..
—	Japan 6% 83-88	69	-2	..	..
4m	Kenya 5% 78-82	79½	..	6.444	13.535
7m	Malaya 7¾% 78-82	86	-⅛	8.927	12.293
32m	N Z 6% 76-80	93½	..	6.437	11.702
14m	N Z 7¾% 88-92	66½	+⅛	11.259	12.841
32m	N Z 7¾% 83-86	62½	+⅛	9.376	11.507
2m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	89	..	6.843	12.398
2m	Nyasa 6% 78-81	89	+⅛	6.943	12.398
—	Peru 6% Ass	145	..	..	..
5m	S Africa 9½% 79-81	89½	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	50	+1	..	..
2m	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	37	..	..	..
5m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	76	..	..	..
—	Spanish 4%	46	-5	..	..
4m	Tang 5½% 78-82	80	..	7.236	13.198
—	Uruguay 3½%	96½	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Amount	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. Yield	Red Yield
26m	L C C 3% 1920	23	-⅛	13.382	..
25m	L C C 5% 80-83	79½	..	6.296	10.881
23m	L C C 5½% 77-81	87½	+⅛	6.273	10.333
30m	L C C 5½% 82-84	79⅜	-⅛	7.005	10.950
25m	L C C 5½% 85-87	68½	-⅛	8.085	11.399
20m	L C C 6% 76-79	96⅜	-⅛	6.231	10.496
25m	L C C 6¼% 98-20	67⅞	-⅛	10.393	12.245
40m	G L C 6½% 90-92	63⅞	-⅛	10.809	12.665
22m	G L C 9¾% 80-82	91½	-⅛	10.402	12.314
75m	G L C 12½% 1982	100⅛	-⅛	12.426	12.295
100m	G L C 12½% 1983	100⅛	-⅛	12.454	12.406
28m	C of L 6¾% 90-92	82⅞	..	7.753	11.958
22m	Ag Mt 7¼% 81-84	82½	..	9.472	12.157
20m	Ag Mt 7¼% 91-93	66	-⅛	11.794	13.026
32m	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	63½	-⅛	10.529	12.780
20m	Belfast 6½% 77-80	89½	..	7.265	12.388
5m	Brightn 6½% 76-79	97⅞	..	6.652	10.864
15m	Camden 6½% 77-79	98⅛	-⅛	6.596	10.095
15m	Croydon 6½% 78-81	88½	-⅛	7.822	12.158
10m	Edin 6½% 77-79	98⅝	..	6.577	9.908
20m	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	91	-⅛	10.156	12.097
30m	Liverpl 13¼% 1981	103	-⅛	13.092	12.173
27m	Met Water B 34-03	27½	-⅛	11.114	12.004
15m	N I 6½% 79-80	93⅜	..	7.026	13.176
20m	N I 7% 82-84	77½	-⅛	9.255	13.561
8m	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	80½	-⅛	8.068	12.371
5m	Stlend 5¼% 77-79	98⅞	+⅛	5.339	10.690
20m	Swark 6¾% 83-86	78½	-⅛	8.927	11.464
32m	Surrey 6½% 78-80	93	-⅛	6.446	11.358

Investment Dollar Premium 82½% (82½%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7151.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,279.0m	Bayer	153½	-¼	158	3.0	22.8
—	Commerzbank	£17½	-⅛	45.0	2.6	19.0
470.3m	Cp Fn Paris	£33½	-¼	156	4.4	11.6
467.4m	EBES	£30⅛	-⅛	301	5.9	..
514.2m	Ericsson	£20	-1⅛	59.1	3.0	25.5
—	Finsider	16	..	..	..	..
61.6m	Grangex	£8½	..	..	..	..
—	Hoechst	525	-7	15.8	3.0	17.0
—	Montecatini E	24½	+½	..	..	..
—	Robeco fl.5	860	-5	29.9	3.0	34.2
624.7m	Rolinco Subs fl.5	482	+1	..	..	62.2
37.1m	Snia Viscosa	96	+1	..	..	..
—	Volkswagen	£83	..	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
248.4m	Brascan	£10⅞	+¼	80.5	8.8	3.5
—	BP Canada	£10½	-⅛	..	..	..
1,016.7m	Can Pac Ord	£14⅝	-¼	47.9	3.4	9.2
322.7m	El Paso	£12⅜	-⅛	41.7	3.4	23.0
—	Exxon Corp	£36½	+⅛	..	..	..
866.7m	Fluor	£27½	-¼	63.7	3.3	11.8
—	Hollinger	£24½	-½	..	..	..
475.6m	Hud Bay Oil	£26	+⅛	30.6	1.2	27.5
—	Husky Oil	£9⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
828.2m	INCO	£12⅜	+1⅛	51.7	4.9	19.9
283.2m	IU Int	£8½	-⅛	47.8	5.6	8.8
539.2m	Kaiser Alum	£27⅛	+⅝	87.7	3.2	..
343.7m	Massey-Ferg	£7⅛	..	38.1	7.4	13.5
690.8m	Norton Simon	£13⅜	-⅛	47.9	3.5	11.0
—	Pacific Petrol	£27⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£20⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	224	-1	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£10⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£18⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
33.7m	White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
142.4m	Zapata Corp	£11⅛	-½	15.7	1.4	33.4

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
12.1m	Alexs Discount	250	+2	21.7	8.7	5.7
2,397,000	Allen H & Ross	330	+5	30.3	9.5	7.1
138.1m	Allied Irish	218	-10	11.4	5.3	5.1
11.0m	Arb-Latham	168	..	15.3	9.4	10.3
329.5m	ANZ Grp	325	..	10.9	3.4	10.9
2,780.3m	Bank America	£19	-⅛	57.0	3.0	13.1
176.8m	Bk of Ireland	427	-1	22.7	5.3	5.8
198.0m	Bk Leumi Israel	15	• ..	0.4	2.5	11.2
2,400,000	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	15.2
440.8m	Bk of NSW	620	+20	19.3	3.0	14.0
84.8m	Bk of Scotland	283	-7	17.5	6.6	6.7
276.6m	Bnks Trst NY	£26	..	161	6.2	9.7
762.6m	Barclays Bank	330	+2	20.1b	6.1	5.6
14.1m	Brown Shipley	295	+5	14.1	5.5	8.4
21.7m	Cater Ryder	272	+4	25.6	9.4	..
797.4m	Chase Man	£24⅛	-⅛	114	4.6	12.0
2,401.3m	Citicorp	£18⅝	+⅛	61.6	3.3	11.4
11.6m	Clive Discount	77	+2	7.0	9.1	6.8
150.1m	Com Bk of Aust	224	+1	9.4	4.2	10.6
71.3m	Com Bk of Syd	166	..	7.6	4.6	16.9
134.5m	CC De France	£23½	+2½	95.0	4.1	16.6
9,469,000	First Nat Fin	7¾	+3½	..	..	..
7,087,000	Fraser Ans	12¾	+½	..	..	..
26.0m	Gerrard & Nat	174	..	22.4	7.2	4.8
10.7m	Gibbs A.	56	•+1	3.3	5.9	34.0
6,001,000	Gillett Bros	220	..	23.2	10.5	5.4
43.8m	Grindlays Hldgs	129	-3	4.2	3.2	4.4
76.4m	Guinness Peat	234	+4	15.5	6.6	9.6
6,800,000	Hambros £10	£17	..	146	8.6	..
32.0m	Do Ord	188	..	14.6	7.7	8.3
90.9m	Hill Samuel	95	+2	7.4	7.8	8.2
1,348.8m	Hong K & Shang	292	-10	7.3b	2.7	20.1
7,913,000	Jessel Toynbee	60	+3	5.0	8.3	..
4,994,000	Joseph L.	190	-10	12.0	6.3	9.4
25.6m	Keyser Ullmann	50	+1	1.0	2.0	6.7
5,660,000	King & Shaxson	62	+1	8.2	8.4	4.7
54.8m	Kleinwort Ben	102	..	6.5	6.4	7.4
415.9m	Lloyds Bank	250	-2	24.5	5.8	5.0
49.2m	Mercury Secs	114	+3	5.7	5.0	6.0
849.1m	Midland	338	-2	22.4	6.6	5.0
20.8m	Minster Assets	61	-1	5.3	8.8	5.4
288.0m	Nat of Aust	232	+2	9.3	4.0	9.3
168.3m	Nat Com Bk Grp	74	..	4.2	5.6	5.5
592.5m	Nat W'minster	292	+3	18.2	6.2	5.4
24.6m	Ottoman	£40¼	-¼	280	5.7	11.3
2,151,000	Rea Bros	56	..	2.5	4.5	12.2
777.5m	Royal of Can	£21⅛	-⅛	71.8	3.4	21.6
35.1m	Schroders	450	-5	17.5	3.9	10.0
3,010,000	Seccombe Mar	215	+5	20.3	9.4	9.8
2,640,000	Smith St Aubyn	80	+2	7.6	9.5	..
281.9m	Standard Chart	408	-2	29.6	7.3	5.2
20.5m	Union Discount	305	-3	24.0	7.9	5.8
4,790,000	Wintrust	68	..	4.6	6.8	17.3

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E
453.8m	Allied	83½	+1	6.7	8.1	11.3
454.6m	Bass Charrgton	165	+2	7.6	4.6	11.1
4,277,000	Belhaven Grp	46	+2	..	..	..
82.6m	Bell A.	282	+5	7.5	3.0	8.6
21.3m	Boddingtons	95	..	4.0	4.2	14.8
20.2m	Brown M.	120	-2	6.1	5.1	14.0
14.1m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	139	-7	4.9	3.5	8.2
7,331,000	Burtonwood	172	+2	5.2	3.0	10.2
31.5m	C of Ldn Dfd	84	-1	4.6	7.0	22.8
7,284,000	Devenish	198	-2	9.1	4.6	10.5
737.2m	Distillers	203	+7	11.0	5.4	9.5
64.6m	Greenall	125	-1	4.2	3.3	12.6
31.3m	Greene King	305	..	12.1	4.0	14.8
137.2m	Guinness	180	-2	11.0	6.9	7.5
7,220,000	Hardys & H'sons	183	..	10.9	6.0	12.3
35.8m	Highland	140	+9	4.4	3.1	20.9
28.2m	Invergordon	145	+12	2.5	1.8	13.4
40.4m	Irish Distillers	176	-1	6.1	3.4	11.9
21.2m	Marston	83	-3	2.8	3.4	10.4
777.5m	Scot & Newcastle	63½	-1½	5.2	8.1	6.7
675.2m	Seagram	£19⅛	+⅛	41.9	2.2	14.1
165.3m	SA Breweries	75	-1	7.0	9.3	4.0
6,694,000	Tomatin	124	•-4	4.7	3.8	15.4
35.0m	Vaux	125	+2	6.1	4.9	13.0
211.3m	Whitbread 'A'	98½	+2	6.0	6.1	6.5
11.1m	Do B	101	+5	6.0	5.9	2.9
19.3m	Whitbread Inv	92	..	6.1	6.7	22.3
25.1m	Wolverhampton	224	+3	9.3	4.1	13.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
15.5m	AAH	111	+2	9.3	8.4	7.7
840,000	AC Cars	42	+2	1.4	3.4	8.8
12.3m	AGB Research	154	+14	5.2	3.3	16.1
63.6m	APV Hldgs	230	•-7	9.1	4.0	9.5
15.7m	Aaronson Bros	71	-3	5.2	7.3	7.4
2,144,000	Acrow	134	..	3.8	2.9	11.1
55.6m	Do A	100	-2	3.8	3.8	8.3
9,419,000	Adda Int	53	+3½	1.0	1.9	9.8
25.2m	Adwest Group	295	•-10	15.2	5.1	6.1
1,840,000	Aeron'l & Gen	115	-3	3.9	3.4	12.0
14.0m	Airfix Ind	54	-1	4.9	9.0	5.1
—	Akzo	£11	+⅛	..	..	..
71.7m	Alcan Ord	162	-2	15.0b	9.3	5.1
6,940,000	Do 10½%	£85½	-½	1050	12.3	..
14.2m	Alginate Ind	261	-7	21.2	8.1	7.6
10.5m	Allen E. Balfour	52	..	6.6	12.6	9.5
1,740,000	Allen W. G.	52	-1	4.3	8.2	4.2
32.4m	Allied Colloids	77	-1	2.6	3.3	14.2
7,113,000	Allied Insulators	68	-2	6.5	9.5	5.2
1,600,000	Allied Plant	14	..	1.1	6.7	7.0
7,894,000	Alpine Hldgs	73	•-3½	4.2	5.7	18.8
19.9m	Amal Metal	318	-5	24.7	7.8	12.9
21.2m	Amal Power	135	-4	6.0	5.2	4.1
5,875,000	Amber Day	48½	•-4½	3.8b	7.9	6.7
678,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	26	..	0.8	3.2	4.4
2,021,000	Anchor Chem	71	+4	6.3	8.9	4.6
25.4m	Anderson Strath	67	+2½	4.0	5.9	7.7
7,727,000	Anglia TV 'A'	91	..	6.7	7.3	6.4
145.0m	Anglo Amer Ind	540	-20	43.1	8.0	3.8
932,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	36	..	..	..	..
7,437,000	Appleyard	93	•-1	9.5	10.2	7.5
8,465,000	Aquascutum 'A'	30½	+2	2.3	4.6	10.6
4,646,000	Arlington Mtr	113	•-1	11.7	10.3	4.5
14.4m	Armitage Shanks	69	+1	6.5	9.4	12.1
31.2m	Armst Equip	63	+6	3.4	5.4	7.6
39.0m	Ass Biscuit	79	-1	4.8	6.1	5.3
8,305,000	Ass Book	232	•-12	6.8	2.9	7.7
260.7m	Ass Brit Food	73	..	3.5	4.8	7.5
80.9m	Ass Comm 'A'	114	+2	10.0	8.8	7.0
102.0m	Ass Engineer	111	..	7.9	7.2	5.7
8,611,000	Ass Fisheries	49	+6	..	..	..
19.4m	Ass Leisure	70½	-3	4.6	6.5	6.9
50.2m	Ass News	185	+3	8.7	4.7	6.2
6,631,000	Ass Paper	59	..	4.6	7.7	6.3
689,000	Ass Tooling	40	-1	3.9	9.7	16.4
2,781,000	Astbury & Madley	69	..	3.0a	4.4	6.1
1,780,000	Atkins Bros	55	+1	5.6	10.1	6.2
2,684,000	Audiotronic	23	..	0.3	1.1	..
8,055,000	Ault & Wiborg	41	+1½	3.1	7.5	8.4
17.1m	Aurora Hldgs	94½	+1½	8.2	8.7	4.4
1,322,000	Austin E.	106	+4	5.8	5.5	4.8
42.1m	Automotive Pd	75	..	2.2	2.9	7.6
11.1m	Avana Grp	97½	+2	1.7	2.9	10.4
68.2m	Averys	155	-5	9.2	5.9	10.8
12.7m	Avon Rubber	192	-15	14.1	7.3	2.8
1,009.1m	B.A.T. Ind	300	-5	22.6	7.5	5.5
67.9m	Do Dfd	250	-5	..	..	..
25.3m	BBA Grp	58	+1	3.8	6.5	5.9
372.4m	BET Dfd	115	+4	8.8	7.4	7.0
295.5m	BICC	138	+5	11.1	8.0	11.8
254.7m	BL Ltd	22	-1	..	..	..
232.9m	BOC Int	69	+3	5.3	7.7	5.0
105.1m	BPB Ind	239	-4	11.6	4.8	5.3
784,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	54	-1	4.3a	7.8	6.9
27.7m	BSG Int	42¾	-2	3.2	7.6	4.1
92.9m	BSR Ltd	93	-1	7.5	8.0	6.3
244.8m	BTR Ltd	338	+4	26.7	4.9	11.6
141.3m	Babcock & W	152	+4	8.8	5.8	7.5
1,360,000	Baggeridge Brk	34	..	3.5	10.4	10.5
2,824,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6¾	+½	0.3	5.2	47.1
31.5m	Baird W.	181	-6	24.9	7.8	6.3
27.5m	Baker Perkins	118	+2	6.5	5.5	4.0
7,541,000	Bambergers	78	-6	4.9	6.3	12.4
12.5m	Bambers Stores	158	+14	2.3	1.5	11.9
3,152,000	Banro Cons	65	-3	3.4	5.2	6.0
9,409,000	Barker & Dbson	14	+1	..	..	38.9
243.0m	Barlow Rand	220	+3	16.4	7.5	4.8
7,560,000	Barr & Wallace	156	+4	5.6	3.6	5.2
4,354,000	Do A	155	+6	5.6	3.6	5.2
18.8m	Barratt Devs	168	•-11	32.4	11.5	2.9
2,463,000	Barrow Hepbn	41	+2	2.3b	5.5	7.1
12.5m	Barton & Sons	68	+4	4.6	6.7	7.1
15.6m	Bassett G.	130	+4	8.7	6.7	5.5
9,993,000	Bath & P'land	66	+1	5.2	7.8	3.8
3,123,000	Beales J.	83	+3	4.4	5.3	3.6
3,381,000	Beatson Clark	202	+10	8.7	4.3	5.3
1,722,000	Beauford Grp	53	..	5.0	9.4	8.6
7,945,000	Beckman A	78	•-2	7.6	9.7	9.1
1,025.4m	Beecham Grp	702	-15	28.2	4.0	13.6
33.5m	Bejam Grp	62	-2	2.3	3.7	17.7
6,577,000	Bemrose Corp	79	•-1	6.2	7.8	10.0
3,735,000	Benlo Bros	36	s-2½	4.9	13.7	11.5
98.1m	Berec Grp	147	-3	6.5	4.4	8.6
125.7m	Beresf'd S & W	155	+3	6.5	4.2	5.5
2,511,000	Berisfords	62	..	3.8	6.1	5.2
21.2m	Bestobell	162	+2	14.4b	8.9	7.3
9,300,000	Bett Bros	62	..	2.7a	4.4	8.7
20.3m	Bibby J.	247	+5	10.7	4.3	4.7
4,062,000	Bifurcated Eng	54	..	4.4	8.1	5.4
2,490,000	Birm'gham Mint	124	+5	7.4	5.9	8.1
16.3m	Black & Edg'tn	98	+4	7.1	7.2	11.9
45.3m	Blackwd Hodge	67	+3	3.4b	5.1	7.3
2,000,000	Blackwood Mt	25	-1	..	..	14.4
12.7m	Blagden & N	240	-10	18.2	7.6	10.3
220.4m	Blue Circle Ind	272	+2	14.7	5.4	6.9
5,350,000	Blundell Perm	84	..	4.8	5.7	8.2
4,260,000	Boardman K. O.	20	+2½	1.7	8.3	6.5
5,604,000	Bodycote	75	..	3.4	4.5	7.3
2,640,000	Bonser Eng	44	h-1	2.2	5.0	12.6
89.5m	Booker McCon	286	+5	12.0	4.2	8.4
6,843,000	B'sey & Hawkes	177	+1	7.7	4.3	7.2
7,591,000	Boot H.	143	+1	13.9	9.7	8.0
737.2m	Boots	207	-2	9.1b	4.4	14.0
29.8m	Borthwick T.	64	..	9.4	14.7	8.8
6,627,000	Boulton W.	20½	+1	1.7	8.3	8.3
293.5m	Bowater Corp	196	-1	14.9	7.6	8.9
25.2m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	83	..	2.5a	3.9	5.5
8,182,000	Braby Leslie	81	..	6.7	8.3	4.1
349,000	Brady Ind	58	-2	5.3	9.1	..
1,702,000	Do A	56	+1	5.3	9.5	10.6
5,030,000	Braham Millar	40	-1	2.2	5.6	8.6
2,340,000	Braid Grp	38	-½	2.2	5.5	5.8
2,662,000	Braithwaite	108	-1	6.5	6.1	5.9
24.8m	Brammer H.	212	s-4½	4.6	4.1	11.0
2,980,000	Bremner	54	-1	7.0	12.9	12.8
18.8m	Brent Chem Int	200	• ..	4.6	2.4	16.8
4,130,000	Brent Walker	59	-2	1.9	3.2	24.5
7,941,000	Brickhouse Dud	53	..	3.6	6.7	8.1
59.7m	Bridon	110	..	9.3	8.5	10.9
3,339,000	Bright J. Grp	31½	..	3.7	11.7	10.8
6,669,000	Brit Car Auctn	49½	-1	3.8b	7.6	12.3
217.3m	Brit Home Strs	212	+2	9.5	4.5	17.1
21.2m	Brit Printing	53	+½	5.2	9.8	5.0
10.5m	Brit Sim Spec	102	+10	7.1	6.9	9.7
93.4m	Brit Sugar	154	+14	7.2b	4.7	3.6
4,274,000	Brit Syphon Ind	60½	-½	6.0	8.3	4.3
7,434,000	Brit Tar Prod	56	-1	3.1	5.6	13.1
18.7m	Brit Vita	114	+5	3.9	2.6	5.0
3,137,000	Brittains	23	..	2.3	9.9	6.0
11.1m	Brockhouse Ltd	66	+1	5.8	8.8	6.3
8,929,000	Brocks Grp	70	•+6	5.7	8.2	17.7
1,567.3m	Broken Hill	710	..	19.5	2.7	31.3
3,376,000	Brook St Bur	78	+2	6.4	8.2	15.8
125.9m	Brooke Bond	49	..	4.3	8.6	4.0
2,106,000	Brooke Tool	45	-2	3.8b	8.3	9.5
2,843,000	Brotherhood P.	122	-2	9.8	8.0	9.1
4,960,000	Brown & J'ston	248	+18	1.5	0.6	21.8
13.9m	Brown & Tawse	138	+1	7.3	5.3	8.0
31.7m	BBK	59½	-1	3.3	5.7	7.4
13.4m	Brown Bros Cp	29½	-2½	2.5	8.3	5.2
73.0m	Brown J.	458	+18	13.4	2.9	4.8
8,640,000	Bruntons	108	-2	10.6b	9.8	9.6
9,400,000	Bryant Hldgs	47	-1	3.6	7.6	9.9
14.2m	Bullough Ltd	163	..	9.3	5.7	8.7
5,083,000	Bulmer & Lumb	59	-2	4.7	8.0	4.8
25.6m	Bunzl Pulp	98	+1	7.9	8.1	4.4
4,821,000	Burco Dean	76	+10	6.2	8.2	7.6
945,000	Burgess Prod	45	..	3.5	7.8	7.6
4,088,000	Burnett H'shire	211	+1	4.3	2.1	5.5
6,441,000	Do A NV	210	..	4.3	2.1	5.5
3,028,000	Burns And'son	55	•-3	2.5	4.5	5.0
2,612,000	Burrell & Co	11½	..	1.4	12.2	18.3
2,778,000	Burt Boulton	182	..	19.2	8.3	6.6
7,846,000	Burton Grp	176	+12	2.3	1.3	..
56.2m	Do A	172	+16	2.3	1.3	..
31.3m	Butterfld-Harvy	79	+4	3.6	4.5	5.9

C — E

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
3,900,000	CH Industrials	32	..	3.0	9.5	4.5
207.2m	Cadbury Sch	56½	-1½	4.6	8.2	7.3
3,495,000	Caffyns	107	+3	9.6	8.9	8.0
2,225,000	C'bread Robey	62	..	2.8	4.5	16.4
7,115,000	Campari	115	-2	3.0	2.6	5.0
1,175,000	Do B	114	-2	..	..	..
5,086,000	Camrex Hldgs	53	•+1	6.0	11.3	4.4
5,575,000	Canning W.	72	-2	6.0	8.3	6.5
31.9m	Cape Ind	133	+5	13.0	9.8	3.5
3,310,000	Caplan Profile	117	+1	7.3	6.2	7.5
20.0m	Capper Neill	87	+3½	3.2	3.7	4.4
6,137,000	Caravans Int	74	+1	7.3	9.9	2.8
3,079,000	Carclo Eng	77	..	4.5	5.9	5.9
12.8m	Carless Capel	32	..	2.4	4.4	8.9
60.1m	Carlton Ind	227	-1	8.3	3.7	8.9
16.6m	Carpets Int	66	+2	2.5	3.8	16.8
10.3m	Carr J. (Don)	47	..	3.4	3.0	7.3
67.8m	Carr'ton Viy	37½	+½	3.3	8.8	4.7
25.2m	Carroll P. J.	105	..	9.7	9.3	8.0
3,429,000	Casket S. Hldgs	37	s+2¼	1.6	4.4	6.2
1,863,000	Causton Sir J.	24	+1	..	..	5.9
33.4m	Cawoods	141	-1	5.6	4.1	9.4
7,661,000	Celestion	32½	..	1.1	3.5	7.0
128.3m	Cement Rdstone	97	-1	5.0	5.2	9.3
23.3m	Cen & Sheer	36½	+3½	1.8	4.9	10.7
16.1m	Central Man	61	..	4.6	7.5	4.1
2,330,000	Centreway Ltd	265	+10	18.4	7.0	8.1
1,388,000	Ch'mbn & Hill	62	..	4.1	6.7	4.4
7,725,000	Chamberl'n Grp	50	-1	4.2	8.4	5.5
2,317,000	Change Wares	16½	r +½	4.6	29.5	16.8
1,748,000	Do Cnv Cum	20	r ..	1.8	9.1	..
155.3m	Chloride Grp	123	-3	7.8	6.3	11.7
12.6m	Christies Int	127	+6	5.0	3.8	11.1
1,100,000	Christy Bros	55	+2	4.2	7.6	5.3
84.4m	Chubb & Sons	139	+2	7.9	5.7	6.5
9,294,000	Church & Co	183	-4	5.6	3.0	7.3
53.5m	Coalite & Chem	73	+1	4.2	5.8	5.3
23.3m	Coates Bros	76	..	3.5	4.5	7.6
17.7m	Do A	76	-1	3.5	4.8	7.4
196.0m	Coats Patons	70½	..	4.9	7.0	4.8
3,429,000	Cole R. H.	120	+1	5.6	4.7	6.1
2,886,000	Collett D'son	86	-4	5.9	5.8	6.0
6,056,000	Collins W.	147	-8	7.0	4.8	9.1
14.1m	Do A	146	-3	7.0	4.8	9.1
6,120,000	Combea Grp	32	+1	3.6b	11.4	9.4
27.1m	Comb Eng Strs	132	• ..	5.5	4.2	15.0
28.3m	Comet Radiov'n	152	+5	3.9	2.6	13.8
49.9m	CompAir	97	-1	5.7	5.9	7.7
12.2m	Compton Webb	72	h+7	2.6a	3.9	12.9
900,000	Cook W.	36	-1	3.2	8.8	3.5
28.4m	Cope Allman	73	+2	5.5	7.3	4.9
612,000	Copson F.	37	..	3.3	7.4	8.1
12.0m	Corah	41	..	3.6	7.2	5.6
101.2m	Coral Leisure	120	+6	9.1a	7.6	7.8
6,375,000	Cosalt	67	+3	5.5	8.2	6.1
137.6m	Costain R.	248	+3	3.9	1.6	8.3
2,580,000	Countryside	43	-1	3.5	8.2	15.0
14.0m	Courts (Furn)	122	-3	5.4	4.4	7.7
15.0m	Do A NV	122	-3	5.4	4.4	7.7
332.3m	Courtaulds	122	+2	11.4	9.3	11.0
3,319,000	Courtney Pope	68	..	3.6	5.3	9.7
8,053,000	C'wan de Groot	65	-1	3.4	5.3	4.5
5,171,000	Cowie T.	43	+½	2.7	6.2	3.5
748,000	Crellon Hldgs	14½	-½	1.8	12.6	..
1,185,000	Do 12% Conv	15	-½	1.2	8.0	..
9,125,000	Crest Nicholson	84	-2	5.6	6.6	8.9
64.8m	Croda Int	62	+2	3.7	5.9	7.5
1,372,000	Cronite Grp	40	+1	3.7	9.3	13.4
1,296,000	Cropper J.	81	..	2.3	2.8	4.0
1,033,000	Crosby Hse	132	+2	..	..	..
66.5m	Crosley Bldg	104	h ..	6.3	6.0	14.8
11.2m	Crouch D.	116	+3	6.2	5.3	9.9
2,760,000	Crouch Grp	69	+1	4.5	6.5	12.3
73.2m	Crown House	64	+2	5.8	9.0	10.3
1,296,000	Crowther J.	36	..	1.0	2.7	..
2,277,000	Cum'ns En Cv	£93	-1	375	4.0	..
24.0m	Dale Electric	188	-5	4.2a	2.2	17.7
720.1m	Dana Corp	£22	-½	69.0	3.1	..
6,332,000	Davies & New	130	-1	11.1	8.5	19.8
11.7m	Davis G.	97½	+1	5.0	5.1	3.8
56.6m	Davy Corp	150	s-5½	8.4	5.6	8.7
60.0m	De Beers Ind	640	..	46.4	7.3	12.0
916,000	Deanson Hldgs	40	..	3.2	7.9	8.9
126.8m	Debenhams	95	-5	8.1	8.5	9.1
177.0m	De La Rue	465	-13	15.2	3.3	8.6
34.3m	Decca	475	-30	18.0	3.8	19.3
51.1m	Do A	442	-27	18.0	4.1	18.0
105.5m	Delta Metal	74	-1½	7.6	10.3	9.3
4,385,000	Denbyware	103	..	8.2	8.0	10.9
19.5m	De Vere Hotels	169	+2	7.1	4.2	24.5
7,047,000	Dewhirst I. J.	70	• ..	2.3	3.2	7.6
3,667,000	Dowhurst Dent	16½	..	..	..	6.3
111.3m	DRG	133	•-2	11.0	8.3	10.5
21.2m	Diploma Inv	203	-17	5.8	2.9	11.1
1,278,000	Dixon D	58	+2	5.6	6.4	3.7
49.1m	Dixons Photo	132	+6	3.7	2.8	6.7
870,000	Dixor	60	-3	0.9b	1.5	58.3
73.5m	Dobson Park	113	+1	6.1	5.4	9.2
6,375,000	Dom Hldgs	85	..	7.0	8.3	12.3
4,190,000	Dorada Hldgs	72	+2	7.6	10.1	6.9
9,611,000	Douglas R. M.	95	..	5.2	5.5	6.6
8,787,000	Dow'd & Mills	29	• ..	1.8	6.3	8.8
8,380,000	Downing G. H.	139	+4	8.8	6.3	4.2
177.3m	Dowty Grp	273	+2	6.8	2.5	14.3
5,219,000	Drake & Scull	37½	-3	1.5	4.1	5.7
3,646,000	Dreamland Elec	34	-1	2.0	5.9	6.3
3,328,000	Dufay	30	-1	2.2	7.3	11.2
97.3m	Dunlop Hldgs	74	-2	8.0	10.9	5.5
8,017,000	Duple Int	19½	+½	1.0b	5.1	7.6
29.1m	Duport	69½	-½	6.8	9.8	4.7
7,567,000	Durapipe Int	134	-1	6.2	4.0	9.3
12.6m	Dutton For	48½	+1	4.6	9.5	3.7
1,363,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	38½	-1½	..	..	..
177.2m	E.M.I.	160	+17	14.0	8.8	6.0
8,104,000	ERF Hldgs	119	+17	4.2	3.5	2.6
3,760,000	E. Lancs Paper	69	+1	5.2	7.6	7.3
9,347,000	Eastern Prod	99	..	6.6	6.7	2.7
37.7m	Eastwood J. B.	158	h ..	5.9	3.7	8.1
21.8m	Ecobra	284	+2	9.6	3.6	8.1
5,641,000	Elect Hldgs	46½	..	2.9	6.2	12.7
6,665,000	Elis	63	+½	4.7	7.4	10.3
61.4m	Electrocomps	307	s+10½	3.8	1.2	14.1
830,000	Electronic Mach	32	+3	..	..	..
98.9m	Electr'nic Rent	136	-1	7.6	5.7	8.1
22.3m	Elliott B.	154	+2	8.1	5.2	5.3
6,944,000	Ellis & Everard	105	+6	7.6	7.2	21.2
6,489,000	Ellis & Gold	29½	..	2.9	10.1	12.1
874,000	Elson & Robbins	87	..	5.0	5.7	6.8
4,810,000	Elswick Hopper	18	+½	1.5	8.3	5.4
46.2m	Empire Stores	170	..	7.3	4.3	13.5
6,731,000	Energy Serv	13¼	+¼	0.3	2.7	16.9
1,350,000	England J. E.	27	-1	2.2	8.0	5.8
2,831,000	English & O'seas	27½	• ..	1.1	3.9	10.1
6,431,000	English Card Cl	95	..	4.5	4.7	5.1
130.4m	Eng China Clay	81	+4	6.0	7.4	9.0
4,508,000	Erith & Co	97	..	8.3	8.5	12.1
15.4m	Esperanza	132	+7	8.6	6.5	11.0
2,234,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	60	-2	6.4b	10.7	2.6
136.1m	Euro Ferries	129	+1	4.4	3.4	6.2
31.9m	Eurotherm Int	192	+10	5.3	2.8	18.3
9,547,000	Eva Industries	102	+1	7.3	7.1	4.6
6,380,000	Ewer G.	34	+½	2.1b	5.9	11.5
2,402,000	Excalibur	16½	-½	0.6	4.9	5.5
31.3m	Exch Telegraph	128	+2	8.2	6.4	11.2
19.7m	Expand Metal	77	+1	5.6	7.5	8.9

F — H

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
6,600,000	FMC	66	..	6.1	9.2	5.3
1,424,000	FPA Cons	19	+1	..	..	9.3
9,008,000	Fairbairn L'son	67	+½	7.7	11.5	6.0
30.2m	Fairclough Cons	60	..	5.3	7.7	9.1
14.2m	Fairview Est	137	+7	8.9	6.7	8.6
3,348,000	Farmer S W.	144	-2	7.7	5.3	8.1
36.0m	Farnell Elect	430	+25	10.0	2.4	17.0
4,485,000	Fed Lnd & Build	43	•+1	3.6	8.3	11.5
3,347,000	Feedex Ltd	32	..	2.1	6.5	6.8
41.6m	Fenner J. H.	142	+5	10.5	6.5	11.1
9,062,000	Ferguson Ind	120	-1	9.1	7.6	7.9
30.9m	Fine Art Dev	67½	+2½	2.8	4.1	14.1
38.8m	Finlay J.	102	-8	7.4b	7.6	4.8
1,038,000	First Castle	42	..	3.4	8.0	11.7
126.9m	Fisons	342	-8	20.2	5.9	6.9
40.8m	Fitch Lovell	66	+3	6.2	9.4	10.5
3,012,000	Fodens	63	+1	5.1	8.1	2.3
7,825,000	Fogarty E.	190	-3	3.9	2.0	7.5
9,148,000	Folkes Hefo NV	26	-1	2.1	8.1	6.6
5,390,000	Ford M.	34½	..	3.2	9.4	12.2
—	Ford Mtr BDR	157	-3	8.3	5.3	16.6
4,625,000	Forminster	163	+1	6.3	3.9	8.4
73.4m	Foseco Min	160	-8	7.3	4.5	10.8
39.6m	Foster Bros	178	-21	4.3	2.4	16.9
2,596,000	Foster J.	45	-2½	3.8	8.4	6.5
6,654,000	Fothergill & H	108	..	9.4	8.7	5.9
922,000	Francis G R.	45	-3	6.0	13.3	8.6
5,242,000	Francis Ind	72	-2	5.1	7.1	4.1
88.9m	Freemans Ldn	385	+5	9.0	2.3	14.1
2,475,000	French T.	66	+1	4.2	6.4	5.0
17.1m	French Kier	36	..	2.7	7.4	6.3
6,369,000	Friedland Doggt	104	-2	5.0	4.8	7.5
27.8m	GEI Int	92	+2	6.3	6.8	6.8
7,835,000	Gallifd Brindley	65	•-3	35.8	24.3	7.0
1,021,000	Garford Lilley	19½	..	1.2	7.8	5.4
4,604,000	Garnar Scotblair	104	•-2	7.2	6.9	5.0
1,810.7m	GEC	330	+10	6.1	1.9	11.8
1,655.3m	Do F Rate	£99¼	-¼	1106	11.2	..
1,765,000	Gen Eng (Rad)	15	..	..	..	21.1
636.2m	Gen Mtr BDR	222	-3	30.1g	4.6	21.5
78.3m	Gestetner 'A'	173	+4	6.3	3.6	6.1
13.5m	Gibbons Dudley	70	+3	4.0	5.6	3.5
3,680,000	Glevec Grp	94	..	6.8	7.2	6.3
103.3m	Gill & Duffus	157	+1	6.6	4.2	9.6
12.3m	Giltspur Ltd	67	+3	4.4	6.6	7.1
3,278,000	Glass & Metal	83	..	4.2	5.1	5.8
1,181,000	Glass Glover	21	+1	1.9	9.0	5.8
630.6m	Glaxo Hldgs	628	-4	16.1	2.6	12.6
4,000,000	Gleeson M. J.	40	+1	2.9	7.2	6.1
2,789,000	Glossop & W.J.	60	..	5.7	9.5	6.3
71.1m	Glynwed	109	-1½	12.4	11.4	5.8
10.1m	Goldbg & Sons	79	..	6.2	7.9	13.4
13.7m	Gomme Hldgs	71	+4	5.1	7.2	9.4
3,747,000	Gordon & Gotch	82	•-3	4.5	5.5	6.9
1,298,000	Gordon L. Grp	24	-1	..	..	20.2
6,904,000	Grampian Hldgs	68	..	6.1	8.9	17.4
139.8m	Granada 'A'	120	+4	3.1	2.6	13.1
486.3m	Grand Met Ltd	110	..	6.7	6.1	9.1
57.2m	Grattan W'hse	130	..	8.4	6.5	10.1
17.7m	Gt Univ Stores	325	• ..	12.5	3.8	12.9
787.8m	Do A	324	• ..	12.5	3.9	12.8
5,509,000	Greenfield Mill	51½	+1½	2.7	5.3	6.7
1,600,000	Gripperrods	64	+2	4.7	7.3	5.2
407.0m	GKN	269	-1	23.7	8.8	7.9
12.3m	HTV Grp	122	•-8	14.0	11.4	4.8
8,450,000	Haden Carrier	122	+½	12.2	10.0	16.1
17.2m	Haggas J.	138	..	1.1a	0.8	8.8
13.4m	Hall Eng	112	•-4	7.2	6.4	6.2
27.4m	Hall M.	241	-5	10.7	4.5	10.1
4,823,000	Halma Ltd	47	+6	1.1	2.4	8.4
12.1m	Hanimex Corp	72	-3	4.4	6.1	4.0
91.4m	Hanson Trust	138	..	10.0	7.3	6.7
2,738,000	Hardy Furn	38	+2	0.3	0.8	..
5,861,000	Do A	37	+1½	0.3	0.8	..
13.4m	Hargreaves Grp	57	..	4.9	8.5	9.8
14.0m	Harris Sheldon	53	•-1	4.8	9.0	8.9
8,424,000	Harrison T.C.	112	+2	6.2	5.5	7.1
270.0m	Harrison Cros	550	+25	33.0n	6.0	10.9
7,582,000	Hartwells Grp	109	-2	10.2	9.3	3.3
494.4m	Hawker Sidd	248	+3	6.2	2.5	10.4
5,068,000	Hawkins & T'son	73	..	6.1	8.3	4.8
1,961,000	Hawthorn L.	73	-1	..	..	..
25.6m	Hays Wharf	150	..	7.7	5.1	15.5
1,400,000	Headlam Sims	60	+3	2.6	4.3	4.9
2,826,000	Helene of Ldn	23½	-¼	1.0	4.3	3.5
769,000	Helical Bar	32	..	..	..	19.0
5,437,000	Hend'son Kent	86	..	3.7	4.3	8.7
17.5m	Henlys	128	+2	13.0b	10.2	5.2
105.1m	Hepworth Cer	83½	-3½	5.3	6.4	6.7
30.8m	Hepworth J.	70	..	3.6	5.1	11.2
509,000	Herman Smith	31	..	..	..	..
15.8m	Hestair	87	+1	10.4b	12.0	3.4
32.7m	Hewden-Stuart	64	+2	1.6	2.5	8.1
362,000	Hewitt J.	25	..	1.6	6.2	5.7
2,351,000	Hicking P'cost	100	-1	10.9	10.9	4.9
42.1m	Hickson Welch	218	+2	5.4	2.5	5.8
5,896,000	Higgs & Hill	78	-6	5.5	7.1	4.4
4,701,000	Hill & Smith	76	+3	5.3	7.0	4.7
1,171,000	Hill C. Bristol	100	+5	11.0	11.0	31.6
12.9m	Hillards	212	+4	7.5	3.5	8.2
14.0m	Hoffnung S.	80	+2	6.5	8.1	9.9
4,896,000	Hollas Grp	64	-1	6.9	10.6	6.2
6,609,000	Hollis Bros	73	+3	6.8	9.3	8.9
17.2m	Holt Lloyd	177	+10	11.8	6.7	12.8
9,060,000	Home Charm	227	+3	5.9	2.6	15.5
22.3m	Hoover	292	+2	22.5	7.7	11.3
38.8m	Do A	292	+2	22.8	7.7	11.3
13.5m	Hopkinsons	121	+5	7.7	6.3	6.9
6,746,000	Horizon Mid	115	+½	8.6	7.4	11.7
197.7m	Hse of Fraser	160	..	7.5	4.7	11.7
9,453,000	Hoveringham	88	..	2.9	3.2	10.9
6,208,000	Do RV	85	+2	3.2	3.7	10.6
1,221,000	Howard & Wynd	31	..	0.5	1.6	17.6
678,000	Do A	25	-2	0.5	2.0	14.2
9,213,000	Howard Mach	32	+4	1.8	5.6	23.4
4,134,000	Howard Tenens	32½	-1	2.6	8.0	..
16.7m	Howden Grp	87	..	7.1	8.2	8.3
214.6m	Hudsons Bay	£17½	-⅛	37.2	2.3	13.1
8,209,000	Hunt Moscrop	26½	-½	1.2	4.5	8.6
29.7m	Hunting Assoc	375	-4	4.5	1.2	13.3
5,744,000	Huntleigh Grp	176	-7	4.0	2.3	10.7
—	Hutch Whamp	94	-4	..	..	..

I — L

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
181.4m	ICL	470	+38	11.6	2.5	8.6
2,663,000	IDC Grp	136	•-2	13.9	10.3	25.6
123.9m	IMI	56½	-1½	5.3	8.9	7.2
16.0m	Ibstock Johns'n	182	• ..	9.7	5.3	8.8
2,246.2m	Imp Chem Ind	395	+6	26.5	6.7	8.7
28.3m	Imp Cold Store	120	..	8.3	6.9	4.8
573.1m	Imperial Grp	81	-½	8.6	10.8	6.1
1,712,000	Ingall Ind	38	+1	2.8	8.8	10.4
992,000	Ingram H.	31	..	..	..	20.4
80.1m	Initial Services	95	+2	7.8	7.9	7.4
40.3m	Int Paint	82	..	3.5	4.2	6.6
104.4m	ITO Common	300	..	7.7	2.6	9.3
251.8m	Do Conv Pref	241	+1	15.9	6.6	..
21.5m	Int Timber	129	-4	10.7	8.3	8.1
13.8m	Inveresk Grp	68	-1	7.4	10.8	2.9
57.1m	Itoh BDR	£9	-½	8.6	1.0	..
6,100,000	JB Hldgs	61	..	1.6	2.6	6.0
1,352,000	Jacks W.	25	..	1.5	6.0	..
722,000	Jackson B'End	68	-2	3.0	4.5	9.4
1,719,000	James M. Ind	13	-½	1.5	11.7	9.6
523.7m	Jardine M'son	256	-12	6.5	2.5	..
1,661,000	Jarvis J.	164	-2	14.5	8.8	9.7
2,251,000	Jessups Hldgs	42	-1½	2.6	6.2	6.2
6?.3m	Johnson & F B	70	+1	7.2	10.3	7.0
11.3m	Johnson Grp	106	-4	6.3	6.0	7.7
79.0m	Johnson Matt	486	+6	20.6	4.4	9.0
21.1m	Johnson-Richd	97	+1	2.7b	2.8	4.6
9,483,000	Jones Stroud	97	-2	7.1	7.3	4.9
1,666,000	Jourdan T.	42	+1	4.4	10.5	4.7
11.1m	K Shoes	74	..	3.8	5.1	6.7
6,854,000	Kalamazoo	34	+½	3.1	9.1	7.6
3,916,000	Kelsey Ind	102	..	4.9	4.8	4.7
23.7m	Kenning Mtr	79½	+½	6.9	9.0	5.7
4,162,000	Kent M. P.	39	-3	3.2	8.2	10.5
4,361,000	Kode Int	144	-1	7.1	4.9	7.5
8,089,000	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	54	+3	1.3	2.3	14.5
57.7m	Kwik Save Disc	87	..	3.9	4.5	13.2
33.5m	LCP Hldgs	95	..	5.3b	5.6	6.7
32.1m	LRC Int	36	-2	4.4	12.3	9.2
22.3m	LWT Hldgs 'A'	139	-3	10.5	7.5	6.4
135.8m	Ladbroke	193	-13	11.6n	6.1	5.6
3,250,000	Ladies Pride	58	-1	4.4	7.6	7.3
58.1m	Laing J.	212	-7	4.7	2.2	8.5
55.7m	Do A	212	-8	4.7	2.2	8.5
42.8m	Laird Grp Ltd	90	s+2½	4.5b	5.5	7.2
4,872,000	Lake & Elliot	80	..	5.2	10.9	11.1
1,410,000	Lambert H'wth	47	..	5.0	10.5	6.0
2,847,000	Lane P. Grp	44	-4	5.0	10.9	3.2
52.3m	Laporte Ind	113	•-6	10.7	9.5	11.8
3,150,000	Latham J	125	..	11.4	9.1	10.1
8,839,000	Laurence Scott	105	+1	7.6	7.2	8.1
4,280,000	Lawrence W.	107	..	9.9	9.2	8.0
2,440,000	Lawtex	72	-7	4.8	6.7	4.6
65.7m	Lead Industries	159	-1	11.6	7.3	6.5
860,000	Le-Bas E.	41	..	2.9	7.1	..
7,284,000	Lee A.	23½	+½	2.3	9.6	5.1
11.6m	Lee Cooper	150	+15	3.9	2.5	5.6
11.5m	Leigh Int	153	-5	6.6b	4.3	15.8
16.1m	Leisure C'van	116	-4	6.1	4.4	15.1
8,346,000	Lennons Grp	32	..	2.5	7.7	6.5
15.4m	Lep Grp	248	..	5.2a	2.1	7.1
26.8m	Lesney Ord	92	+2	4.4	4.8	6.5
44.0m	Letraset	149	+5	8.2	5.5	9.0
54.1m	Lex Services	83½	-1	6.8n	8.0	5.5
8,380,000	Liberty Ord	195	-5	4.4	2.2	10.9
12.6m	Lilley F. J. C.	78	-1	3.8	4.9	7.2
2,539,000	Lincroft Kilg	33	-1	5.8	10.9	2.9
26.8m	Linductries	144	-1	13.6	9.5	6.1
44.0m	Linfood Hldgs	131	..	14.2	10.8	6.5
1,963,000	Linread	37	..	3.4	9.1	..
9,220,000	Lister & Co	56	-1½	1.5	2.7	7.7
15.6m	Lloyd F. H.	69	-1	8.1	11.7	6.3
2,000,000	Locker T.	2?	..	1.3	6.6	7.7
4,375,000	Do A	17½	+½	1.3	7.5	6.7
6,945,000	Lockwoods Fds	120	..	5.6	4.7	6.5
137.6m	Ldn & M land	301	-1	10.2	10.1	7.6
19.6m	Ldn & N'thern	34½	-2	3.8	8.8	9.2
49.7m	Ldn Brick Co	69	-2	4.9	7.1	5.4
6,944,000	Ldn Prov Post	195	-2	14.7	7.4	7.4
4,644,000	Longton Trans	74	-2	5.8	7.9	4.7
170.2m	Lonrho	64	-4	10.0	15.7	3.8
6,313,000	Lonsdale Univ	90	-2	7.7	8.6	6.3
4,744,000	Lookers	64	+3	3.9	6.1	3.4
7,703,000	Lovell Hldgs	112	+10	5.9	5.3	5.3
21.5m	Low & Bonar	193	-1	17.3	8.9	6.2
273.3m	Lucas Ind	306	-3	12.8	4.2	7.6
62.3m	Lyons J. Ord	151	h+1	11.5b	7.6	..

M — N

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
30.3m	MFI Furn	138	•-4	3.3	2.4	5.6
38.0m	MK Electric	237	-15	8.9	3.7	7.4
4,200,000	ML Hldgs	210	-3	6.5	3.1	14.2
8,217,000	MY Dart	66	+2	3.6	5.5	5.1
15.5m	McCorquodale	278	-2	23.5	7.9	8.3
3,944,000	McInerney Prop	34	-1	3.0	8.9	9.4
2,191,000	McCleery L'Amie	17	-1	0.3	1.9	..
2,324,000	Mackay H.	47	•-1	4.9	10.5	22.2
41.4m	McKechnie Bros	97	..	7.9	8.1	5.5
7,128,000	Mackinnon (Scot)	47	..	2.5	5.3	8.1
1,197,000	McNeill Grp	44	..	..	..	..
31.2m	Macpherson D.	78	+3	4.5	5.7	8.0
70.4m	Magnet & Sthns	150	s ..	9.0	6.0	8.2
31.5m	Mallinson Denny	57½	-½	4.2	7.9	6.8
5,262,000	Man Agr'y Music	86	..	5.6	5.9	6.6
2,690,000	Manch Garages	33½	•+½	1.5	4.6	4.3
11.1m	Man Ship Canal	278	-15	23.8	8.6	15.2
7,318,000	Mang Bronze	74	-1	2.9	3.9	3.2
134,000	Maunders Grp	35	..	6.2	17.8	3.3
6,580,000	Maple Hldgs	23½	-1	..	..	..
46.2m	Marchwiel	140	+1	7.6	5.4	..
3,078.7m	Marks & Spencer	83	..	3.2	3.9	16.1
74.6m	Marley Ltd	73	..	3.8	5.0	5.6
3,820,000	Marling Ind	36	..	2.6	4.3	5.2
10.4m	Marshall Car	52	..	6.6	12.6	8.7
576,000	Marshall T Lox	45	•-1	3.9	8.2	2.9
2,042,000	Do A	47	•-1	3.9	8.3	2.8
7,006,000	Marshalls Univ	142	..	9.7	6.8	4.7
3,892,000	Martin-Black	59	-2	6.1	10.3	..
15.6m	Martin-News	236	-2	11.0	4.7	5.6
26.4m	Martonair	224	-2	8.3	3.7	13.9
5,842,000	May & Hassell	83	+4	4.6	5.6	28.3
6,972,000	Maynards	143	-3	8.2	5.7	10.3
1,050,000	Mears Bros	15	..	..	..	42.5
800,000	Medminster	30	..	2.9	9.6	17.1
1,912,000	Melody Mills	110	..	4.9	4.5	8.1
3,175,000	Mentmore Mfg	17	+2	1.4	8.2	14.7
29.3m	Menzies J.	190	-2	4.0	2.1	10.2
211.0m	Metal Box	351	-2	22.7	6.4	5.6
20.9m	Metal Closures	104	-1	6.7	6.4	8.7
8,433,000	Metalrax	32	• ..	3.7	8.3	10.0
11.0m	Mettoy	75	-3	3.2	4.3	5.3
27.2m	Meyer M. L.	91	..	7.1	7.8	7.5
5,876,000	Midland Ind	44	-1	1.6	3.6	6.5
2,375,000	Milbury	46	-6	5.6	7.6	3.9
14.4m	Mills & Allen	177	+4	11.4	6.4	4.8
21.0m	Mining Supplies	98	-1	1.9	1.9	13.3
74.2m	Mit Colts Grp	46	-½	5.2	11.2	6.1
9,969,000	Mitchell Somers	62½	+½	2.4	3.6	4.8
6,346,000	Mixconcrete	71	-1	5.1	7.1	11.4
1,075,000	Modern Eng	43	•-3	4.2	9.8	9.3
41.0m	Molins	340	•-5	31.1	9.0	10.4
11.0m	Mona A.	102	+2	5.3	5.2	3.6
705,000	M'santo 5% Ln	£47	..	500	10.6	..
817,000	Do 6¼ Ln	£54½	..	625	11.5	..
13.3m	Do 5% Cnv	£124	+1	500	4.0	..
1,604,000	Montfort Knit	71	+2	5.5	7.7	8.9
2,689,000	More O'Ferrall	80	..	4.6	5.7	9.5
31.4m	Morgan Cruc	124	+3	8.9	7.2	8.8
1,899,000	Morgan Edwde	64	+1	..	..	..
1,967,000	Morrall Abel	46	..	3.7	8.0	4.9
2,035,000	Morris & Blakey	110	+27	4.2	3.7	13.0
1,009,000	Do A	98	+10	8.2	7.1	10.4
3,238,000	Moss Bros	133	-7	4.9	3.7	21.7
3,225,000	Moss Eng	70	-1	6.3	9.0	7.5
108.2m	Mothercare	168	+8	4.5	2.7	16.5
872,000	Moutlex	15	..	0.5	3.4	16.9
20.8m	Mowlem J.	132	+2	9.9	7.5	7.0
13.2m	Muirhead	217	-14	7.6	3.5	16.6
6,050,000	Myson Grp	63	-3	1.9	3.0	66.3
19.9m	NSS News	317	-3	3.1	2.8	10.6
1,220,000	Nathan B. & L.	66	+1	5.0	7.6	7.3
4,427,000	Nat Carbon	38	..	..	..	..
732,000	Needlers	37	-2	2.3e	6.1	6.2
5,843,000	Neepsend	43	-2	4.9	11.4	5.6
1,956,000	Negretti & Zam	87	+3	5.5	6.3	12.6
16.1m	Neill J.	90	-2	9.7	10.7	4.3
16.8m	Newarthill	168	-4	7.3	4.4	8.2
13.2m	Newman Ind	96	+½	7.8	8.1	3.8
6,217,000	Newman Tonks	63	..	6.1	9.7	8.1
8,063,000	Newmark L.	272	-8	10.2	3.7	8.4
56.9m	Norcros	106	..	6.7	6.3	7.2
4,730,000	Norfolk C Grp	36	+1	0.9b	2.5	15.0
3,240,000	Normand Elec	45	..	4.3	9.5	6.3
104.6m	NEI	139	+5	9.9	7.1	7.2
121.0m	Nthn Foods	104	-1	5.7b	5.5	12.4
6,120,000	Norton & Wright	218	+12	6.4	2.9	13.3
5,824,000	Norton W. E.	31½	s+3½	1.2	3.8	9.3
5,837,000	Norwest Holst	94	..	7.0	7.4	4.2
74.7m	Notts Mfg	144	+7	5.1	3.5	8.4
24.7m	Nurdin & Peacock	86	..	2.9	3.4	9.2
6,100,000	Nu-Swift Ind	30½	..	2.5	8.1	14.5

O — S

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
11.5m	Ocean Wilsons	97	..	4.4	5.0	7.8
7,778,000	Office & Elect	127	-2	6.4	5.1	8.4
19.0m	Ofrex Grp	115	..	4.9b	4.2	10.4
68.1m	Ogilvy & M	£17½	-⅛	51.7	2.9	12.4
71.2m	Owen Owen	126	+11	4.5	3.6	11.8
4,695,000	Oxley Printing	67	-2	3.9	5.8	2.8
4,605,000	Parker Knoll 'A'	115	•-4	5.5	4.7	6.3
6,301,000	Parker Timber	106	+8	9.2	8.5	8.8
3,131,000	Paterson R.	45	..	3.5	7.7	6.9
15.6m	Paterson Zoch	195	-15	11.7b	6.0	3.8
1,454,000	Do A NV	190	+15	11.7b	6.1	3.5
31.7m	Pauls & Whites	120	+1	8.5	5.4	7.1
93.9m	Pearson Long	228	+6	9.1	4.0	9.4
158.7m	Pearson & Son	232	+5	11.5	5.0	9.8
786,000	Do 4% Ln	£34	..	400	11.8	..
51.0m	Pegler-Hatt	174	+2	11.6	6.7	6.7
2,428,000	Pentland Ind	23½	-1	1.1	4.8	5.3
16.2m	Pentos	102	+6	7.2	7.0	6.2
—	Perkin El 4%	£106	+6	..	..	..
10.2m	Perry H. Mtrs	116	+5	4.6	4.0	4.0
3,836,000	Petrocon Grp	65	..	6.9	10.6	8.5
8,880,000	Philips Fin 5½%	£55½	..	575	10.4	..
1,588.5m	Philips Lamps	£9⅝	-⅛	42.1	4.5	..
729,000	Philips Pats	18	..	..	..	14.5
4,183,000	Phoenix Timber	146	..	6.5	4.5	..
1,035,000	P'dilly Theatre	115	-10	2.7	2.3	32.3
1,131,000	Pickles W.	16½	+1½	1.0	6.3	11.3
2,500,000	Pifco Hldgs	106	..	4.6	4.6	7.0
2,450,000	Do A	98	+2	4.6	4.6	6.9
391.9m	Pilkington Bros	307	+4	8.8	2.6	6.0
3,610,000	Pittard Grp	52	+3	4.4	8.5	4.9
5,513,000	Plaxtons	93	..	5.4	5.8	7.9
4,713,000	Pleasurama	75	+5	3.1	4.1	7.3
270.4m	Plessey	122	+8	8.3	6.8	9.9
33.6m	Do ADR	£16⅞	+1	..	..	..
5,259,000	Plysu	56	..	3.1	2.2	8.1
39.0m	Portals Hldgs	239	-5	12.3	5.4	9.6
3,557,000	Porter Chad	110	-3	8.0	7.3	5.2
3,520,000	Portsmth News	69	+2	4.8	6.9	6.4
64.0m	Powell Duffryn	208	+7	15.2	7.3	3.2
3,850,000	Pratt F. Eng	72	..	7.6	10.5	6.1
6,615,000	Preedy A.	34	..	4.3	5.1	5.2
34.6m	Press W.	29	-2	1.3	4.4	7.5
32.6m	Prestige Grp	180	+2	8.5	4.7	10.4
926,000	Prestwich Pkr	41	..	4.6	11.1	10.2
25.4m	Pretoria P Cem	170	-5	16.5	9.7	3.4
8,378,000	Priest B.	91	+1	8.1	8.9	5.0
8,369,000	Pritchard Serv	39	..	2.3	5.8	6.4
42.7m	Pye Hldgs	87	+4	5.4	6.2	5.6
344,000	Pyke W. J.	45	-½	1.0	2.2	70.8
860,000	Pyramid Grp	43	-2	3.7	8.6	8.1
388.4m	Quaker Oats	£18½	+¼	60.9	3.3	11.1
7,035,000	Queens Moat	42	-½	0.5	1.2	45.7
10.6m	R.F.D.Group	78	+½	2.4	3.1	4.7
382.1m	Racal Elect	335	+15	3.9	1.8	13.2
2,445,000	Raine Eng	13½	+½	1.3b	9.8	5.9
460.8m	Rank Org Ord	287	+9	12.1	4.8	8.4
149.9m	RHM	55	-1	5.2	9.4	3.7
16.6m	RHP	61	+1	3.3b	9.5	8.9
9,964,000	Ransomes Sims	183	•+3	13.1	7.1	5.7
629,000	Ratcliffe F. S.	79	..	8.0	10.1	6.6
14.2m	Ratners	72	+2	3.6	4.9	10.1
34.1m	Raybeck Ltd	94	-1	3.1	3.4	10.9
32.3m	Readicut Int	43	+½	2.4	5.7	6.8
104.1m	RMC	141	+3	9.2	6.5	8.1
312.5m	Reckitt & Colman	510	-8	37.0	3.8	9.9
6,830,000	Record Ridgway	80	-2	7.5b	9.4	6.2
18.2m	Redfearn Nat	300	..	24.0	8.0	4.9
31.6m	Rediffusion	98	..	7.3	7.3	13.3
155.1m	Redland	163	-2	6.4	3.9	8.1
9,061,000	Redman Heenan	61	+1	3.1	5.0	4.3
2,294,000	Reed A.	102	-3	4.3	4.2	8.7
9,173,000	Do A NV	102	-3	4.3	4.2	8.7
4,590,000	Reed Exec	73	-1	4.2	5.7	10.1
182.1m	Reed Int	155	+6	12.1b	7.4	7.7
292.3m	Reliance Grp	£22½	-½	88.7	3.6	6.9
3,735,000	Reliance Knit	51	+4	5.4	10.5	4.5
11.5m	Rennies Cons	54	-1	9.7	17.9	2.6
53.2m	Renold Ltd	132	-1	14.5	11.0	7.8
66.2m	Rentokil Grp	72	-2	2.7	3.8	14.2
2,358,000	Renwick Grp	47	-1	2.5	5.2	4.2
5,962,000	Revertex	70	..	5.2	7.4	5.4
6,212,000	Rexmore	70½	..	6.4	9.1	8.2
9,001,000	Ricardo Eng	314	•-13	20.6n	3.4	12.0
11.6m	Richards & Wall	54	..	7.1	3.5	5.4
472.4m	Rich'n-Merrell	£29¾	-1⅛	55.0	2.9	13.9
7,653,000	Richardsons W.	60	..	6.9	11.5	8.1
30.1m	Rockware Grp	137	-4	8.2	6.0	4.2
60.1m	Rolls-R Motors	117	•-1	7.9	6.8	11.3
2,615,000	Ropner Hldgs	40	-1	3.2	5.1	5.4
3,293,000	Do A	40	..	3.2	8.1	5.4
2,244,000	Rosgill Hldgs	23½	-½	..	..	6.6
4,023,000	Rotaflex	40	-1	2.5	6.3	5.5
1,874,000	Rotaprint	33	-2	4.4	12.6	3.3
67.0m	Rothmans Int 'B'	62	-½	3.1	5.0	2.8
10.7m	Rotork Ltd	58	-1	1.9	3.3	5.8
2,199,000	Routledge & K	155	-8	6.1	3.3	20.4
3,622,000	Rowlinson Con	29	-1	0.9	3.2	7.7
226.0m	Rowntree Mac	395	-4	29.7b	5.0	9.6
5,797,000	Rowton Hotels	152	-5	9.5	6.3	15.2
70.3m	Royal Worcs	177	+1	10.0	5.5	35.4
3,000,000	Royco Grp	40	..	3.0	7.6	11.2
4,561,000	Ruberoid	44	+1	3.4	7.8	10.5
73.7m	Rugby Cement	78	..	5.8	7.6	9.6
38.9m	SGB Grp	175	-3	8.3	4.7	10.4
71.0m	SKF 'B'	£19½	..	47.9	4.6	5.2
7,702,000	Saatchi	125	s-½	5.5	4.4	12.5
16.1m	Sabah Timber	38	..	2.5	6.5	4.6
190.7m	Sainsbury J.	230	-4	9.2	4.0	9.4
978.8m	St Gobain	£25¼	+¼	173	6.1	63.6
6,989,000	Sale Tilney	366	-4	16.3	5.3	8.4
13.7m	Samuel H.	230	..	7.6	3.8	12.1
64.4m	Do A	237	-2	7.6	4.1	11.3
4,174,000	Sanderson Kay	70	..	6.5	9.3	8.5
722,000	Sanderson Mur	36	..	4.7b	13.4	4.1
3,460,000	Sanger J. E.	41	-½	..	..	5.0
7,506,000	Sangers	84	..	8.8	10.5	7.4
22.2m	Savoy Hotel 'A'	79	..	1.5	1.9	12.6
28.5m	Scapa Grp	107	..	6.3	7.7	6.3
11.9m	Scholes G. H.	290	•-12	29.7	10.0	9.7
3,932,000	Scotcros	74	..	4.9	6.5	7.5
2,728,000	S.E.E.T.	68	-1	2.8	4.1	3.9
2,520,000	Scot Heritable	42	-1	1.4	3.2	5.0
3,622,000	Scottish TV 'A'	70	-1	3.6	5.1	3.0
38.5m	Scot Univ Inv	124	-2	11.0	8.9	8.0
350.2m	Sears Hldgs	43½	-2½	2.0	4.5	15.8
3,881,000	Securicor Grp	122	-2	2.6	3.0	9.6
9,326,000	Do NV	122	-2	3.5	3.0	9.6
9,696,000	Security Serv	130	-2	5.3	4.1	7.8
16.9m	Do A	130	-2	5.3	4.1	7.8
1,895,000	Sekers Int	25	..	2.3	8.5	8.8
14.3m	Selincourt	27¾	-1½	1.9	6.7	3.3
19.7m	Senior Eng	26½	+½	1.8	6.7	8.4
37.4m	Serck	88	..	9.9b	11.2	7.3
2,287,000	Shakespeare J.	29½	-1	2.9	10.2	8.7
5,540,000	Shaw Carpets	66	-3	3.8	5.8	20.0
25.1m	Sheepbridge	74	-3	6.5	8.5	10.0
890,000	Sherman S.	12½	..	..	..	..
5,025,000	Sidlaw Ind	92	-1	7.1	9.9	10.5
22.2m	Siebe Gorman	215	-5	8.6	4.0	9.2
3,612,000	Siemssen Hunt	64	..	4.2	6.6	8.0
1,292.9m	Signode Tr Cn	£166	..	700	4.2	..
26.3m	Silentnight	110	+13	4.1	3.7	5.8
57.9m	Simon Eng	299	+6	22.3	4.4	7.4
7,260,000	Simpson S.	116	..	5.5	5.0	9.4
5,868,000	Do A	110	..	5.8	5.3	9.9
5,903,000	Sirdar	74	-2	4.4	6.0	5.6
45.9m	600 Group	102	-3	5.5	8.6	8.6
19.9m	Sketchley	132	-3	8.2	6.2	10.5
412,000	Smallshaw R.	33	-2	..	..	3.7
4,234,000	Smart J.	41	-1	3.0a	7.2	7.5
4,545,000	Smith D. S.	94	..	4.0	4.8	7.3
116.6m	Smith & Neph	75	-2½	2.9	5.2	9.1
215.2m	Smith W. H. 'A'	163	-1	3.1	1.9	18.3
98.6m	Smiths Ind	207	-2	11.4	5.5	9.6
93.6m	Smurfit	147	..	13.3	4.7	10.2
445,000	Sobranie	27	+2	2.7	9.9	27.6
402,000	Do NV	25	+2	2.7	10.9	25.5
6,603,000	Solicitors Law	69	•+1	5.9	9.8	16.3
41.8m	Sotheby P. B.	397	-17	12.9b	4.2	12.9
7,553,000	Spear & Jackson	147	-7	14.2	10.0	14.2
6,864,000	Spear J. W.	229	+3	2.8	1.3	6.6
2,717,000	Spencer Gears	19	..	0.8	4.3	10.3
45.5m	Spillers	33	..	2.1a	6.2	9.0
33.0m	Spirax-Sarco	196	..	6.7	4.1	12.7
6,532,000	Staffs Potts	147	-1	6.9	4.1	6.3
5,133,000	Stag Furniture	133	-3	7.7	5.8	9.4
13.9m	Stanas (Rec)	32½	-2	2.2	2.9	16.8
18.7m	Stanley A. G.	137	•-3	6.4b	4.1	11.7
42.3m	Staveley Ind	296	-1	15.2	5.1	6.2
27.5m	Steel Bros	222	-4	9.9	4.3	7.8
92.2m	Steetley Co	191	..	10.2	8.4	4.7
2,414,000	Steinberg	19½	+2	2.2	7.6	10.6
—	Stewart & Ll 5%	52	..	..	..	..
2,094,000	Stocklake Hldgs	66	+6	3.9	6.2	3.5
1,440,000	Stockwl & Son	160	-3	6.6	4.1	4.5
6,294,900	Stonehill	114	-3	9.2	8.0	13.2
44.5m	Stone Platt	111	+2	6.1	5.5	5.4
4,760,000	Stothert & Pitt	238	..	14.9	6.2	[illegible]
1,394,000	Streeters	25	..	[illegible]	15.3	..
3,355,000	Strong & Fisher	47	-2	7.0	10.4	9.8
2,495,000	Sumbeam W'ser	31	-2	4.3	13.9	4.7
2,292,000	Sutcliffe S'man	62	-3	8.5	13.7	8.2
—	Swire Pacific 'A'	151	-21	..	..	..
4,703,000	Sylone	153	..	8.4	5.5	5.8
1,000,000	Symonds Eng	20	..	2.0	10.2	11.0

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Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
1,212,000	Tace	36	..	2.9	7.7	4.5
2,159,000	Takeda Bdr	£37	-½	16.8	1.0	47.3
4,462,000	Talbex Grp	15	-½	0.8e	4.6	17.0
78.8m	Tarmac Ltd	243	•-4	15.6	10.8	6.8
98.0m	Tate & Lyle	176	•-16	20.4	11.6	4.2
1,460,000	Tavener R'tlge	78	..	..	..	10.4
627,000	Taylor Pallis	92	..	4.8	7.3	6.0
180.9m	Taylor Woodrow	432	+8	21.6	2.7	10.2
16.1m	Tecalemit	145	+1	5.4b	5.8	7.7
17.3m	Telefusion	37	..	2.9	5.1	15.9
6,393,000	Do A	38	•+1	2.0	6.2	15.4
56.6m	Telephone Rent	145	..	8.8	6.1	12.6
172.3m	Tesco	54½	+1	2.5	4.5	10.8
1,023,000	Textured Jersey	34	..	1.5	4.5	8.1
5,309,000	Thermal Synd	100	-3	6.8	6.8	5.4
513.1m	Thorn Electric	374	+2	17.4	4.6	9.4
1,347,000	Thurgar Bardex	17½	..	1.2	6.6	6.3
66.2m	Tiger Oats	595	+5	32.4	5.4	4.6
5,324,000	Tilbury Cont	296	•-11	30.4	10.3	5.8
252.1m	Tilling T.	128	+3	6.8	5.3	7.0
27.1m	Time Products	204	+6	2.5	1.2	7.7
129,000	Titaghur Jute	9	..	..	..	..
6,812,000	Tomkins F. H.	23	..	1.5	6.4	8.9
82.3m	Tootal	46½	-1½	4.3	9.2	6.0
1,573,000	Toye	70	+2	1.9	2.7	8.8
28.4m	Tozer Kemsley	57	+1	4.7	8.2	5.0
197.7m	Trafalgar H Ltd	124	-2	8.6b	6.9	7.7
8,238,000	Trans Paper	77	+1	7.5	10.4	9.9
99.6m	Transport Dev	75	-2	5.0	6.7	12.1
15.1m	Travis & Arnold	194	-2	5.9	3.3	8.1
2,920,000	Tricoville	84	-3	3.1	3.7	7.7
26.5m	Trident TV 'A'	56	..	4.4	7.9	5.0
2,256,000	Triefus & Co	94	..	2.8	3.0	20.0
8,187,000	Triplex Found	99	-3	7.0	7.1	4.8
245.6m	Trust Hse Forte	244	+5	13.4	5.5	10.0
222.5m	Tube Invest	382	-6	33.7	8.8	4.7
36.7m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	306	+6	15.6	5.4	8.3
2,716,000	Turner Curzon	13	-½	1.1	8.3	7.8
202.1m	Turner Newall	188	+6	17.4	9.4	6.1
14.2m	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
3,719,000	Turriff	87	-1	3.6	4.2	5.1
31.3m	UBM Grp	70½	+1½	6.5	9.2	14.2
138.6m	UDS Grp	102	-1	8.0	7.9	10.9
23.7m	UKO Int	162	+1	13.3	8.2	8.7
24.0m	Unicorn Ind	103	..	8.6	8.3	7.5
151.4m	Unigate	74	+2	5.2	7.0	8.4
1,025.1m	Unilever	560	-2	20.8	3.7	9.8
1,374.2m	Do NV	£25¹¹⁄₁₆	-½	123	4.8	8.3
23.1m	Unitech	176	+7	6.1a	3.5	13.8
224.4m	Utd Biscuit	96	+2	4.6	5.3	9.6
14.9m	Utd City Merc	67	..	1.2	1.8	8.2
6,366,000	Utd Eng	65	..	3.4	5.2	11.1
6,036,000	Utd Gas Ind	68	..	5.6	8.3	7.4
25.7m	Utd News	375	•-11	32.1	5.9	7.5
32.1m	Utd Scientific	342	..	9.1	2.7	14.3
5,657,000	Valor	56	..	3.2	5.8	3.3
25.8m	Vantona	137	+7	8.1	5.9	6.3
10.7m	Vereeging Ref	215	-5	19.7	9.1	5.8
11.7m	Viboplant	195	+5	16.1	8.3	11.4
83.1m	Vickers	190	+8	14.9	7.8	6.9
1,915,000	Vita-Tex	57	+1	5.3	9.3	7.5
11.5m	Vosper	203	..	7.6b	3.7	7.5
3,517,000	W Ribbons	45	..	5.0	7.7	6.1
6,190,000	WGI	136	..	8.8	6.5	8.7
12.9m	Waddington J.	208	-6	17.1	8.2	11.9
3,117,000	Wade Potteries	30½	+1½	1.7	5.5	8.2
6,816,000	Wadkin	142	•-2	9.5	6.7	5.4
14.3m	Wagon Ind	152	+2	11.6	7.7	6.2
2,384,000	Walker C & W	128	•+6	10.0	7.8	5.3
8,373,000	Walker J. Gold	114	..	3.6	3.2	6.3
8,003,000	Do NV	100	..	3.6	3.6	5.4
14.5m	Ward & Gold	96	-2	6.9	7.2	6.3
39.4m	Ward T. W.	76	..	6.2	8.1	5.4
5,713,000	Ward White	107	•+4	6.1	5.7	5.4
4,929,000	Wardle B.	27½	-2	2.0	7.3	5.5
17.1m	Waring & Gillow	123	+1	5.4	4.4	7.3
5,552,000	Warne Wright	54	+4	4.0	7.4	6.6
1,863,000	Warrington T.	62	-3	4.7	7.6	23.0
71.2m	Waterford Glass	57	-2	2.9	3.5	9.1
3,937,000	Watmoughs	105	•+2	6.1	5.8	8.4
4,750,000	Watson & Philip	57	..	3.5	6.7	8.0
15.8m	Watts Blake	122	..	4.2	3.5	12.4
5,630,000	Wearwell	38½	-1½	..	..	10.4
5,292,000	Webster Pub	56	-2	2.0	3.6	9.1
29.6m	Weir Grp	118½	-3	8.1	6.9	6.6
2,923,000	Wellco Hldgs	27	-½	1.7b	6.3	8.1
6,082,000	Wellman Eng	54	-3	3.6	6.7	8.2
2,370,000	Westbrick Pds	38	..	3.3	3.9	9.6
26.0m	Westinghse Brke	61	+2	3.4	5.5	6.6
24.8m	Westland Air	42	+4	4.8	11.5	10.9
221,000	Westminster Inv	9	z ..	..	..	..
380,000	Wharf Mill	25	..	2.2	9.3	..
1,860,000	Whatlings	43	..	3.9	9.5	8.1
—	Wh'lock Mar	50	-2	..	..	..
8,592,000	Whessoe	72	+2	7.3	9.9	4.6
4,218,000	Wheway Watson	21	..	1.3	6.4	6.7
8,692,000	White Child	117	+25	7.0	6.0	8.5
20.2m	Whitecroft	105	..	10.9	9.3	7.0
2,140,000	Whiteley BSW	29	..	..	..	..
7,733,000	Wholesale Fit	222	..	8.9	4.0	9.6
13.5m	Wigfall H.	280	+7	20.5	7.3	11.3
1,912,000	Wiggins Constr	38	..	2.5	6.9	8.6
1,744,000	Wight Cons	128	+2	11.4	9.5	6.8
81.4m	Wilkins'n Match	180	+11	15.2	8.4	8.0
10.4m	Do 10% Conv	£94	+1	1000	10.6	..
3,604,000	Wms J. Cardiff	52	..	4.2	8.0	6.6
2,340,000	Wills G. & Sons	56	..	2.4	4.2	5.8
14.2m	Wilmot Breeden	68½	+2	4.7	6.8	5.1
8,126,000	Wilson Bros	44½	+2	2.1	4.8	7.2
207.3m	Wimpey G	81	-1	1.0	1.3	7.9
6,030,000	Winn Ind	51	• ..	4.7	9.3	6.4
6,840,000	Witter T.	85	+3½	4.8	5.7	13.0
39.7m	W'sley Hughes	224	-1	10.6	4.7	10.5
1,720,000	Wood & Sons	43	-2	2.5	5.9	7.4
2,556,000	Wood S. W.	44	-2	6.5	14.8	..
23.7m	Wood Hall Tst	97	+1	8.2	8.4	8.9
15.6m	Woodhead J.	208	+13	3.8	1.8	5.8
2,967,000	W'th'se Rixson	29	..	3.5	12.1	27.1
380.8m	Woolworth	69	+3½	6.3	9.3	12.6
13.3m	Yarrow & Co	398	+3	7.8	2.3	11.5
5,505,000	York Trailer	50	+2	3.5	6.9	4.8
6,312,000	Youghal C'pet	35	..	..	..	..
349,000	Young H. Hldgs	30	..	..	..	..
2,672,000	Zettors	56½	+1½	3.0	3.8	7.4

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
16.4m	Akroyd & Sm	206	-4	25.4	12.3	3.1
2,166,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	300	..	3.9	1.1	3.3
6,862,000	Boustead	60	-1	3.2	5.8	12.1
21.6m	Brit Arrow	15½	+½	..	..	..
28.7m	Challenge Corp	140	-3	6.6	4.7	10.0
58.6m	Charterhse Grp	64	-1	5.1	7.9	12.4
—	C Fin de Suez	£50¾	-1	..	..	..
19.7m	Daily Mail Tst	384	+20	19.4	5.0	21.6
19.0m	Do A	382	+22	19.4	5.1	21.5
237.4m	Dalgety	302	+1	24.4b	8.1	3.1
11.9m	Dawnay Day	41½	+½	1.6	3.8	16.6
2,222,000	Edm Ind Hldgs	11½	+½	0.2e	1.8	28.1
51.4m	Electra Inv	117½	-2	7.6	6.3	21.7
3,374,000	Exploration	29	+1	0.8	3.0	9.0
5,110,000	FC Finance	72	-2	3.1	4.3	14.7
910,000	Fitzroy Inv	22	-2	..	..	..
5,043,000	Goode D & M Grp	21	-1	0.2	0.9	..
309.9m	Inchcape	367	-1	21.7	5.9	9.6
97.2m	Lloyds & Scot	91	-2	6.2	6.8	12.0
3,896,000	Ldn & Euro Grp	33	• ..	..	..	..
12.4m	M&G Grp Hldgs	143	-3	5.5	3.8	15.1
3,266,000	Manson Fin	46	..	5.3	11.5	12.1
42.3m	Prov Fin Grp	109	+1	7.7	7.1	9.7
434.6m	Sime Darby	116	-4	3.0	2.7	27.4
5,415,000	Smith Bros	62	..	7.5	12.1	9.4
2,807,000	Tyndall O'seas	860	..	46.4	5.4	..
51.4m	Utd Dom Tst	47	-3	..	..	8.2
9,974,000	Wagon Fin	43	-3	3.1	7.3	9.1
12.7m	Yule Catto	76½	-1½	..	..	10.2

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
130.5m	Bowring	122	•-2	4.7	3.8	..
2,437,000	Brentnall Beard	32	..	2.0	6.3	9.8
32.6m	Britannic	270	+2	13.9	8.2	..
875.4m	Com Union	140	•-4	12.2	8.7	..
143.7m	Eagle Star	137	+2	9.8	7.2	..
53.6m	Equity & Law	168	..	10.1	6.0	..
337.3m	Gen Accident	206	+4	12.8	6.2	..
286.8m	GRE	228	+4	16.2	7.1	..
79.8m	Hambro Life	390	-7	31.8	7.9	..
77.2m	Heath C. E.	265	-5	7.3	2.8	10.3
47.3m	Hogg Robinson	210	-1	9.4	4.5	10.8
133.9m	Howden A.	148	•-3	10.6	7.2	8.2
213.4m	Legal & Gen	148	•+1	9.0	6.1	..
24.5m	Leslie & Godwin	125	h-1	6.8	5.4	14.2
32.4m	London & Man	139	+2	10.2	7.8	..
16.8m	Ldn Utd Inv	195	-4	6.4	3.3	10.9
39.2m	Matthews W'son	183	•-4	14.5	7.9	8.5
95.5m	Minet Hldgs	198	-3	5.1	2.7	11.7
10.6m	Moran C.	58	-1	5.0a	8.6	6.4
82.8m	Pearl	230	+6	19.1	8.3	..
145.9m	Phoenix	242	+2	16.8	6.9	..
3,519,000	Prov Life 'A'	138	..	12.4	9.0	..
—	Do A Br	138	-2	12.4	9.0	..
2,532,000	Do B	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
—	Do B Br	134	-1	12.4	9.2	..
441.6m	Prudential	148	+6	10.6	7.2	..
29.6m	Refuge	142	•+4	10.5	7.4	..
536.4m	Royal	357	+7	26.3	7.4	..
225.8m	Sedg. Forbes	423	-12	16.2	3.8	13.6
40.6m	Stenhouse	107	..	6.4	6.0	8.8
271.1m	Sun Alliance	550	+7	32.3	5.9	..
61.6m	Sun Life	107	+1	5.2b	4.9	..
6,300,000	Trade Indem'ty	175	• ..	13.4	7.7	..
107.2m	Willis Faber	253	•-2	14.1	5.6	11.6

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
31.7m	Aberdeen Trst	143	-2	7.7b	5.3	27.7
114.4m	Alliance Trust	227	-5	10.8a	4.7	27.7
35.7m	Amer Trust	44⅛	-1	2.1	4.7	32.9
58.3m	Ang-Amer Secs	103	-1½	4.6	4.5	30.8
1,397,000	Anglo Int Inv	41	-1	4.9	11.8	12.3
3,140,000	Do Asr	157	-3	..	..	..
16.1m	Anglo Scot	46	-1	2.6b	5.3	31.2
14.3m	Ashdown Inv	136½	-1	6.3	4.6	32.4
1,770,800	ABC Regional	59	+½	0.8	1.3	60.2
27.6m	Atlantic Assets	104½	•+½	0.6	0.6	..
71.2m	Atlas Electric	66	-1	2.9	4.4	32.0
23.0m	Bankers Inv	59½	-1	3.8	6.4	23.0
11.5m	Berry Trust	76	..	1.3	1.8	83.5
60.3m	Border & Sthrn	67½	-1½	11.7	19.1	38.0
29.9m	Brit Am & Gen	42	-½	2.6	6.2	24.6
72.9m	Brit Assets Tst	58½	-2½	3.6b	4.6	33.5
2,387,000	Brit Emp Sec	11½	..	0.9	8.0	16.8
106.0m	Brit Invest	170	+2	7.4	4.3	35.5
20.9m	Broadstone	156½	-3	8.0	5.1	28.9
14.0m	Brunner	100½	..	5.8	5.7	28.0
8,750,000	Brycourt Inv	125	-1	3.8a	3.0	36.6
9,660,000	CLRP Inv	69	-1	2.9	4.2	29.1
48.5m	Caledonia Inv	276	+11	12.9	4.7	26.4
29.5m	Caledonian Tst	83	-½	3.0	3.6	48.5
1,041,000	Do B	80	-½	..	..	..
19.3m	Capital & Natl	130½	•-1	7.4	5.6	..
607,000	Do B	124½	•-3	..	..	..
21.7m	Cardinal 'Dfd'	111½	-3	6.1	5.5	..
32.7m	Carliol Inv	120½	..	5.8	4.8	27.9
22.3m	Cedar Inv	67½	-½	3.9	5.8	25.6
23.1m	Charter Trust	58½	-1	3.3	5.7	26.1
46.8m	Clydesdale Inv	81	-1½	2.7a	3.3	44.5
1,314,000	Do B	79½	-2½	..	..	..
21.9m	Common Mkt	£14	+½	34.0	2.4	..
34.1m	Cont & Ind	201½	-1	9.7	4.8	30.3
12.0m	Crescent Japan	193	-2	..	..	..
8,900,000	Crossfriars	50	..	5.6	7.0	21.6
1,582,000	Cumulus	31½	+1	1.2	3.8	39.4
20.2m	Delta Inv	150	-15	..	..	..
6,347,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	215	..	21.6	10.0	18.5
4,158,000	Do Cap	162	+4	..	..	..
80.5m	Drayton Com	181	-3	8.8	5.2	28.5
45.2m	Drayton Cons	149	-3	7.1	4.8	28.1
56.6m	Do Premier	201	-2	10.2	5.0	27.9
11.0m	Dundee & Ldn	66	-1	3.6	5.5	27.8
23.6m	Edin Amer Ass	129	+1	1.7	1.3	83.8
65.4m	Edinburgh Inv	235	-5	10.2	4.3	33.3
14.3m	Elec & Gen	79½	-2	2.4	3.0	42.7
7,770,000	Eng & Int	89½	-1	5.8	6.4	21.5
30.7m	Eng & N York	77½	-2	4.6b	5.8	28.6
56.5m	Estate Duties	80	-3	2.8	3.4	38.9
28.4m	First Scot Am	98	+1	4.3	4.4	33.0
116.7m	Foreign & Colnl	178	-3	5.7	3.2	47.1
8,250,000	Gt Japan Inv	185	•-3	3.0	1.6	89.8
10.7m	Gen Funds 'Ord'	182	-½	7.1	3.9	49.5
1,414,000	Do Conv	146	-1	..	..	..
25.9m	Gen Inv & Tsts	110	•-3	6.3	5.6	23.9
2,427,000	Gen Scottish	88	..	5.1	5.7	26.1
9,780,000	Glenderon	99½	-3	2.8	2.8	53.3
182.0m	Globe Trust	122	-2	7.6	6.2	31.2
7,865,000	Grange Trust	82	..	3.3	4.0	36.3
50.4m	Great Northern	104	-1	6.1	5.8	26.2
4,000,000	Greenfriar	100	..	2.2	2.2	55.6
2,969,000	Gresham Hse	72	..	4.6	6.3	11.4
61.0m	Guardian	81½	-2½	4.1	5.0	28.8
29.5m	Hambros	107	-1	5.7	5.3	27.8
90.1m	Hill P. Inv	198	-5	12.0	6.4	23.8
18.5m	Hume Hldgs A	79	..	7.2	9.2	17.2
118.7m	Indcs & General	58½	-1	2.7	4.8	29.5
27.0m	Internat Inv	79	-2	4.2	5.3	26.1
10.6m	Invest in Sue	174½	..	4.6	2.6	56.6
67.3m	Inv Cap Trst	83	-1½	2.9b	3.5	46.9
16.5m	Jardine Japan	168	-4	1.3	0.8	..
8,129,000	Jersey Ext	172	-6	..	..	..
43.1m	Lake View Inv	96½	-½	3.6	3.8	36.1
11.9m	Law Deb Corp	105½	-1½	7.2b	6.8	22.0
26.1m	Ldn & Holyrood	120	•-3	5.7	4.7	33.4
18.8m	Ldn & Montrose	196	-2	8.3	4.3	36.4
35.4m	Ldn & Prov Tst	117	•-3	5.4	4.6	34.4
84.0m	Ldn Merch Sec	149	+10	2.5	1.7	..
5,120,000	Do Cap	149	+10	..	..	..
4,980,000	Ldn Pru Invest	83	-1	4.3	5.2	29.3
48.1m	Ldn Trust	106	-1	6.3	5.9	25.1
67.3m	Mercantile Inv	42¾	+½	1.9	4.4	27.8
39.3m	Merchants Trust	77½	+1	4.4b	5.7	29.2
10.1m	Moorside Trst	105	-2	7.6	7.2	21.7
8,022,000	New Throg 'Inc'	20½	+1	2.3	11.4	12.8
7,300,800	Do Cap	146	-1	..	..	..
15.2m	North Atlantic	93	-2	4.1	4.4	32.3
32.3m	Northern Amer	105	-1	4.3	4.1	37.0
4,597,000	Northern Sec	129	..	5.2	4.1	29.5
5,543,000	Oil & Associated	59	..	3.2	5.4	27.4
21.8m	Pentland	125	-2½	6.1	4.9	30.4
1,457,000	Progressive Sec	65	+1	4.2	6.5	21.1
34.2m	Raeburn	126	-2	5.8	4.6	30.0
21.4m	River & Merc	179	-2	13.1	7.3	20.2
12.0m	River Plate	154	-3	9.9b	6.4	..
28.1m	Romney Trust	94½	-2½	4.0	4.3	32.8
38.7m	Rothschild	204	-2	10.6	5.2	22.5
2,470,000	Safeguard	77	..	5.5	7.1	20.4
51.9m	Scot Amer	93	..	3.9b	4.2	..
3,072,000	Scot & Merc 'A'	96	-2	4.6	4.8	21.2
74.7m	Scot Eastern	141½	-3	6.8b	4.8	33.1
6,523,000	Scot European	43½	..	2.3	5.2	28.6
90.2m	Scot Invest	109½	-½	4.2	3.9	39.9
84.4m	Scot Mortgage	117	-1	5.0	4.3	36.1
40.1m	Scot National	156½	-3	5.5	3.5	40.7
37.7m	Scot Northern	107½	-1	5.1	4.7	32.7
72.2m	Scot United	81½	..	2.6	3.2	50.6
30.7m	Scot Western	90½	-1	3.5	3.5	47.8
1,765,000	Do B	95	-2	..	..	..
27.0m	Sec Alliance	193	-2½	9.6a	4.9	30.3
16.0m	Sec Gt Northern	86	-2	..	..	44.4
302,000	Do B	84	-3½	..	..	..
27.4m	Sterling Trust	179	-3	8.0	4.5	32.1
40.3m	Stockholders	101½	+½	3.6a	3.5	47.2
10.3m	Throg Sec 'Cap'	103	+2	..	..	..
31.8m	Throgmtn Trust	78½	-1	6.6	8.4	17.9
27.3m	Trans-Oceanic	177	-2	7.6	4.2	31.6
19.3m	Tribune Inv	73½	-½	2.1	2.8	43.1
15.4m	Triplevest 'Inc'	64½	+3	6.6	10.5	14.7
8,100,000	Do Cap	145	..	..	..	..
43.8m	Trustees Corp	147½	-½	7.4	5.0	28.5
7,581,000	Tyneside Inv	116	..	5.8	5.0	27.5
58.5m	Utd Brit Secs	133	-1	6.7	5.1	29.9
64.2m	Utd States Deb	84½	-½	5.3	6.3	23.3
15.3m	Utd States Gen	190	-1	9.2	4.9	28.4
5,900,000	Viking Res	89	-4	1.7	1.9	58.2
10.1m	W'bottom Trust	212	-1	7.6	3.6	44.8
77.1m	Witan Inv	94	-2	3.5	3.7	..
2,986,000	Do B	91	-2	0.1	0.1	..
11.4m	Yeoman Tst	189	-1	11.5	6.1	24.0
1,340,000	Yorks & Lancs	33½	..	2.3b	6.9	21.3
5,730,000	Young Co Inv	88	-½	5.5	6.3	28.1

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
99.7m	Brit & Comm	306	+12	14.1	4.6	9.0
13.3m	Fisher J.	175	..	2.3	1.3	8.8
63.2m	Furness Withy	236	+1	2.5	1.1	6.6
1,880,000	Hunting Gibson	108	+6	..	..	..
5,524,000	Jacobs J. I.	37	..	2.8	7.6	15.1
36.3m	Manch Liners	230	+10	7.7	3.4	21.0
125.0m	Ocean Trans	113	+1	12.6	11.1	3.9
129.2m	P & O 'Dfd'	91½	-½	9.9	10.8	5.1

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
360.3m	Anglo Am Coal	540	..	38.1	6.0	..
840.5m	Anglo Am Corp	377	+11	22.2g	6.1	..
406.1m	Ang Am Gold	£18½	+½	104	5.6	..
425.0m	Anglo Am Inv	£42½	+1½	374	8.8	..
14.7m	Anglo Transvl	£8¼	-¼	72.5	8.6	..
14.7m	Do A	£8¼	-¼	72.5	8.8	..
385.9m	Asarco	£17⅞	+½	20.5	1.2	..
20.4m	Ayer Hitam	335	-15	86.8	19.9	..
5,822,000	Beralt Tin	40	+1	11.7	24.0	..
80.1m	Blyvoors	334	+10	59.7	17.9	..
3,955,000	Botswana RST	22	-1	..	..	..
10.9m	Bracken Mines	73	..	26.3	35.1	..
36.4m	BH South	118	..	..	..	..
94.8m	Buffelsfontein	£8½	+½	107	12.4	..
155.0m	Charter Cons	154	+5	12.6	8.2	..
274.7m	Cons Gold Fields	186	+5	13.7	7.4	..
1,356.9m	De Beers 'Dfd'	415	+5	32.9	7.9	..
29.7m	Doornfontein	303	-17	31.3	10.3	..
9,160,000	Durban Rood	294	+10	..	..	..
932,000	East Daggs	75	..	35.1	60.4	..
424.0m	E Driefontein	778	+45	52.0	6.7	..
13.3m	E Rand Prop	338	+18	..	..	..
2,751,000	El Oro M & Ex	61	..	1.7	2.7	..
38.3m	Elsburg Gold	107	+6	6.1	5.7	..
206.6m	F S Geduld	£19⅞	+⅛	176	8.9	..
3,715,000	Geevor Tin	130	+5	7.6	5.1	..
158.4m	Gen Mining	£18½	+¼	143	7.4	..
11.6m	Grootvlei	102	..	18.8	18.4	..
—	Hamersley	198	-2	..	..	..
8,101,000	Hampton Gold	139	-2	5.3	4.1	..
98.3m	Harmony	366	-15	37.1	9.8	..
147.7m	Hartebeest	£13⅞	+¼	158	12.0	..
108.3m	Jo'burg Cons	£15⅛	+⅛	104	6.8	..
63.3m	Kinross	302	-10	32.9	9.3	..
195.3m	Kloof	613	+44	25.1	4.1	..
6,960,000	Leslie	56	-2	12.b	22.4	..
41.9m	Libanon	528	-12	62.3	11.5	..
10.6m	Lydenburg Plat	74	-15	4.9	5.4	..
671.7m	MIM Hldgs	200	-6	5.7	2.9	..
7,000,000	MTD (Mangula)	35	+2	4.1	11.7	..
39.8m	Malayan Tin	430	•-5	..	..	..
3,960,000	Marievale Con	88	-14	35.0	39.8	..
7,913,000	Messina Trans	77	+2	..	..	..
—	Metals Explor	37	..	..	..	..
19.3m	Middle Wits	200	-15	17.8	7.9	..
123.9m	Minorco	162	-1	5.2	3.4	..
29.9m	Nthgate Explor	435	+70	13.5	3.1	..
—	Peko Wallsend	484	-6	..	..	..
139.5m	Pres Brand	£9⅜	+⅛	78.6	7.9	..
136.1m	Pres Steyn	£9⅝	-⅛	22.1	2.7	..
12.0m	Rand Mine Prop	105	..	8.5	8.5	..
196.2m	Randfontein	£36⅝	+⅜	202	7.0	..
579.1m	Rio Tinto Zinc	249	-7	14.1	5.9	..
130.8m	Rustenburg	106	-17	4.7	4.4	..
7,350,000	Saint Piran	63	-4	3.1	4.9	..
77.6m	St Helena	£12⅛	+⅛	114	14.1	..
149.9m	Selection Tst	470	•-6	28.3	6.0	..
37.0m	Sentrust	211	+1	18.9	9.0	..
4,158,000	SA Land	63	-2	..	..	..
—	South Crofty	60	-4	6.2	10.4	..
149.2m	Southvaal	574	+6	13.1	2.3	..
17.5m	Sthn Malayan	310	..	18.2	5.9	..
7,364,000	Sungei Besi	200	-5	14.8	7.4	..
31.5m	Tanq Cons	194	-1	10.0	5.4	..
7,309,000	Tanjong Tin	88	..	9.9	11.2	..
5,816,000	Tharsis Sulph	255	..	10.9	3.9	..
100.4m	Transvaal Cons	£13⅛	-½	60.7b	4.4	..
22.6m	Tronoh Mines	220	-5	16.3	7.4	..
45.8m	UC Invest	235	-7	20.3	8.6	..
194.8m	Union Corp	320	+22	24.2	7.4	..
254.1m	Vaal Reefs	£14⅞	-½	96.6	6.5	..
11.2m	Venterspost	222	+16	15.7	7.1	..
8,360,000	Wankie Colliery	33	..	6.6	19.9	..
40.5m	Welkom	331	+14	33.0	10.0	..
337.0m	W Driefontein	£23⅞	-⅛	231	10.1	..
4,930,000	W Rand Cons	116	+9	11.0	9.5	..
70.9m	Western Areas	176	-11	9.5	5.1	..
218.7m	Western Deep	£8⅝	-⅛	67.9	7.8	..
155.5m	Western Hldgs	£20⅞	+⅛	207	10.0	..
314.9m	Western Mining	146	-6	1.9	1.2	..
76.8m	Winkelhaak	641	-7	77.1	12.0	..
19.3m	Zambia Copper	15	+¼	..	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
—	Ampol Pet	72	-1	..	..	..
3,059,000	Attock	88	-1	..	..	..
7,110,000	Brit Borneo	158	-2	10.2	6.5	15.9
3,470.9m	BP	898	-1	35.1	3.9	9.7
106.3m	Burmah Oil	74	-1	..	..	..
5,245,000	Century Oils	62	+½	4.0	6.4	3.3
6,410,000	Charterhall	23	-1	..	..	..
624.6m	C F Petroles	£25½	+1	211	4.7	3.8
9,700,000	KCA Int	36½	-½	..	..	17.1
71.9m	Lasmo	148	-6	..	..	..
26.6m	Do Ops	355	-30	..	..	..
74.4m	Do 14% Ln	£99⅛	-⅛	1400	14.1	..
27.3m	Oil Exploration	210	-10	3.2	1.5	29.8
10.0m	Premier Cons	16	-½	..	..	..
96.1m	Ranger Oil	£11⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
5,488.0m	Royal Dutch	£43½	+½	147	3.2	9.1
3,052.2m	Shell Trans	577	-10	26.4	4.6	6.2
68.3m	Tricentrol	174	-6	2.2	1.3	19.7
94.9m	Ultramar	255	..	..	..	7.7
30.8m	Do 7% Cnv	139	-1	19.6	7.6	..

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
6,828,000	Allied Ldn	64½	+4½	2.9	4.3	14.5
44.3m	Allnatt Ldn	224	+2	6.3	2.9	22.8
9,693,000	Apex Props	270	-12	5.9	2.2	49.5
5,276,000	Aquis Secs	31	-½	1.0	4.9	23.2
12.0m	Beaumont Prop	87	-2	5.9	6.7	21.6
16.8m	Bellway Hldgs	67	..	4.4	6.6	..
22.9m	Berkeley Hmbro	136	..	4.9	3.5	31.7
66.4m	Billon Percy	178	s-5	9.4	5.3	19.9
434,000	Do Accum	172	-6	0.9	0.2	..
20.1m	Bradford Prop	256	-4	10.3	4.0	39.7
29.3m	British Land	44	-1	..	..	..
39.4m	Brixton Estate	111	•-1	3.1	2.8	56.4
42.1m	Cap & Counties	55½	-1	2.6	4.6	77.1
34.6m	Chesterfield	253	+3	6.1	1.7	40.2
689,000	Chown Secs	15½	f ..	..	..	..
2,248,000	Churchbury Est	328	+1	7.0	2.1	40.[illegible]
17.1m	City Offices	64	+3	2.7	4.2	34.6
2,183,000	Control Secs	37	..	1.3	3.4	69.[illegible]
4,946,000	Corn Exchange	178	..	3.2	1.8	39.5
3,918,000	Country & New T	29	+2	1.0	3.4	..
17.1m	County & Dist	111	•-4	3.3	1.2	29.[illegible]
18.2m	Daejan Hldgs	112	+1	4.5	4.1	11.[illegible]
39.1m	Eng Prop	41	+2	3.5	8.5	12.[illegible]
1,618,000	Estates & Gen	29½	..	1.6b	5.9	17.[illegible]
15.9m	Evans of Leeds	98	+1	2.0	2.0	21.[illegible]
94.1m	Gt Portland	218	+6	4.5	2.2	48.0
1,888,000	Guildhall	80	..	3.8a	4.8	18.4
79.7m	Hammerson 'A'	625	+2	8.2	1.3	67.3
55.8m	Haslemere Ests	232	+6	5.0	2.0	33.[illegible]
451.9m	Land Secs	234	-1	8.1	3.5	41.8
15.8m	Law Land	45	h ..	1.5b	1.4	..
12.0m	Ldn & Prov Sh	112	+1	7.2b	1.1	36.3
2,341,000	Ldn Shop	79	+2	4.6	5.9	38.[illegible]
11.1m	Lynton Hldgs	177	+1	3.5	2.0	30.[illegible]
154.3m	MEPC	144	+1	7.6	3.2	45.[illegible]
7,371,000	McKay Secs	280	-10	2.7	0.9	39.5
1,399,000	Marler Estates	37	h-2	..	..	..
1,608,000	Midhurst White	48	-8	..	..	..
33.1m	Mucklow A & J.	128	-5	8.5	5.1	22.3
1,379,000	Municipal	285	+15	7.7	2.7	15.5
18.0m	Peachey Prop	94½	+2½	3.0b	3.6	..
5,485,000	Prop & Rever	323	-3	7.3	2.4	39.2
16.9m	Do A	223	-3	7.9	3.4	29.2
37.6m	Prop Hldgs	316	+4	10.0	3.2	40.0
28.4m	Prop Sec	112	s-4½	2.1	1.9	..
2,341,000	Raglan Prop	4¼	+½	..	..	..
2,020,000	Regional	80	..	1.7	2.1	24.9
12.0m	Do A	75	+3	1.7	2.2	23.4
12.7m	Rush & Tompkins	116	..	4.4	3.8	13.5
31.9m	Scot Met Props	107	-1	2.9b	2.7	43.7
150.2m	Slough Ests	117	+2	3.8	3.3	29.[illegible]
83.9m	Stock Conv	260	+12	3.1	1.1	..
43.8m	Sunley B.	274	-3	6.6	2.4	..
53.1m	Town & City	17	..	0.9e	0.2	..
16.2m	Trafford Park	121	•-6	6.2	5.0	..
9,649,000	UK Props	25	-½	0.5	2.2	19.[illegible]
2,929,000	Webb J.	13½	s-1½	0.7	4.4	7.[illegible]
680,000	W'mster & C'ty	20½	..	..	..	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
4,483,000	Anglo-Indonesia	98	+3	4.2	4.3	..
7,953,000	Bradwall FMS	56	-½	2.6	4.1	..
7,800,000	Castlefield	260	-13	5.0	1.9	..
11.2m	Chersonese	50	•-1	2.1	4.2	..
790,000	Cons Plant	44	•-2	3.0	6.8	..
516,000	Doranakande	65	+4	2.2	3.2	..
1,694,000	Grand Central	11½	..	0.8	7.2	..
101.9m	Guthrie Corp	355	-11	22.7	6.4	..
188.6m	Harrisons Malay	113	h+4	6.1	5.4	..
170.9m	Highlds & Low	115	+2½	4.5	3.9	..
922,000	Hongkong	205	-5	11.0	5.4	..
1,984,000	Killinghall	252	..	17.3	6.9	..
20.4m	Kulim Malaysia	47½	-3	2.1	4.4	..
29.1m	Ldn Sumatra	187	-4	6.1	3.3	..
10.3m	Majedie	74	-1	1.0	1.4	..
14.9m	Muar River	54	-1	0.7	1.4	..
27.0m	Plant Hldgs	67	•+4	3.3	4.9	..
9,263,000	Sungei Krian	80	-3	2.3	2.8	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
2,014,000	Assam Frontier	310	-1	24.6	7.9	..
4,568,000	Assam Inv	100	-1	10.6	10.6	..
7,656,000	Camellia Inv	302	..	3.0	1.0	..
779,000	Deundi	150	fh ..	40.4	26.9	..
9,141,000	McLeod Russel	227	•-17	20.5a	9.0	..
1,232,000	Moran	355	..	5.5	1.5	..
1,032,000	Surmah Valley	129	..	10.0	7.8	..
10.7m	Warren Plant	128	s+3	11.1	8.7	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
37.0m	Algoma Cen Rly	£11⅞	-1⅛	29.6	2.3	..
3,282,000	Calcutta Elec	77	-1	14.0	18.2	..
—	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£44½	-1½	490	11.0	..
1,181,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33	..	350	10.6	..
34.4m	Gt Nthn Tele	£65	-3	193	3.0	..
153.6m	Imp Cont Gas	380	+2	14.9	3.9	..
—	Mid Kent Wtr	£34	+½	500	14.7	..
856,000	Milford Docks	110	+4	4.1	3.7	..
2,132,000	Nigerian Elec	205	•-10	20.1	9.8	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	350	10.6	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Co[...] price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspe[...] Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h [...] company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnin[...] capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share [...] Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. [...] significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 06.10.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Chg on wk
The Times Industrial Share Index	232.29	6.39	11.66	+2
Largest Coys.	226.00	6.03	11.10	+2
Smaller Coys.	210.01	7.11	13.39	+5
Capital Goods	269.54	6.73	14.30	+3
Consumer Goods	226.35	6.72	11.14	+1
Store Shares	192.13	6.11	8.02	+1
Largest financial shares	219.36	6.35	—	+1
Largest financial and industrial shares	224.85	6.09	—	+8
Commodity shares	285.35	6.12	13.09	+1
Gold Mining shares	346.66	6.82	15.66	+1
Industrial debenture stocks	83.83	6.38*	—	—
Industrial preference stocks	36.36	13.38*	—	—
3½% War Loan	31⅝	11.38*	—	—

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	232.06 (14.09.78)	60.18 (13.1[...]
1978	232.06 (14.09.78)	184.85 (02.0[...]
1977	222.96 (14.09.77)	151.20 (12.0[...]
1976	171.95 (06.05.76)	115.83 (27.1[...]
1975	156.92 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.0[...]
1974	236.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (13.1[...]
1973	269.33 (12.01.73)	139.99 (14.1[...]

* Flat interest yield.

هكذا من الأصل

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Recipe for a managerial renaissance, page 26

Need for discipline on pay brings Government closer to joining monetary system

By Caroline Atkinson

Last week's vote by the Labour Party Conference against the Government's 5 per cent pay limit has made the Cabinet more likely to decide in favour of joining the proposed European Monetary System of fixed exchange rates. It is thought that a fixed rate, by imposing external discipline, might encourage more moderate settlements. However, there may be serious problems in winning Parliamentary approval for joining.

A decision on the composition of the scheme should be reached by the beginning of December when the European leaders meet. The odds about Britain's joining have fluctuated in recent weeks, and the decision at the finance ministers' meeting last month in favour of a parity-grid system of exchange rates made the British Cabinet enthusiastic.

However, the danger of a breakdown of pay policy has made the Prime Minister and the Chancellor view the system more favourably. A wage explosion would increase the costs of a fixed exchange rate in terms of employment and output as British competitiveness declined. But it is thought that the disciplinary effect of fixed rate on wage negotiations might encourage more moderate settlements, and that would be easier to keep inflation down inside the proposed scheme than outside.

However, if Britain is to join, there would almost certainly have to be a Parliamentary vote on it.

There is considerable opposition among MPs. Most of the Conservative Party is against tying the pound to other currencies before European monetary policies and inflation rates are brought more in line.

A significant section of the Labour Left also is opposed to British entry on the ground that it will prove deflationary. Some anti-marketeers are against it because it implies closer European cooperation. The Government thus may find it hard to muster a majority in favour.

Peter Norman, in Brussels, writes: Britain, which appeared virtually isolated in its support of the basket system for governing exchange rate fluctuations at the meeting of finance ministers in September, should have an opportunity to rescue what it can of this concept when experts from the central banks and finance ministries of Europe meet in Brussels this week to prepare for the next meeting of finance ministers on October 16.

A major task that faces them will be to work out the implications of the Belgian compromise which seeks to reconcile the rival approaches to parity grid and basket.

This compromise, which envisages the establishment of clear intervention points as in the existing European currency snake but with an "indicative" basket to pinpoint currencies deviating from the norm, won broad approval from all EEC members except Britain last month.

But at that stage, the role of the indicative basket had not been thought through.

Germany saw it as little more than a statistical aid for the central banks in the day-to-day management of the system.

But the Belgians, in elaborating their idea, have drawn up alternatives whereby it could also trigger consultations between the participants or even intervention between the margins established under the parity grid.

Another question to be resolved is the size and nature of the enlarged credit system that will operate for a two-year interim period between the setting up of the system and the creation of a European monetary fund.

At the September meeting, Germany was the only country to express reserve at the extension of the lines of short and medium term credit between central banks to 25,000m European currency units (about $33,250,000) from 15,600m ECUs at present.

The central bankers, when they meet today, will have to consider questions of intervention, especially with United States fears that widespread use of the dollar for intervention could affect its standing on foreign exchange markets.

Government blacklist of companies in breach of the incomes policy continues to grow

Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Names are continuing to be added to the secret blacklist of companies in breach of the Government's incomes policy despite growing uncertainty about the future of the 5 per cent limit.

Although no company has as yet been "blacked" by the Government for contravening Phase Four of the policy which came into effect on August 1, the Department of Employment has identified a number of companies in the past three weeks whose wage settlements are higher than was allowed under earlier limits.

It is understood that the blacklist of 66 names held by the Treasury contains a number of new entrants placed there since the beginning of last month.

The total stands at only one higher than the 65 listed on September 13 because the names of several companies have been taken off.

Large-scale employers' pay settlements are automatically monitored by the Department of Employment, but breaches by smaller concerns may only come to light when they approach the Government for temporary employment subsidies or assistance through grants.

Operation of the blacklist, which in any case is regarded with embarrassment by civil servants, has been secret since the first names were circulated to local health authorities last January.

Despite considerable Parliamentary pressure, the Government has never published the list. As a result, little is known about the methods by which companies are selected and their settlements assessed.

The BBC's *Panorama* programme last week, however, uncovered a procedure which encompasses several stages and the existence of a special Cabinet sub-committee known as the EY(P) for Pay.

The sub-committee which makes the final decision is chaired by Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor. The vice-chairman is Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and the other two regular members are Mr Albert Booth, Employment, and Mr Eric Varley, Industry.

Other ministers who sometimes attend include Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the House, Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

Once the decision to blacklist has been taken, the name of the company is sent from the Treasury to individual government departments which then inform the purchasing authorities for which they are responsible.

Circulation is by no means simultaneous, and there are considerable varfations in the rate at which alterations and amendments to the list may reach different authorities.

Adding to the risk of confusion and delay is the different wording of the instructions sent out by the various departments.

A confidential circular sent to the Director-General of Defence Contracts to the Armed Forces last January 24, for example, merely states: "In furtherance of the Government's counter inflation measures, the firms listed below are not to be invited to tend for, or employed on MOD (Ministry of Defence) business."

Local authorities are merely encouraged, but not ordered, by the Department of the Environment to boycott the listed firms.

Most companies affected so far have been medium or small sized, or, like the John Lewis Partnership, those which do not rely on government business for the bulk of their trade.

But big organizations which are directly involved with the £4,000m worth of business placed by the Government each year are also becoming increasingly concerned about the possibility of sanctions being invoked against them.

An emergency meeting of members with big government contracts was called by the Confederation of British Industry as soon as the guidelines were issued.

But it was decided to wait until the special clauses which enable the Government to terminate an existing contract because of a pay breach were invoked before taking further official action.

Teamsters have had their day of jackals

—The man whose views will make or break any White House efforts to secure voluntary trade union support for wage restraint noted late last week that "for some time now the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and I have come under attack by a shabby lot of liars and cheap shot artists. . . . They call me a tool of organized crime. I call them a pack of lying jackals, each and every one".

Mr Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters, which has over two million members, had lunch with Mr William Miller, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board last week, and has twice gone for top-level meetings to the White House in recent days. Boldly and bluntly he has said the Teamsters want big pay rises and will get them.

Now Mr Fitzsimmons is a colourful personality, albeit not quite as dramatic as his predecessor, Mr Jimmy Hoffa, and he is very aware of the power he wields. The Teamsters, as he loves to point out, is "larger than General Motors, or Ford, or Standard Oil or any of a multitude of big corporations".

The most important national United States wage contract next year involves the Teamsters; and the outcome of the negotiations, which start in mid-December, will set the pattern for all other big collective bargaining agreements in 1979.

The Teamsters, particularly its leaders, have been accused of all manner of crimes over the years, and the Teamsters' pension fund has often been alleged by journalists, government officials and public interest groups to be corrupt to the core. Mr Fitzsimmons is not being intimidated by such allegations, and Mr Carter would make a mistake to try to pressure the Teamsters by letting the Justice Department open yet another investigation into the union now.

Mr Fitzsimmons outlined his position in bright colours before some of his members in Michigan last Thursday. To the press he said: "I feel sorry for the poor reporters who like to hear unsubstantiated charges because they make good headlines. I truly feel sorry that their wages are not as good as Teamsters."

Mr George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO trade union organization, has no respect for Mr Fitzsimmons and neither do most non-Teamster union chiefs, or most industrial reporters, or Carter Administration officials, but the Teamsters do not care very much. Dealing with Mr Fitzsimmons may prove harder for Mr Carter than negotiating with President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachim Begin, and as talks start the President ought to note Mr Fitzsimmons's pride. The union boss, after all, states flatly that the Teamsters "is the greatest organization God ever created on this earth".

Frank Vogl
in Washington

Both sides at Vauxhall seek peaceful pay deal

R. W. Shakespeare

A joint working party of Vauxhall Motors managers and union shop floor representatives will this week seek to work out a new self-financing productivity deal for the 26,000 shop floor workers at Luton, Dunstable and Ellesmere Port on Merseyside.

This exercise, which ironically involves the same unions whose backing the pay-barring strike at Ford could be as crucial to the future pay bargaining during the winter as the Ford battle itself, is the parties at Vauxhall to a productivity formula to satisfy the unions and the Department of Employment that other groups of workers might be persuaded to approach pay settlements the right way.

The Vauxhall unions like those at Ford, have rejected a company pay package that keeps within the Government's 5 per cent ceiling. The unions have sought a "substantial" but unspecified wage rise for all workers, with a reduction in the working week from 40 to 35 hours.

Additionally, Vauxhall pay settlements have closely followed the pattern set by Ford. So when Vauxhall replied to the union demands just over a week ago with an offer of pay increases ranging from £2.60 to £3 for a 40-hour week—well within the 5 per cent limit—it appeared possible that its workers would quickly follow the Ford lead and strike.

In the event, the Vauxhall union negotiators rejected the offer but left the door open to continued talks.

This led to a 10-hour meeting of the Vauxhall joint negotiating committee at a Midlands hotel last Thursday from which the plan to set up the joint working party on productivity emerged.

Their job now is to get some firm proposals on paper before the joint negotiating committee reconvenes on October 17.

Mr Geoffrey Moore, Vauxhall's director of personnel and industrial relations, says: "Productivity must be the name of the game. We need it to pull our operations back into profitability [Vauxhall will be lucky to break even this year]. We need it to meet our increasing order books and, not least, we need it to increase the earnings of our people."

More significant, perhaps, is the willingness of the union side—dominated by the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—to go on talking about productivity deals against the background of their total opposition to further government-imposed pay restraint and their rejection of a deal within the 5 per cent limit.

After last Thursday's marathon meeting of the joint negotiating committee, Mr Jack Whyman of the AUEW, chairman of the union side, observed: "Our position on the basic pay offer remains the same. We have rejected it. We will be raising that again only when the time is appropriate."

This almost certainly means that the Vauxhall negotiators are happy to await the outcome of the Ford confrontation and any fresh talks between the Government and the TUC.

Admittedly the situation at Vauxhall is very different from that at Ford. There is, for a start, no £300m profit to be argued about. Yet there are a lot of problems in framing a convincing and workable productivity deal. To begin with the Vauxhall unions are not at all happy about the way the last one worked out in practice: earnings rose by far less than was predicted. Also, there are some awkward disparities in output between various plants: for instance, the persistently low performance at the Ellesmere Port car plant compared with, say, the commercial vehicle plant at Dunstable.



Mr Geoffrey Moore: Productivity the name of the game.

Row erupts over holiday advertising

By Our Commercial Editor

Increasing anxieties among travel agents about the extent of direct selling of holiday packages have erupted in a row over an advertising campaign by Grand Metropolitan's hotels group.

And a row also broke out yesterday between the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) and British Airways over the airline's "discount" campaign relating to some fares and new ticket sales centres.

In the hotels case the Alliance of Retail Travel Agency Consortia is being asked to agree that all members—there are more than 400—should refuse to handle Grand Metropolitan packages.

The request comes from Mr Robert Seath, a Consortia member of Gowthorpe Travel, Selby, North Yorkshire, who has accused the hotels group of "blatant direct-sell efforts" in its advertising in national newspapers.

He has told Mr Richard Wood, sales director for the hotels group, that he is stopping sale of Grand Metropolitan holidays.

Mr Wood, nevertheless, may have defused this situation. A clip-coupon in the group's advertising had not mentioned travel agents because the group wanted a direct response to help research of media effectiveness but anybody responding had been sent literature pointing out bookings could be made through travel agents, Mr Wood said.

Mr Wood is also ensuring that further advertisements mention travel agents.

There have been suggestions that at least two other national tour operators might be put forward within the alliance as cases where blacklisting should be considered.

In the British Airways case ABTA is advising its members that they may advertise their offices as ABTA discount centres promoting the low legal fares of all airlines as "discount fares".

EEC insists on steel production being kept within ceilings

By Peter Hill

European steel producers have been warned not to exceed production ceilings laid down by the EEC Commission during the next two months.

These ceilings are among measures introduced by the Commission under the direction of Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, aimed at restoring stability to the European steel market. But producers have exceeded the levels set for the earlier part of this year. This has led to rows between the producers and the Commission, and also within the ranks of the European steelmakers' federation, Eurofer.

Greater discipline in adherence to the output ceiling is regarded by the British Steel Corporation, among others, as being of vital importance at a time when the Commission's other measures on the level of prices and control of imports appear to be having greater effect.

The Commission is starting to pay greater attention to the restructuring of the European steel industry, which will involve cutbacks in capacity to meet the lower levels of demand expected over the next few years. The BSC, which has already gained agreement from the unions for the closure of several old and outdated plants, will continue talks on the proposed closure of its Glengarnock works tomorrow.

BSC is operating at between 60-70 per cent of capacity and has managed to keep its losses within the levels projected at the beginning of this financial year.

In the six months to the end of last month, losses amounted to about £175m and, with poor market conditions continuing, executives believe that the projected £400m loss for 1978-79, including contingencies, will be about right.

But Sir Charles Villiers, the corporation's chairman, together with other executives, are worried by the prospect of industrial action when the next round of pay talks with the industry's major union—the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation—begin at the turn of the year.

The present agreement is due to be renewed from January 1. The BSC clearly sees the Ford strike, and the TUC's challenge to the Government's 5 per cent ceiling on pay rises in the current round of pay policy, as being a source of difficulty which could jeopardize its aim of breaking even in March, 1980.

In an interview, Sir Charles said that good progress had been made with the unions over the past 12 months. The number of disputes had been cut dramatically, and consultations at all levels within the corporation had increased markedly.

"If we had a really bad strike over pay or some other issue, it would be a blow to our chances of containing the losses within the projection. My belief, however, is that we have moderate trade unions who are responsible. We have always been able to come to terms, and it would be very unexpected if we were not able to agree on this occasion", he said.

Concern by NEDC over imports

By Our Management Correspondent

Concern about the continuing penetration of imported goods into the British market will be the main subject to be discussed by the National Economic Development Council today at its first meeting since July.

Talks will be focused on two discussion documents. One, submitted by the Department of Trade, shows that imports have been especially strong in manufactured goods, doubling between 1970 and 1977.

The other, compiled by the National Economic Development Organization, examines the progress of the sector working parties, which have drawn up targets of how individual sectors should improve their competitiveness.

Union demands for import controls are unlikely to be agreed. The official NEDC view is that further import controls carry considerable risks through possible retaliation by affected countries.

It is also opposed in principle to import controls because of the limitation it causes to consumer choice.

Different methods expected to be discussed include improvements in cooperation between buyers and sellers, and improvement in design and delivery of British-made products.

NEDC, supported by the Government and the CBI, argues that protectionism can only undermine the competitive edge to British goods and that the main solution lies in improving United Kingdom industrial performance.

This is the lynch-pin of the industrial strategy launched by NEDC in 1975 to reverse the serious decline in manufacturing industry.

100 wage aim by L Cars

Donald Macintyre
Our Staff

Shop stewards at BL Cars Cowbridge plant in Birmingham are expected to complete details today of a pay claim which their unofficial leaders hope should give production workers £100 a week pay packets.

The move comes as the company faces the renewed threat of strike by 3,000 toolmakers in support of their demand for separate pay negotiations for skilled craftsmen.

Assuming that the Longbridge stewards today approve the claim drawn up by the BL Cars combine earlier this month, they will put in a claim covering 20,000 workers at the plant for rises of about £27 per week from November 1.

The company is bound to reject the claim strongly since it is obliged to stick within Government guidelines.

It has, moreover, given warning that movements towards pay parity throughout BL Cars by November, 1979, must be justified in output and has stated it is seeking a cutback of 7,000 jobs through voluntary redundancies by then.

Over the weekend Mr Roy Fenner's unofficial toolroom committee said that the toolmakers strike would be called off fortnight unless a meeting on the skilled workers' grievances had been arranged between themselves, the company and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers executive. The committee intends within the next few days to approach craftsmen in other plants, including electricians and pipe fitters belonging to the other craft organization, in the hope of concerted action.

New estimates forecast heavy slump in world shipbuilding

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Output of new ships by world shipyards may reach a low point of 10 million compensated gross tons in 1981, according to new estimates made by the Association of West European Shipbuilders (AWES).

The organization, which has just completed a detailed review of the prospects for the shipbuilding industry throughout the world up to 1985 for submission to the European Commission and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, has estimated that production of new ships this year will fall to about 18 million compensated gross tons from last year's level of 20 million tons.

Against the background of severe over-capacity in the industry and the attempt by most major shipbuilding countries to carry through reorganization plans, there is now general agreement that the compensated gross registered tonnage (CGRT) formula—which reflects the work content involved in each type of ship—provides the only reliable guide to the industry's activity levels.

In its paper, the AWES said it recognized that there were many factors which could affect the eventual outcome, but there appeared to be general agreement on the broad conclusions of the latest AWES estimates.

After the low point in 1980-81, European shipbuilders expect production of new ships to build up slowly again, reaching about 20 million CGRT in 1985.

Over the period 1978-85, the AWES said it estimated that the total production needed could amount to 110 million CGRT. This was likely to be made up of about 13 million CGRT of oil tankers, some 11 million CGRT of bul carriers, and 46 million CGRT of general cargo ships.

Gas and chemical carriers could amount to a further 9 million CGRT with other non-cargo and miscellaneous vessels producing a requirement over the period of an estimated 31 million CGRT.

Mr Roy Brown, director of the AWES, explained that the composition of the industry's order books was already changing dramatically, and the trend would continue. He emphasized that the organization's paper was not intended to provide solutions to the industry's difficulties.

The organization had attempted to illustrate as accurately as possible the scale of the short-term problems which the industry faced to enable governments to formulate policies accordingly.

The shipbuilding working party of the OECD was scheduled to meet in Paris today and tomorrow for further discussions on the industry's world-wide problems. The meeting has been postponed until next month, apparently at the request of the Japanese delegation.

Japan, by far the largest builder of ships in the world, is anxious to gain approval from the Japanese parliament for reorganization plans for the industry.

12 pc of British merchant fleet laid up

Some 12 per cent of the entire British merchant fleet is laid up because of the continuing slump in world trade. The proportion rose to the all-time high at the end of August, and compares with only 5 per cent a year ago.

And the General Council of British Shipping says in a report today there are few signs of any improvement.

A spokesman said: "Most people in the industry now see little hope of an upturn in the tanker market before 1983, or of extra work for bulk carriers much before the early 1980s. Even the most pessimistic five years ago would not have believed the slump would last so long without any real break.

"It is certainly the worst world-wide crisis for 50 years."

Council figures published today show that a year ago 7 per cent of the world fleet, equal to 43.2 million deadweight tons, was laid up. Of this, the British share was 2.6 million tons.

Latest worldwide figures indicate that 8 per cent of the world fleet, 795 ships, 54.8 million tons, are idle. Of those flying the British flag there are 53 vessels, 5.7 million tons, laid up.

The spokesman said that Britain had been hit by the slump, now in its fifth year, later than most other nations, because of the superior operating efficiency of the nation's relatively young fleet of cargo vessels.

Large rip in Shell North Sea pipeline

By Derek Harris

A five feet long rent has been discovered in Shell North Sea's new 36-inch pipe from Cormorant A in the Brent oilfield to Sullom Voe, which is being prepared to pump oil from the Dunlin sector. The damage was found yesterday in a section of the pipe 47 miles out from the Shetlands.

Production is being slowed because some storage capacity at Dunlin has already been taken up. The pipe was to have been in operation from around the middle of this month but there could now be about a month's delay.

Brent is one of the big North Sea oilfields and the pipeline is a critical link in the production chain.

The pipe, at present only water filled, had only just been cleared of an obstruction 55 miles out from Sullom Voe when a sudden drop in pressure was reported. Tests early yesterday disclosed a rent five feet long and nine inches wide. It will be repaired by welding in a new section of pipeline.

Shell, which is in partnership with Esso in developing the oilfield, said last night it was difficult to estimate exactly how long a delay there would be. Poor weather is expected at this time of the year.

No cause for the damage has yet been established.

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MANAGEMENT

GKN rethinks its motor component strategy

Britain's largest engineering group, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, has just doubled its central research and development budget in a crash programme which is designed to extend its range of automotive components into entirely new fields.

In charge is Derek Whittaker who joined the company in April as general manager, product planning, following his departure from the managing directorship of Leyland Cars.

There has been a major reorganization of GKN's group technology centre in Wolverhampton, which was almost entirely concerned with providing manufacturing technology and metallurgic know-how to the non-automotive sector.

Today 60 per cent of the centre's efforts are devoted to automotive components and the proportion is growing. Some 200 design engineers are being sought in one of the most concentrated recruitment programmes ever mounted by the company. All the motor manufacturers are being headhunted to find men with the right qualifications.

Mr Whittaker explained: "We are establishing four substantial teams of design engineers, which will multiply our engineering design resources by a factor of 10. At the same time we are adding new building to house some of the most advanced test equipment. We can already claim technological leadership in predicting fatigue life."

The world's motor manufacturers are facing an enormous and costly challenge to reduce the weight of their vehicles and so improve fuel consumption. The huge sums of money being swallowed up were taxing even the resources of such giants as General Motors and Ford. But Mr Whittaker believes that the present upheaval in design also presents component manufacturers like GKN with a first class opportunity to cash in, provided they are bold enough to take the lead in giving the car makers what they want.

Priority is being given to the development of components from lightweight composite materials, some containing carbon fibre. These include prop shafts, drive shafts, shock absorbers, leaf springs, seat frames, body panels and doors.

At least one car is already carrying out extended road tests with carbon fibre leaf springs and prop shafts. By next year it will be joined by a heavy truck. And it is in the commercial vehicle field that the most dramatic weight savings can be made.

A single carbon fibre car spring reduces the weight from 28lbs to five. But for a heavy truck there is a saving of over 200lbs per spring. For a complete set of truck springs it could amount to a saving of half a ton—all available to carry extra payload.

GKN admit that the present restriction on the use of carbon fibre components is mainly one of cost. Carbon fibre is much more expensive than steel, although when used as one ingredient in a composite sandwich it is only marginally so. GKN argue however that steel prices will continue to rise, while carbon fibre prices will fall as volume increases.

It has already formed GB Automotive Composites, a join venture with Bristol Composite Materials, to develop and exploit carbon fibre applications for automotive uses.

But drawing on his own experience at British Leyland and before that at Ford, Mr Whittaker knows only too well that car and commercial vehicle engineers are reluctant to incorporate new technology into existing vehicles. For one thing, new components require a redesign of existing housings and allied attachment fittings.

So he has set his sights on the men designing new models. That is why some of the new prototype components will be on display at the Motor Show, which opens on October 20 in Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre.

He said: "We want to ensure that every motor designer and engineer worth his salt knows what we are capable of doing now, and what we have up our sleeve for the future. We want to emphasize that they should not just think of GKN in terms of components we have traditionally provided for them. The world's motor industry is being turned upside down today in the search for new technology, and GKN is right there in the race with them".

Substantial funds have been invested in sophisticated new equipment at Wolverhampton to help in such areas as computer design and destruction testing. To speed up GKN's own time cycle from the drawing board to the production line, designers from its line companies are being encouraged to use them.

One interesting approach now being studied is the construction of GKN factories built expressly to provide motor manufacturers with new technology components to replace traditional components at present manufactured in-house.

With a single new gearbox now requiring an investment of around £75m, every motor manufacturer, and particularly BL, is looking for ways of reducing its capital spending on new model programmes. GKN is setting out its stall in such a way that British, European and American motor firms are being offered a tempting alternative.

Clifford Webb



GKN's Derek Whittaker: tempting motor makers with new technology skills

David Cruikshank suggests ways to plan and improve productivity

Recipe for a managerial renaissance

Managers have come in for a good deal of criticism for the poor performance of the United Kingdom economy and are often painted, by outsiders to the boardroom scene, as old-fashioned, hidebound, over-cautious, and generally out of touch with reality.

Yet it does not seem so very long ago that the same business managers were being painted in very different colours.

In the fifties and sixties boardrooms were being constantly stirred by an influx of youthful, brash, energetic graduates from the modern business schools who seemed to have found the Midas touch for creating instant wealth.

Board members of the "old school" and shareholders alike felt threatened by the success of the new breed of professional business managers, and many talked of being disenfranchised by a kind of managerial revolution.

Where has all this creative dynamic revolutionary management gone? In the cold light of the seventies the euphoria has been dissipated; the revolutionary fervour is somewhat muted and many of the older, more traditional management techniques are enjoying a new lease of life.

The "run for growth" go-go whizz kids have given way to the "fasten your seatbelts" hatchet men organizing bigger and better redundancy campaigns and economy drives.

The large, impersonal organizations which grew out of the "bigger is better" syndrome of the fifties and sixties are showing distinct signs of wear and tear. Instead of multiplying the growth of marginal profits they are now multiplying the growth of marginal losses.

With overall industrial production scarcely better than during the three-day week of 1974, with continuing unrest on the shopfloor and increasing muddle in many of the management committees, the United Kingdom economy has taken quite a pounding from the shock waves of recessionary "stagflation".

The staggering array of economic medicines and "surefire" cures seem to have had little effect, and unless the trend is reversed at some stage, only the surgeon's knife will remain: not an attractive balance sheet after 25 years of "managerial revolution" and technological progress.

Many managers will blame the international recession sparked off by the soaring cost of energy, and many more will point to government and community intervention.

But few will deny that since the Germans and Japanese seem capable of surmounting the same problems without the wealth of energy resources now enjoyed by the United Kingdom, the more telling deficiency is in productivity and the lack of management foresight to develop productivity to high enough standards to be able to withstand the shock of sudden recession.

Fortunately many management teams have clearly demonstrated their ability to steer their companies away from the perils of stagnating productivity

Ask company managers what they think are the causes of low productivity and they will usually blame:

Work-site overmanning and industrial unrest.

Bureaucratic administration and excessive paperwork.

The apathy and complacency engendered by diminishing incentives.

These factors are indeed crucial to our productivity, but they are not the creation of a mischievous fate. Their development did not exactly happen overnight.

Managements which fail to respond soon enough to the early warning signals not surprisingly give insufficient priority in their planning to their most valuable resources—the productivity of the workforce and the productivity of their own decision-making process.

Fortunately many management teams rise to the occasion and have clearly demonstrated their ability to steer their companies away from the perils of stagnating productivity or, if overtaken by events, have proved capable of regaining the initiative.

Recent studies of successful companies provided strong evidence that the lean efficient management groups have a head start in the race for higher productivity. In getting their management resource priorities right they have taken good care to get their fundamental business ratios right—the fundamental ratios of management as an input and real growth as an output.

Faced with the need to catch up on productivity, the conventional wisdom is to launch an economy drive at the margin, on manpower cuts, paper flow reductions and cheese-paring of all expense accounts. This may go some way to reduce internal bureaucracy and improve cash flow, but it is often arbitrary and short-lived, and can be very damaging to company morale.

As in former times, leeching and blood-letting used to sap the sick patient's energy, frequently without solving the fundamental problem, the negative effects of some economy drives may extinguish the last flickering spark of entrepreneurial motivation without which all hope of improving productivity disappears.

What, then, are the alternatives? To recover good health and restore vitality there are two basic priorities which require to be redefined and refocused. Both lie at the core of the management problem and both are readily amenable to management influence and eventual control.

The one is the creation of fundamental resource turnover ratios by which management can monitor and steer the business in all weathers, and the other is the decentralization of more or less complete parts of the business into highly accountable units.

First the fundamental ratios. The accounting results of balance sheet and profit and loss account provide the best readily available expression of the financial health of a company. However, as a reflection of management health these accounts often conceal as much as they reveal.

All valuations are subject to the "leads and lags" of time and reflect at best an uneven historical profile of product quality, market share, competitive strengths, and the like—an excellent base-line but without pointers to the future.

The missing ingredients which would facilitate an appreciation of management quality are the related costs of management resource inputs and their added value outputs.

The composition and blend of the basic foundation to management, the administrative overhead, can be closely related to the basic output of management—business transactions with customers—and its efficiency determined by the quantity and quality of those transactions. The administration costs which arise in the transaction area have a more or less linear relationship with the wheel of turnover.

Each time the turnover of resources completes a whole transaction the output can be measured in terms of added value and cost, and this relationship can be kept under constant supervision. Its efficiency—the work rate of turnover can be cross-checked with industry standards both national and international.

While the main purpose of the administrative overhead is to respond to the transaction turnover, its secondary role is to provide a statistical and logistical base for management decision-taking, and this it does at marginal cost, quite inexpensively so long as the efficiency of the administrative overhead remains closely monitored.

Having secured this basic information input from the administrative apparatus handling the day-to-day traffic with customers, management superimpose a structure of back-up support of commercial, technological and environmental expertise essential to maintain the idealogical and technological impetus to survival in the longer term.

It is here that most unproductive managements develop "managerial rubber tyre". Specialist support groups are a tempting luxury, but all recent studies in this area indicate a growth trend of "in-house" experts.

Specialists and advisers should be employed only sparingly to improve the quality of decisions but never excessively to supervise and "second guess" the day-to-day operators.

Excessive layers of head office specialists expensively housed in ivory towers build up eventually into folds of marginal "rubber tyre", isolating the top management from the rest of the business except for the occasional ceremonial visit to "show the flag".

In the search for the correct blend of specialist back-up resources it is well to remember the time-honoured advice of the experts in the culinary arts: "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

The modern manager needs a wide knowledge of his business built on first-hand experience, enabling him to communicate directly with the shopfloor instead of relying on hierarchial layers of intervening specialist supervisors and advisers well versed in management techniques but all too often lacking shopfloor experience.

The management team which can avoid 'over-head bulge' and 'managerial rubber tyre' can move into action on productivity with confidence

Turning now to the second priority of creating complete and valid accountable centres of activity, the growth of functional specialists and advisers has nearly always been accompanied by a decline, leakage and loss of the line managers' accountabilities.

In some companies the specialist group of management advisers so outnumber the operational managers they have tended to blur accountability—spreading confusion instead of enlightenment. In this respect German and Japanese companies show quite a different pattern to the British.

Measurement techniques, profit centre concepts, added value accounting and the like are all much more strongly embedded in management thinking, and they breed a different approach to achievement, performance and productivity.

In Britain, companies are more often seen to be concerned with maintaining a high-quality, elitist cadre of managers capable of solving every kind of problem except the mundane task in hand of building bridges to customers and increasing turnover.

In this process of continually up-grading the input of management resources the headquarters office of many a company has the distinct look of having been over-promoted.

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Profit after taxation	2,048,974	1,659,038
Profit retained	1,648,458	1,264,041
Earnings per ordinary share	8.0p	6.5p
Dividends per ordinary share	1.881p	1.6842p

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How China can gain world confidence

From Mr Guy Roöson

Sir, I am at present on a visit to London and I was most interested in the excellent comprehensive series of articles on China which appeared in the September 29 issue of your paper indicating the complete reversal of thought emanating from the government of this vast country of some 900 million inhabitants.

I would appreciate if if you would please publish this letter and, if you deem fit, pass on the thoughts therein contained to the appropriate government departments, to inspire their consideration.

The implications of China's emergence from behind the Bamboo curtain to join with the United States and the Common Market countries as a buffer to Russia's imperialistic designs would appear to be an all important turning point in the balance of world power. Of equal significance is the economic agreement recently entered into between Japan and China and the opening up of increased trading relations with the countries of the free world.

The implications and potential of these early beginnings are vast beyond all conception. The industrialization of China will bring employment, spending power and a way of life to their vast population and wealth to the country of incalculable benefits which, however, will require loans of many billions of foreign investment. However, as a prelude to any future financing the world must first be convinced of China's sincerity in their about-face from the past and they must establish a record of good faith and justification for credibility by honouring their outstanding debts.

After the 1939-45 war Japan had bond issues and arrears of interest payments outstanding. Both the principal and interest arrears have now been paid, thus saving Japan any "loss of face". This has given them great stature and a credibility record second to none.

In the United States and European countries there are holders of a number of Chinese bond issues with arrears of interest outstanding, not honoured since Communist control of the country. I would suggest that the time is now opportune for governments to open up discussions with the Chinese government to show good faith and honour their bond and interest obligations prior to consideration of new loans or investment.

Should China comply, such action would receive great world acclaim and confidence in opening the door for future financing agreements.

The cost of honouring these debts, apart from the all-important factor to the oriental mind of "loss of face", would be insignificant compared to the present-day financial requirements for the development of this great nation on a magnitude never previously envisaged.

Yours truly,
GUY ROBSON,
Barrilaco 375,
Lomas de Chapultepec,
Mexico 10DF.
October 2.

'Danger to life of breathing'

From Mr D. P. Barrett

Sir, I have just noticed th timely letter from Mr G. I Sloane-Stanley (September 2 against the proposal to comm needless funds to a substitutio of aerosol propellants. I wou like to take the argume further.

The ozone layer extends fro about 10 to 25 miles above The volume of the atmosphe up to 25 miles is about 5,0 million cubic miles. The ma of the atmosphere may gauged from the surface pr sure of about 15 lb/sq in. Mul ply the number of squa inches of the earth's surface 15 and you have some idea the mass of the atmosphere.

Whatever this figure, it evident that the atmosphere a very big system indeed, that the effect of even 1 m illion cans of aerosol discharg into it per day is quite puny

Now about the ozone. It v formed from oxygen by natu means, partly or wholly by el trical discharges. It is hig improbable that its formati was a one-off process, a highly probable that it is c tinuing. If the Doomwatch would address themselves to a greater threat is the destr tion of oxygen by vertebr respiration. I wonder that one has drawn attention to danger to life of breathing.

Yours faithfully,
D. P. BARRETT,
4 Battledown Mead,
Battledown,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire,
GL52 6QA.
October 2.

No 'battle with competitors' over textile exhibition

From Mr Timothy Dufort

Sir, You report (October 5) the chief executive of the National Exhibition Centre as saying that the mounting of the 1983 International Textile Machinery Exhibition at Birmingham is a breakthrough for the NEC "only achieved after a long battle with competitors, led by Basle in Switzerland".

It is our association which is the exhibition authority for the 1983 exhibition, and which has negotiated with the European Committee of Textile Machine Manufacturers for its coming to Britain. Those negotiations were to satisfy the committee that Birmingham would be a suitable venue and their success was in no small measure due to the excellent cooperation we have had from the NEC and their collaborators.

But they were in no conceivable sense a "battle with competitors", nor did Basle at any time even put itself forward, let alone lead an opposition movement.

It would be a tragedy if the goodwill we have built up with our continental colleagues were undone by the words I quote, which in no way represent our position.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your obedient servant,
TIMOTHY DUFORT,
Chairman,
British Textile Machinery Association,
Tuscany Hotel,
New York.

Tax forms

From Mr J. E. Thompson

Sir, Mr Schur's somewhat pe Jant letter ("Mysteri motives of tax office", Sept ber 29) did not really just *publishing*. After all, what the substance of his complai He has been sent a couple forms unnecessarily, fo which would have taken him less time to answer than indite his letter to you.

Tax inspectors and their st have, I am sure, faced h problems following success budgets and carping criticis do not make their job any m palatable. What is more, t cannot answer back. There slip-ups in all jobs and I sure that Mr Schur himself not immune.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. THOMPSON,
102, College Hill Road,
Harrow,
Middlesex HA3 7DA.
September 30.

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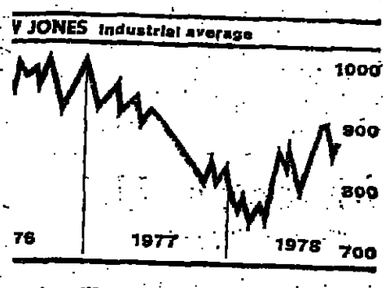
BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Wall Street soaks up the uncertainty

bets are off on Wall Street for the sent as investors look for a clear path ough the terrible twins of inflation and ng interest rates. The Stock Market, r all, was deluded as recently as August, n the Dow Jones industrial average went mentarily above 900 in the heaviest ling in years, that inflation and interest es could only go lower.

ut even if institutional and private estors are unwilling to commit themes as much as a week ahead, let alone next year when the business cycle uld have slowed down appreciably on own accord, many Wall Street analysts id not just the technical operators who the present dip as no more than a porary pause in a bull market — are prised at how well the Dow is soaking all the uncertainty pressing in at the nent on the economic front, both intern- and overseas.

ast Thursday, for instance, Wall Street gged off both the unexpectedly big e in wholesale prices, now running at nnualized rate of increase of more than er cent, and the $700m rise in the M1 ey supply measure, and picked up tly to around 876. What is more, ing towards the end of last week aged to pick up off the bottom with me rising to 27.8 million shares on sday.



at is still well short of the 30 million that has done so much to keep Wall t's spirits up in recent months. But led with the upturn in block trades of 0 shares or more it is a sign that the utions are scared of missing any gence as they did in August, since most t Wall Street—when it turns—to do pidly.

en that happens will depend largely esident Carter's long-awaited statement how the administration plans to tackle ion in the next week or so. This has put back so often that the key question ie business community now is not so the practicability of a voluntary code ages and prices, which few expect to any impact, as the possibility of a g code (perhaps with the threat of nment sanctions to back it up) and all roblems that that sort of regimen bring.

it is the outcome of this that will how far the Federal Reserve Board eed to hoist interest rates to control on since there is no doubt that prove hikes in the federal funds rate to et 8¼ per cent level at the moment has little to rein back inflation.

Wall Street, already seeing the first of the slowdown in the economy with, istance, last week's slower increase in mer debt, the spectre of higher interest promises to hasten the downturn, the ded four-year economic upturn is now final stages, and most economists there oking for the slowdown to bite only in cond half of 1979.

one is really expecting an actual reces- Interest rates of 10 per cent or more change that and bring the timetable rd perhaps as early as the final er.

inst this background, there are still of securities firms in New York tak- pessimistic line. Bache Halsey, for ce, look for interest rates and inflao continue well into next year. They overnment bond yields moving to 9 ent and high-grade corporate paper 10 per cent leaving little scope for es.

h the dollar showing little sign of resng to treatment (as last week's Swiss again underlined) all the indications hat Wall Street is heading nowhere even with a little pump-priming of the economy in a presidential reelection year. Stock markets are rarely that straightforward, however, and there are now some parallels on Wall Street with the United Kingdom stock market condition 18 months ago. Like sterling, there is now more than a suspicion that the bad news on the dollar has been overdone, particularly with tentative signs of an energy policy starting to work in the United States and the emphasis now being given to exports. Institutional liquidity in the United States continues at a high level, while third quarter results for most United States companies are coming through strongly as group like AT & T, often regarded as the bellwether of the economy, look for their "best year yet".

For the first time in a decade the new issue market is also coming out of hibernation. Perhaps even more encouraging are the indications that Congress will soon actively start to favour savings and investment through such measures as capital gains tax relief, which will work to the benefit of equity investment.

Petroleum Revenue Tax

The accounting dilemma

Petroleum Revenue Tax was intended to prevent companies operating in the North Sea from earning excessive profits from a national resource, but a simple aim led to the most complex legislation. It has been attacked from all quarters. Academics have complained that it is impossible to work out its effects without the aid of a computer and the Government miscalculated the extent of the early revenue to the extent that it has decided to introduce changes in the rate and the allowances in next April's budget.

With or without the changes PRT poses immense problems for accounting treatment in reporting to shareholders. Its capital allowances are such that very little payment is made in the early days of production while safeguards limit payments as output begins to decline. The seemingly obvious treatment of deducting PRT as and when it is paid would not be good accounting practice. Liability to the tax arises as soon as profitable production starts. Its payment is only deferred by the allowances and will actually be payable in the future.

A publication by the Institute of Chartered Accountants recommends working out liability to PRT per unit of production over the life of a field and making a provision based on the output for the year. This results in wide difference between the provision made for PRT and actual payments made. As PRT is allowable for corporation tax it creates similar differences there as well. These differences can be dealt within a deferred tax account.

The practices adopted by companies already receiving revenue from the North Sea usually show marked differences. The scale of the payments are such that accounting treatment can make large differences to reported profit and consequently affect comparisons between shares.

Tricentrol uses the unit of production method but is capitalizing interest charges on the fields which although not affecting the PRT payment, affects the reported profit. Thomson is providing on a unit of production basis not over the life of the field but over the time during which PRT payments are expected to be made.

Shell assesses its allowances for the unit of production method partly over the life of the field and partly over other timescales. British Petroleum uses the unit of production method but it is impossible to work out from its accounts the amount of PRT actually paid during the year. Notes on the 1977 accounts show that the provision for PRT in 1976 was £129.4m and £350.2m in 1977.

A further note reveals that deposits and deferred liabilities of £622.1m "include PRT". For a company with net income of £304.1m these sums are too large to make such a level of disclosure acceptable.

So far the Accounting Standards Committee has fought shy of producing rules for separate categories of companies. The experience of the United States where the Financial Accounting Standards Board is at loggerheads with the Securities Exchange Commission over accounting rules for oil and natural gas producers is unlikely to encourage the United Kingdom to go down the same road. But the accountants are stuck with a complex tax which needs standard treatment. The ICAEW's book is a start, but more needs to be done.

Mr Koppel in pursuit of riches for the rag trade

There were those who asked two years ago what the Bank of England was doing setting up its own enquiry into the clothing industry. The answer seemed to boil down to the fact that Mr John Koppel was available, because he had just not succeeded Lord Kearton as chairman of Courtaulds.

Two years later the unkind will be asking the same question. For the public result of the investigation is a Bank of England press notice, released last Friday, which runs to five paragraphs and just spills over one page.

Now, it is a mistake to think that the worth of a report is proportionate to its length and the notice only deals with Mr Koppel's "major findings".

Nonetheless, it is not a very startling finding that the industry would benefit from rationalization and mergers; that larger units could deploy improved technology and techniques; that it would do better if it concentrated on items with higher value added content; and that the financial management in small to medium-sized garment firms is often less than sophisticated.

Hugh Stephenson

At least, from what has been published, Mr Koppel draws back from making any suggestion about what might be done to improve this well-known situation.

The only recommendation for action that emerges from the report is that the clothing Little Neddy's new executive arm, the Clothing Industry Productivity Resources Agency should, in order to have access to financial advice, establish a "close working relationship" with the Equity Bank.

Even here, it is difficult to see what is intended. For, unless it is about to branch out into the financial consultancy business, the Equity Bank's operations are confined in the main to providing medium-sized chunks of equity capital to a handful of publicly quoted companies. It is not immediately clear where this fits the garment industry.

Friday's press release, however, contained one startling assertion, not about the clothing industry, but about banking—the more startling for bearing the *imprimatur* of the Bank of England itself...

In some cases, it says, "potential sources of finance and of advice on financial matters, in particular at the local level, were unable fully to respond to the special problems of the clothing trade". In the course of the inquiry some 150 companies were given advice on finance and organization.

In the context of this industry and this report that finding can only be construed as a comment on lending by clearing banks. For at the local level the only contact that the management of a typical garment firm would have with the financial system would be with his local clearing bank manager. Indeed, the same goes for the majority of industry and commerce.

We know that the clearing banks themselves are concerned to improve the ability of their local and area managers to make "banking" decisions about commerce and industry. Since, however, the conventional wisdom (and the overwhelming bulk of the published evidence to the Wilson committee) holds that there is no shortage of money for viable companies, it would be interesting to know more about the ways in which Mr Koppel found that banks were "unable fully to respond" to the needs of the clothing trade. It might lead to more general conclusions.

Will Linwood survive French scrutiny?

After a two-hour meeting last month with senior executives of PSA Peugeot-Citroën, Mr Gavin Laird, a member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers executive, described the French managers as "a tough bunch of cookies".

Along with other union officials at the meeting, one of Mr Laird's main concerns in the £225m takeover by PSA of Chrysler Corporation's European operations was safeguarding the future of the Linwood assembly plant in Scotland.

Just how tough "the bunch of cookies" are will become clear very soon as they complete a detailed evaluation of the United Kingdom operation. Senior PSA executives consider the troubled Linwood plant to be a big headache.

While they are aware of Linwood's notorious industrial relations record, they do not place all the blame for the plant's inefficiency on the workforce. Some of the responsibility must lie with the Government and the Chrysler management.

They draw a parallel between the Government's decision to push Chrysler into Linwood—a depressed area—and the Italian Government's similar move in "persuading" Fiat to open a plant in southern Italy. The difference between the two schemes is that the Italian Government was prepared to pay subsidies to Fiat to help cover higher operating costs.

PSA also point out that frequent changes in top level management at Linwood have not helped in trying to forge a relationship with a volatile workforce. Having said this, however, they are appalled at the low productivity level at the plant and the quality of the finished products leaving the factory, which are regarded in continental Europe as falling short of acceptable standards.

Some of these quality defects have shown up in recent weeks with the export of Sunbeams from Linwood to several European countries, according to reports from dealers reaching French executives.

PSA senior managers realize that in taking over Chrysler UK with its 23,000 workers, they are becoming involved in British politics as well as business. Because of this, they say that the French company will abide rigidly by the declaration of intent signed with the Government two weeks ago.

While the unions will be consulted decisions will stay very much with management

But, should they consider that surgery is needed to get the patient back to full health, there can be no doubt that when the agreement with the Government ends in 1980, PSA will act and be as ruthless as they think necessary.

An argument used in the past for continuing to operate an unprofitable plant has been that without Linwood Chrysler UK would be too small to survive. This argument becomes invalid in the face of the PSA plans for an integrated pan-European operation.

The French management reaffirm their intention to put a new model into Linwood once the aging Avenger—a car which PSA regard as a very poor product—is phased out. But they will do so only if productivity at the plant which employs 7,000 workers improves dramatically.

Contrary to earlier reports they do not expect difficulties in establishing a relationship with unions, though PSA's relationships with the French unions have undoubtedly been less than cordial. At the company's plants in France there are company-based unions and no closed shop—in some plants union membership is as low as 15 per cent.

The company is not party to any agreement on union involvement in the decision-making process and yet has agreed to just that in the Chrysler declaration of intent. But the most senior managers make clear that while unions will be consulted and their views will be taken into consideration when formulating policy, decisions will stay very much with the management.

In France they have to deal with such tough left-wing unions

Government nominated directors on board only union-inspired demand accepted by French

as the Communist General Confederation of Labour [CGT], which can be a very powerful force to be reckoned with, as Renault learnt earlier this year when its factories were barricaded by striking workers.

"If we can deal with unions such as the CGT, which is dedicated to the overthrow of the company, then I cannot see any problems in dealing with the British unions, which seem to be less politically motivated than our unions", one senior executive said.

While they appear to have been pleasantly surprised by the moderation of British union leaders and their grasp of the problems of a large industrial concern, and while they have developed in a very short time a healthy respect for them, this does not mean that PSA will actually be sitting down with the unions.

This will be left to United Kingdom management and reflects a still wary approach to worker organizations. [A story is told in motor industry circles, that the PSA president, M Jean-Paul Parayre has never met a union official for negotiations.]

Talking to French executives it becomes clear that the negotiations with the British Government described by the French as "friendly" were in fact very tough. The Government side seems to have taken several knocks. A demand for an equity stake in the new operation was firmly rejected, as was a request for the declaration of intent on future prospects for the United Kingdom to be legally binding.

Government nominated directors on the board of Chrysler United Kingdom was really the only union-inspired demand to which the French acceded. In return the Government had to accept what is widely regarded as a classic "get-out" clause in the declaration of intent.

This says that assurances on jobs and investment are given "to the extent consistent with prevailing economic conditions". Commenting on this a PSA executive said, with wry smile: "I would have thought that this was an obvious statement, but we decided that in this case it was necessary to state the obvious."

David Felton

Patrick Minford

Getting union power in perspective

The incomes policy battle has highlighted once again the emotive issues of union power and its impact on unemployment and inflation. Of the two possible rationales for incomes policy, one is that unions cause inflation, the other is that they cause unemployment.

The first is the familiar "cost push" view. Unions push up wages and so prices. Governments may then react by restrictive policies causing unemployment; but this is misguided since it will have little affect on wages. Far better to prevent the "cost push" *at its source* by incomes policy.

The second view has been given a considerable airing by Samuel Brittan in a recent book* which collects his writings on economic policy over a decade (and is, incidentally, quite simply the best and most interesting available economic commentary on the events and issues of this period).

> "Could it be that incomes policy is part of the socially chosen route to restraining the use of union monopoly power?.. We should see union power in perspective, a cause of waste, but not on the scale measured by unemployment statistics, and not a cause of inflation"

Unions raise the rate of unemployment by pushing up real wages. This in itself does not cause inflation, because, first, a higher *level* of real wages does not imply a continuing process of upward push. Nor, secondly, does it imply rising *money* wages, since it is perfectly possible for real wages to grow with prices stable; the growth of money wages depends on the expected inflation rate, and this is determined by the state of the economy.

However, governments have, on the one hand, misinterpreted the higher unemployment as "cyclical" and attempted to eliminate it by expansionary policies. These have caused excess demand for labour and goods and so inflation (the well known "Phillips curve" mechanisms).

This story can be given a more sinister twist, on the other hand, by the "political theory of the business cycle" and the economic theory of government, associated with Buchanan and Tullock; on this Mr Brittan draws and adds his own analysis of the United Kingdom situation.

The Government expands the economy in the run up to an election because the lower unemployment and higher incomes will win votes immediately, while the inflation that results *later* can be remedied after the election in good time for the next pre-election boom.

Typically, though, the counter-inflation policy has not long enough to run, so that each successive boom starts from a higher inflation rate. Studies by Nordhaus for the United States and Frey for the United Kingdom have appeared to support this sort of analysis.

Mr Brittan expresses qualified pessimism (moderate compared with the doomladen forecasts, based on similar reasoning, of Peter Jay) on the capacity of democracies to overcome the problems—essentially because of excessive expectations and the self-interest of politicians in feeding these.

This second view clearly leaves open the use of incomes policy (though Mr Brittan himself opposes it for well-known reasons), in this case to persuade unions to be moderate in their use of their monopoly position.

These two views are, therefore, remarkably symmetrical. In the first, unions cause inflation, governments cause unemployment, in reaction to the inflation. In the second, unions cause unemployment and governments cause inflation, in reaction to the unemployment. Flowing from both is a continual fascination with incomes policy.

No wonder the Treasury and its chief economic advisers have fought for incomes policy against every government in the postwar period, finally succeeding repeatedly from 1960 onwards.

Yet the policies have consistently failed, as amply documented (and most recently by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR) in their latest review). And we do have high unemployment and high inflation, which would be predicted by both these theories as the result of such failure. Must we then despair?

I do not think so. Both these theories overstate the power of unions and, indeed the power of governments. No monopoly, whether held by a company or a union, has ever been total, outside a totalitarian state.

Also electorates learn, and what may have been possible for governments to pursue once or even several times in a cynical spirit, becomes impossible in due course.

To take the unions first. The third view I put today is rooted in theories which were first advanced for developing countries, so-called dual-sector theories of the labour market.

In developing countries it is usual to find that the urban areas are dominated by militant and vocal unions who set high wages for their members, which are attractive to the rural sector labour force.

The higher the wages fixed by the urban unions, the less the employment offered in the urban areas, so that the rural sector has to absorb more of the total labour force.

However, numerous studies of subsistence agriculture have shown that it is quite wrong to regard rural workers as unemployed. Of course productivity of the extra employees is low, and as real wages rise in the towns, it drops lower as more have to be absorbed.

The same thing would occur if farmers restricted the supply of beef, and in so doing cut back their requirement for animal feedstuff; the price of animal feedstuff would drop and it would be used in less productive ways as the spare supplied were absorbed elsewhere.

It is not far fetched to apply this analysis to developed countries' labour markets. As unions raise real wages, or succeed in getting minimum wage laws passed, the displaced labour finds a use in the "subsistence" sector.

This sector comprises the non-unionized sector, especially small firms, the self-employed, as well as services or production for the household or neighbours or contacts reached through the local paper.

As wages and so prices in this (largely unrecorded) sector tumble, so activity switches into it, and ways of doing business change.

Small firms which grow are careful—and so are their workers—to set up staff associations. The unions may protest and wheel in the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS)—but they cannot break the self-interest of both parties in the new arrangements.

Because the authorities have tended to back the unions and tried to extend minimum wage laws to *all* employees and work areas, much of this activity tends to be unrecorded to avoid the labour inspectors.

This is reinforced by the high marginal tax rates embodied in the interaction of the direct tax and social security benefit structure (the "poverty trap" and so forth).

The incentive is strong to collect benefits and work on the side, and to work on "back-of-pocket" (undeclared) jobs. This implies that those registered for unemployment benefit will include some, perhaps many, who are working part-time in unrecorded ways; of those who are not, many again will be productive in the home itself and will not find it worthwhile to work, others again will be taking longer to find the job that suits them.

This sort of point is reinforced by reported shortages not just of skilled labour are now again serious and extensive—with 5.8 per cent unemployment) but of unskilled labour for jobs that are unattractive or inconvenient.

The rules for benefit allow jobs to be turned down for reasons of convenience or lack of past experience. The shortages suggest that many of these jobs are just not worth doing in the circumstances.

This analysis indicates that the usual classification of registered unemployment as "pure waste" is wrong. It is indeed wasteful to have restrictive practices in one sector, because the labour shed from it is *less* productive in the other sector; but it is far from unproductive.

It is true that the convention of economic statistics within developed countries is generally not to impute a value to these "subsistence" activities (for example, the work of housewives is not part of National Income).

Yet this only suggests the need to follow the practice of developing countries and institute the relevant surveys, so that estimates may be made periodically.

Governments would appear, judging by their actions, to be aware that unemployment is not all it seems. There is, naturally, some disagreement on exactly how much unemployment is "cyclical". But the consensus among working macro-economists is that it is around 6 per cent in the United States (against 4 to 5 per cent in the 1960s), and around 4 per cent in the United Kingdom (against 2 per cent).

While it may well be that in the past governments have cynically pursued an electoral cycle, at least today such policies look guaranteed to lose elections both because electorates have learnt to see the likely inflationary consequences and because economic expectations respond very rapidly, and with them inflation itself, to these policies.

Could it be that incomes policy is part of some socially chosen route to restraining the use of union monopoly power? If so, the evidence is strong that it has had no such effect.

In fact in the pursuit of agreement on incomes policies, this monopoly power has rather been strengthened considerably; witness the price of this Government's social contract in terms of labour legislation.

Furthermore, incomes policy has had serious short-term effects on labour market situations ("micro" evidence abounds: the managers who refuse a move to home office, to the North Sea oil industry in Scotland, computer personnel in universities, skilled labour shortages *passim*).

In short, it is not the way to lower unemployment, rather it aggravates the distortions that cause it. As for its effect on inflation, they are nil, as I once argued in these columns.

We should, therefore, see union power in perspective, a cause of waste, but not on the scale measured by the unemployment statistics; and not a cause of inflation.

And we should not confuse the necessary government policies to reduce inflation with those required to reduce labour market inefficiency. Our labour troubles, ironically, show that this confusion is at present at its maximum in Government circles.

The author is Professor of Applied Economics at the University of Liverpool.

Business Diary in Europe: Unwelcome toasts

ederal bank in Frank- rightly regarded as one e most respectable and of West German institu- So it comes as something surprise to find that this r its governor Otmar iger and deputy governor cto Pöehl issued a round letter to staff warning of angers of alcohol con- on in office hours.

letter, which was leaked week, did not ban lcohol on the premises; did sugegst that a greater of abstinence was called the interests of the running of the bank and ining its high reputation public eye.

ough the letter caused raised eyebrows, nobody gesting that the federal has a special drinks prob-

ead the letter is an indi- of a growing general ness in German manage- of the dangers of alcohol in offices and factories.

awareness has been y promoted by the Bonn ministry which over the wo to three years has d up its campaigns t the demon drink. This lone it is spending DM7m search into and propt against alcohol abuse.

particular problem s to be the German love ebrating birthdays in a and often liquid fashion. reas in Britain many prefer to forget that te another year older, in ny the event is almost in- y marked by presents owers from colleagues in me department and the g of one or more tory tots.

A British friend in Frankfurt whose business has recently expanded put the problem in perspective. On average his staff of 50 were putting down their pens and turning away from their typewriters once every working week to celebrate a birthday and invariably the celebrations began in office hours.

■ Why can't Spain be more like Britain? That's the question which the president of Spain's Superior Council of Scientific Research (CSIC) would like answered, at least as far as the research budget is concerned.

Professor Carlos Sánchez del Rio, the CSIC president, held up Britain as a shining example in Madrid this month as he tried to convince fellow Spaniards to spend more on R and D. Professor Sánchez del Rio called Spain the country with the stingiest research budget in the West.

He said: "Countries with a higher per capita income dedicate a larger proportion of their gross national product (to research) than poorer countries, with two very characteristic exceptions: one is Spain, which spends a great deal less than it should in keeping with our level of wealth, and the other is Britain, which spends a great deal more on research than it might be expected to, in terms of its wealth."

The professor claimed that Britain's proportionally bigger research budget has paid off, pointing out that of the 300 Nobel prize-winners of the past approximately half-century, 160 were Americans, 40 were from Britain and 100 from the rest o fthe world. This, he said, makes Britain the country with the greatest number of Nobel winners per population.

"That fact alone", he said, "reflects the real importance which Britain has today in the world, not only in the field of culture but also in industry, finance and politics.

The statistics to which the scientist was referring show that while Britain spends 2.4 per cent of its GNP on research and development, Spain spends less than 0.4 per cent.

For the sake of comparison, the United States spends 3 per cent, West Germanyspends 1.9 per cent, France 1.7 per cent, Japan 1.4 per cent and Italy 0.8 per cent.

Based on its per-capita income, Spain spends less than one-third of what it ought to, according to the research council chief, and he warned his compatriots not to be smug about helping less developed countries with technology: "As as consequence of the minimal effort which the country dedicates to research it is a mistake to thing that we are more advanced scientifically than in other Spanish-speaking countries. There are many sectors in which Argentia or Mexico, for example, are ahead of Spain."

■ British chartered accountants are getting themselves organized in Italy which, with all the secrecy surrounding company affairs, must be one of the most stimulating if most difficult countries to work in.

A few days ago the "Italian Association of Chartered Accountants" was launched with a dinner at the British-American Communities' Club near the centre of Milan, attended by nearly 50 members and their guests. It was considered a promising turnout, since the total membership so far is 114, of whom nearly 40 live in Rome.

The chairman, Richard Murray, of Deloitte, Haskins and Sells, who has been in Italy for 15 years, is keen to get more members and says the doors are open to residents in Italy from the Association of Certified Accountants as well as from the institutes of chartered accountants in Scotland and Ireland.

Besides concerning itself with the interests of the profession in Italy, it plans to arrange lectures and discussions on topics of interest to accountants.

The secretary is Michael Rapazzini of Ingersoll Rand and the treasurer Antonia von Gelbsattel of Price, Waterhouse.

The original initiative, Murray says, came from the Association of Chartered Accountants in England, which is also encouraging members to organize themselves in other parts of Europe.

The next step is to establish contact with the representative Italian body, the Consiglio Nazionale dei Dottori Commercialisti.

An Anglo-Italian relations committee has been set up, with three members from each country who are expected to hold meetings once or twice a year, alternately in Italy and Britain.

Murray is one of the three British members who will this week be visiting Venice for the first get-together with the "Commercialisti".

Ross Davies



"I've entered a competition to find an impartial name for a currency unit for the EEC and I've submitted the 'Quid'."

Where BL buses run like clockwork off the assembly line

Industry in the regions reports on how Cumbria is 'going it alone'

As Mr Michael Edwardes, the British Leyland chairman, looks at the map of his much troubled empire he must feel a small glow of comfort when he reaches the spot far out on the west Cumbrian coast at Workington that marks the site of the Leyland National bus plant.

After seven years of operation the plant, which employs 450 workers on the Lillyhall industrial estate, has turned out nearly 6,000 National buses, pioneering new manufacturing techniques in the process. And it has managed to escape most of the storms that have buffeted other Leyland plants.

The plant, set down in an area which had few historic links with manufacturing industry and none at all with the vehicle sector, has been used not only to put into practice new integrated production methods but also new work procedures and pay structures.

And they have worked. Industrial relation at the Cumbrian plant are excellent and local trade union criticism of it centres only on the fact that it has turned out to be a rather less labour intensive operation than they hoped.

In many ways the plant at Lilleyhall is typical of Cumbria's approach to its whole industrial redevelopment strategy which can perhaps best be summtd up as a policy of quietly getting on with it while at the same time establishing a positive and separate identity for the area.

This question of identity has brought Cumbria into some conflict with the Whitehall predeliction for drawing lines on maps that appear to offer neat solutions to regional problems but in practice make very little sense.

The reorganization of local government was a rational enough exercise as far as Cumbria was concerned since it brought together the old counties of Westmorland and Cumberland with some sensible slices of the Furness area of north Lancashire and west Yorkshire.

However, in regional planning Whitehall has persisted in treating Cumbria's part of the Northern Region, linking it with Tyneside and Wearside in the North-east.

In industrial and economic terms especially Cumbria believes this to be a nonsense. If it has inter-regional associations at all, it argues, they are with the North-west rather than the North-east. But it would far rather, given the choice, go its own way as a separate and readily identifiable region.

Cumbria has recently demonstrated its viewing the most positive way available to it by withdrawing from its £27,000 a year membership of the North of England Development Council, concentrating its industrial development resources on its own industrial promotions section at Carlisle and affiliating to the North-west Industrial Association based n Manchester.

The message for Whitehall could not be plainer. In the debates on devolution Cumbria has opposed regional government but it firmly believes that within the present structure it should become a region on its own with Carlisle as its centre.

With the vast Lake District National Park occupying so much of its area, and hence tourism playing such an important part in the economy, it is inevitable that Cumbria's industrial development strategy should be focused on areas outside the park. The coastal towns—Millom, Whitehaven, Maryport, Silloth, and Workington itself—are key centres as far as manufacturing industry is concerned.

The image of "remoteness" which once plagued these towns has largely disappeared now that the M6 cuts through Cumbria from north to south and the much improved A66 east-west trunk road provides good fast communication with the coastal industrial zone.

Cumbria can already point to some significant industrial success stories. The Leyland National plant is one.

The redevelopment of general cargo handling facilities at the port of Workington by Cumbria County Council, after the British Steel Corporation (which still employs 4,000 people at its Workington steel works) pulled out of the port, is another.

Bowater Scott with 1,000 workers at Abborw; Albright & Wilson with 2,000 employees at Whitehaven and development plans worth nearly £20m for its chemical plant are others.

Then there are the 4,500 jobs created by British Nuclear Fuels at Windscale (with the prospect of 1,000 more) and K Shoes with its headquarters factory at Kendal and smaller branch factories throughout Cumbria.

Much of Cumbria's success in attracting the smaller and medium-size firms has stemmed from the programme of advance factory building which enables it to offer ready made factories at cheap rents and with the possibility of a five-year rent-free period. This is continuing and two more have just been announced by the English Industrial Estate Corporation for the Solway Estate at Maryport.

These factories together with the availability of industrial building land, a good labour force and maximum local government development plants are the factors that Cumbria is exploiting in its new "self-contained" approach to selling itself to industrialists throughout the world.

It has one other huge asset—the glories of the Lake District—within its boundaries. As the promotions men at Carlisle are quick to point out: "many people now living and working in Cumbria are realizing for the first time that even today some of the best things in life are free".

R. W. Shakespeare

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Namibian independence poses legal problems for operators

As Namibian independence at the end of the year draws inexorably closer, whether South Africa likes it or not, the legal position of the mining companies in the country grows correspondingly more problematic. At the extreme, they could be expropriated by a Government claiming that mining operations conducted in Namibia by a foreign company had been illegal since the

Mining

United Nations revoked South Africa's mandate in 1966. At best, the government is very likely to take a direct stake in the operations and to want bigger tax receipts.

The companies involved read like a list of the international mining establishment: De Beers (Consolidated Diamond Mines), Amax (Tsumeb base metals), Anglo-American, Consolidated Gold Fields and Charter Consolidated (South-West Africa Company, lead and zinc), Goldfields of South Africa (Kiln Products), Falconbridge Nickel (Oamires Mining, copper and silver), Johnnies (Ojtihase Mining), General Mining (Klein Aub, copper), and last but in this context very far from least, Rio Tinto-Zinc (Rossing Uranium).

The possible legal consequences of independence for these and other companies have been examined as part of a new study by the Commonwealth Secretariat, "The Mineral Industry of Namibia, Perspectives for Independence". The study points out that United Nations resolutions and the 1971 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice have put Namibia in the unique position of being able to disregard all South African legislation as invalid and therefore of treating mining (and indeed other) concessions with a free hand.

Particularly telling is one of the clauses of Resolution 264, adopted by the Security Council in 1970, which calls on member states to remove legal protection from their companies in Namibia. Clause 7 says: "all states to discourage their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, and to this end withold protection of such investment against claims of a future lawful government of Namibia".

The United States, Canada and Japan have warned companies that they cannot depend on Government protection.

The attitude of the British Government, however, is as evasive as always in matters concerning South Africa. Her Majesty's Government has refused to accept General Assembly Resolution 2145 adopted in 1966, terminating South Africa's mandate over what was then known as South West Africa and vesting authority in the United Nations. But Her Majesty's Government also explained at the same time that it considered that the mandate had automatically ended because South Africa had not fulfilled its international obligations.

Nevertheless, that did not prevent Her Majesty's Government from refusing to accept the International Court's opinion that South Africa's presence in the country was and is illegal. In 1974 Mr James Callaghan, then Foreign Secretary and now Prime Minister, described the South African occupation as "unlawful", though the distinction between that and "illegal" was not clarified. Most significantly, perhaps, Her Majesty's Government has not accepted the right of the United Nations Council for Namibia, a body set up after the revocation of the South African mandate, the legislate for Namibia. So where all this leaves RTZ, a ocmpany whose main defence has always been that it follows the policy of Her Majesty's Government, is anybody's guess.

In a way, of course, it does not matter much because the issue is likely to be settled by force of arms. Existing legislation in Namibia is interesting, however, since some of it could be incorporated in new laws. Similarly, the tangled question of illegality is relevant as a Namibian Government might look with more favour on those countries and companies which were sympathetic to the cause of independence from South Africa.

But RTZ is not alone, though uranium and the question of how much goes to South Africa, allied with the secrecy surrounding the extent of South African investment in Rossing, are especially tricky. The other two major mines in Namibia are CDM and Tsumeb. Profits from the former have been consolidated into De Beers's accounts since 1976, but it is estimated that diamonds from this source contributed up to 25 per cent of last year's R888m (£548m) pre-tax profit. The Commonwealth Secretariat quotes a history of Tsumeb: "No mine ... ever returned so large a cash flow for such a relatively small investment."

The first step a future Namibian Government will probably take, therefore, is to increase its revenue from mining. De Beers's effective tax charge at CDM, for example, was calculated by the 1973 Greef Commission of Inquiry into the diamond industry of both Namibia and the Republic as 56 per cent. What has infuriated nationalists is that all taxes from Namibian mining have been paid into the South-West Africa account of the South African Consolidated Revenue Fund, whence it is suspected rather less than went in makes its way to Windhoek.

Immediate control will be secured by transferring mineral rights from the South African Government to Namibia. That would give economic income or royalties from leases. Secondry, company taxes cold be increased, and the currently very generous provisions for deductions might be reduced. Thirdly, other export taxes, apart from the 10 per cent export duty paid by CDM, could be levied. At the moment CDM pays a 15 per cent diamond profits tax in addition to income tax.

But the Government will also want to feel it has control over mining operations. Short of outright nationalization—which should not be ruled out if external SWAPO comes to power—equity stakes could be acquired, along the lines of Botswana's holdings in Selebi-Phikwe and Orapa. Such stakes would of course also generate income. Whatever device or set of devices is chosen, however, there can be little doubt that the dividends received by the current major mining companies will be cut, though at this stage it is impossible to say by how much. Many United Nations members will no doubt feel that a fall in receipts by the mining companies would be the wages of acting illegally.

Michael Prest

Glaxo and Farnell to lead the way with good showing

Index stock Glaxo, reporting today, has aroused considerable interest already with traders taking a position in the equity market ahead of the result.

Against some £87m last time, market men are generally looking for between £93m and £95m though some are going as high as £96m and as low as £90m.

Providing pre-tax profits are contained within the general range the share price should hold steady, though some feel that any positive announcement

This week

on the new ulcer drug could push the shares better.

Farnell Electronics, with interim figures tomorrow, has also been marked higher in the market on hopes of a good showing. Pre-tax profit estimates range round the £1.5m to £1.8m area against £1.13m last time, while analysts are projecting their forecasts on to some £4m to £4.3m for the year.

The three large mail order groups are reporting this week with Freeman's leading the way today. With wages costs contained by the Phase 3 pay policy and volume going strongly ahead the group are expected to unveil £3.1m against £2.5m at the half way stage and around £8.5m compared to £6.9m over the full year.

The upturn at Grattan, with figures tomorrow, is not expected to be quite so marked and the market is looking for only a slight improvement at £6.3m against £6.1m.

Bringing up the rear on Wednesday, Empire Stores (Bradford) is expected to unveil around £2m more at the pre-tax level giving it a first half profit of around £7.5m.

Plant hire group Hewden-Stuart is expected to increase profits by about a third over the full year and half time figures, due out today, could reflect this upturn. Scottish broker Parsons & Co are expecting between £2.75m and £3m, compared with £2.2m and are projecting this on to £6m, compared with £4.3m for the full year.

However much of this improvement has already been discounted by the share price which has been outperforming the market quite strongly of late.

The week ahead ought to prove interesting on the economics side with trade figures on Friday and banking figures tomorrow.

Today the Department of Industry will be revealing the provisional wholesale price index for September while tomorrow comes the London clearing banks' monthly statement and the provisional figures of vehicle production for September.

TODAY: Interims: Edinburgh Inv Trust, J. E. England and Sons Wellington, Freemans SW9, Helene of London, Hewden & Stuart Plant, S. Jerome and Sons, Lesney Produc Levex, Marchwiel, McC L'Amie, Reed Exec, and R. Tarry. Finals: Glaxo, R. Gre Properties, and Lake & Elliot

TOMORROW: Interims: A Power Eng, Assoc Biscuit, B thorpe Hldgs, R. Cartwri Hldgs, Farnell Electronics, G tan Warehouses, T. C. Harris Hawtin, Inter City Inv, K and Shaxon, Ruberoid, Sil night, Tate of Leeds, Wi Blake Bearne & Co, and Wa ford Glass. Finals: James stead, Highland Electronics, Scottish and Met Prop

WEDNESDAY: Interims: fund, Christies Intl, Col Dickenson Pearce, Em Stores (Bradford), External Tst, E. Fogarty, Wm. Pick Transatlantic & Gen Inv, T fomein, Utd Collieries Weeks Assoc. Finals: Gold, Coronation, Law Lockwoods Foods, Lon & St clyde Tst, Moran Tea, W well Foundry & Eng.

THURSDAY: Interims: Electric & Gen Tst, Bronx Bruntons (Musselburgh), enhams, Dominion and Tst, Dweck Gp, FEB Int, F Bros, Greens Economiser, Cooper, Martin Black, Me Moorhouse and Brook, Bros, John Mowlem, A Reed and Selincourt. Flo BPM Holdings, Charles Photo Me, Prestwick Parke

FRIDAY: Interims: Ash Lacy, Grampian and Geo Sandeman Sons. Finals: Bailey Const and Imry Prop Hldgs.

Alison Mitc

'New season' starts with look at UK

After the accolades, or lack of them, from Continental Illinois, analysts must resume the task of servicing the needs of their institutional clients and, they hope, impressing them before the poll cards are sent out again next summer.

Among those kicking off the new league season is Laurie Milbank whose research team have been looking at United

Brokers' views

Kingdom market shares. Noting the long list of leading companies sadly connected with profit problems, the firm suggests that these difficulties may be connected with size in a given market. LM stresses that given lower levels of worldwide economic growth, "it is important to make sure that a long term fund has a fair proportion of money in companies which can, and are, gaining a significantly larger share of their market. This does not mean that we would sell all of the household names while they are having profit problems but perhaps we would question the size of our holdings in the largest companies which have done particularly well".

Stores, the firm recognizes, have done particularly well, but what scope have they for gaining a significantly larger share of the United Kingdom market?" Second liners such as MFI, Allied Retailers, Raybeck, Combined English Stores, Comet or Home Charm should be considered because "they may have scope for identifying and benefiting from new growth trends and some switching can probably still be justified at current prices".

Similar arguments apply for insurance brokers where a case can be made for switching out of the mature groups such as Sedgwick Forbes and Alexandre Howden and into the "more promising" Hogg Robinson and C. E. Heath.

Market share possibilities constitute one reason for buying the British Sugar Corporation; put forward by Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown, the firm that came sixth equal in the bank's league table.

Messrs P. Thompson and D. A. Oldland forecast that pre-tax profits should grow by two-thirds to reach at least £34m in 1980, a compound annual rate of almost 20 per cent. "Other than the steady increase in sales volume derived from improving market share prospects will be improved by a gra devaluation of the green p leading to increased UK s prices, a return to more no harvests following three of abnormally low yields finally, a recovery in a feed prices."

Presumably if one com is increasing its share static market, another mus losing but that, perhaps, be the subject of more rese

Grieveson Grant comes t fering conclusions on eac the three tobacco majors essentially a defensive which under-performs in a market, is rated a weak for earnings are expecte decline marginally and the tinued weakness of the d puts a question mark ag growth next year.

Rothmans, on the other h is regarded as being rated modestly since the dividen 1978-79 should be increase substantially more than 10 cent. Consolidation of mans Canada should keep a ings on an upward trend des the problems of export marg posed by the dollar's instabil

Lastly, Imperial Group r a strong hold since its of market share is proba coming to an end

Ray Maugl

Nabisco is looking for acquisitions

Nabisco, the biscuit manufacturer, is looking for new acquisitions in the food or cosmetic field, according to chairman, Mr Robert Schaeberle.

He said the company was pinning its hopes for the future on new products and acquisitions. He predicted that sales would increase by 10 per cent for the third quarter of the year to September 30 and that earnings a share would increase for the quarter after the shutdown of Nabisco's rival brand dog-food business.

Last year during the third quarter Nabisco's sales were $508m and he estimated these would increase to about $560m.

Midland stands firm on offer by Pentos

By Rosemary Unsworth

Midland Educational, the bookseller and stationer which is fighting a £2.16m takeover bid by Pentos, the publishing-to-garden equipment group, has told shareholders to ignore Pentos' latest letter as it still regards the 150p per ordinary offer as "totally inadequate and unacceptable".

In the letter to shareholders posted at the end of last week, Pentos said that none of Midland's points in its defence document stood up to proper scrutiny.

It pointed out that Midland's growth in recent years had not kept up with inflation and no profit forecast has been made for the current year.

Pentos also argues that the offer will give a 52 per cent higher income now even over the proposed increased Midland dividend. In its defence Midland raised its dividend by 70 per cent to 11.94p gross and revalued its assets to 175p.

The offer, which is due to close tomorrow (Tuesday), for 65p cash for each preference share has been accepted by Midland, and its financial advisers, Hill Samuel.

Mr Terry Maher, Pentos chairman, said yesterday that the offer to put the two companies together had strong commercial merit and logic. "Midland has not raised a single new point which we haven't refuted so shareholders will have all the facts."

Business appointments

New chairman for Aviation insurance

Mr R. H. Peet, formerly deputy chairman, has been made chairman of Aviation & General Insurance, succeeding Mr R. E. Holland, who has retired but who remains on the board. Mr W. G. Haslam has resigned from the board since becoming chief executive of the newly-formed Prudential Assurance Corporation. Mr D. S. Craigen becomes a director in his place, and has been made deputy chairman.

Mr D. Sawyer is giving up the managing directorship of Rank Hotels at the end of the month and will be succeeded by Mr Stuart May, assistant managing director.

Mr S. W. Warren, secretary of Bzzid Group, has been made a director.

Mr Ernest Owens becomes a director of the Bank of New South Wales to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir John Cadwallader.

Mr P. I. Twelvetree and Mr K. H. Allen have joined the TSB Trust Company board. Mr J. D. Campbell has retired.

Sir Campbell Fraser has joined the boards of Finance For Industry and Finance Corporation For Industry.

Mr John Seabrook has been made sales director of Moodlite Electrical. Dr Stuart Cessford has become engineering director of Thomas Ryder and Son.

Mr J. G. Ryecroft is now a director of Lookers.

Mr Malcolm Thomas has been elected chief executive of General Engineering (Radcliffe).

Mr G. B. Stubley has been made managing director of S. Lyles Sons.

Mr W. J. R. Shaw and Mr J. B. Hooper have joined the board of Tehidy Minerals. Mr P. D. H. Gadsden has resigned.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	prev week
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-90	68	68
All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97	73½	74
All Brew 6½ Deb '87-92	69	69
Do 7½ Ln '95-98	62½	62½
Ass Bis 7½ Deb '90-95	67½	66
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	22p	21
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	78½	78
Do 6½ Deb '86-91	65¼	65
BICC 7½ Deb '90-96	67	67
BMC 6 '98-2003	37½	36
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	50½	50
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	49½	50
BOC Int 6½ Deb '81-86	71½	76½
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	87½	87
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	59½	59½
Barclays Bank 8½ '86-93	67½	71
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	67½	68
Bass Char 5½ Ln '87-92	45½	44½
Do 7½ '92-97	61½	62
Do 8½ Deb '87-92	70½	70
Beecham 6½ Ln '78-83	90½	91
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	69	69
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	83	83
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	63½	64½
Bine Circle 7 Deb '88-93	64½	64
Do 9 Deb '92-97	74½	74½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	79½	79½
Do 7½ '88-93	66½	64
Bridon 8 Deb '89-05	69	69
Brit Ame Tob 7 Ln '82-87	76	76
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	97½	97½
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	40	40
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	80½	82½
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	61	61½
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	67½	67
Burton Gp 9½ Ln '98-2003	69½	69½
Cadbury-Schweppes 8½ Ln '91-2004	62½	61½
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	36½	36
Do 7½ '90-95	62½	63
Courtaulds 6½ Ln 2004-09	51	51
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	69½	69½
Courtaulds 6½ '94-96	52½	53
Do 7½ '85-87	75½	72
Do 7½ Deb '90-93	66½	66½
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb '86-91	57½	57½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	59½	58½
Do 7½ Ln 2002-07	59½	60½
Distillers 7½ Ln '88-93	63½	63½
Dunlop 6½ Deb '88-90	66½	65½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	59½	59½
English Elect 6 Deb '80-85	79½	79½
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	91	90
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb '84-89	63	66½
Gallahers 6½ Ln '85-88	74½	75½
GEC 7½ '87-92	64	64
Do 7½ '88-93	66½	65½
Gen Acc 7½ '92-97	69½	64½
Glaxo 73 '85-95	32½	31½p
Glynwed 10½ Ln '94-99	81	83
GUS 5½ Ln '95-2000	39½	39½
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	71½	71½
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	67½	67
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	69½	69½
ICI 6½ '94-2004	45½	46½
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	67½	67
Do 8 '88-93	67½	68½
Imperial Gp 9 Ln '75-00	89	89
Do 7½ 2004-09	56½	58½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	66½	66½
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2005-08	58½	58
Laporte 10½ Deb '94-99	80½	81
Land Sec 8½ '93-97	65½	65½
Lewis's Inv Trust 6½ 2nd '86-90	65	65½
Lucas Ind 7½ '83-88	73	73½
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	56	58½
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	81½	81½
Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98	88½	87½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	78½	79
Rank Revis 6½ Ln '76-81	84½	85½
Do 6½ Ln '85-88	63½	62½
Reckitt & Col 6½ Deb '85-90	68½	71½
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	65½	66
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	51½	51½
Salisbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92	68	68
Scot Newcastle 6½ Deb '79-84	78½	78½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	65½	70½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	70½	70½
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln '87-92	38½	39½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	81½	81½
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	68½	68½
Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	62½	63½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '84-94	55½	55½
Do 7½ '87-92	65½	65½
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	67½	72½
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	35½	35
Do 7½ '85-90	69½	69½
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93	64½	64½
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	70½	70½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	68½	68½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	87½	87½
Unigate 6½ Ln '87-92	54	53½
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	72½	72½
Unilever 6½ Deb '85-88	60½	60½
Watney 7½ Ln '90-95	66	66
Whitbread 7½ Ln '95-00	57½	57½
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	65½	65½

CAPE

Cape Industries

Interim Report 1978

* Turnover increased by 13%.
* Group pre-tax profit down 16% due to weak demand for fibre worldwide and friction materials in the U.K.
* Building and Insulation Division's profit up 57%.

	Half-year ended 30th June		Year ended 31st Dec.
	1978	1977	1977
	£m	£m	£m
Turnover	87.4	77.2	155.4
Profit before interest and taxation	7.0	7.4	13.9
Profit before taxation	5.6	6.7	11.9
Profit after taxation	4.8	5.5	9.4
Earnings per ordinary share	20.0p	23.0p	39.1p
Dividends per ordinary share	3.2752p*	2.9044p	8.2064p

* Includes special interim of 0.0804p relating to 1977.

Cape Industries Limited, 114 Park Street, London W1Y 4AB

Building and Automotive Products, Insulation Contracting, Mining

INSTITUTE OF PURCHASING AND SUPPLY

SELF SUFFICIENCY THROUGH EFFICIENT STOCK MANAGEMENT KEY TO BETTER TIME AHEAD

In his address (on Friday 6 October) to the annual conference of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply held at Stratford-upon-Avon, the newly elected President Mr E. B. M. Grubb (Chairman of GKN Distributors Ltd) called on industry to finance new capital expenditure by releasing cash tied up in finished stocks and work in progress.

"As a nation we hold too much stock. We collect it, we hoard it, we cherish it, we maintain expensive records of it in expensive offices manned by expensive staff. We count it every year and lovingly replace it, having counted it, in expensive racks." Mr Grubb pointed to the UK's lamentable performance compared with its competitors. In 1976 the UK's stocks (value exceeding £40,000m) equalled 45 per cent of national income compared with 24 per cent in the USA, 28.5 per cent in France and Germany.

Stock turn (using GDP) was in 1974 1.8 per annum compared with Germany's 3.2.



MR. E. B. M. GRUBB
President
Institute of Purchasing and Supply

In that year if the UK had matched Germany's performance manufacturing stocks could have been cut from £18,000m to £10,000m. The £8,000m released would have provided most of the cash for Britain's sorely needed re-investment programme. To put this in perspective, £8,000m at July 1977 market values could have bought GEC, BAT Industries, Unilever, Marks and Spencer and Thorn Electrical Industries twice over!

Despite stop-go, strikes a unreliable delivery inve tory mismanagement was basic reason for "this structive drain upon financial resources".

Mr Grubb stated that quiries made of governme major companies, acade and professional bodies vealed that the true sig cance of inventory mana ment had yet to appreciated but sugges that: "It may be that years to come, the when looking at new digi issues, may firstly inqu 'What is the stock turn?

"A major objective of Institute is, therefore, to sure that government university alike recog the need for formal trai in inventory managemen

"This nation is fightin desperate battle and transfusion it needs money. That sorely nee cash is ours for the takin we manage to prise it the clutches of the s hoarders and stock managers."

UNITED BRITISH SECURITIES TRUST LIMITED

Secretary—Investment Trust Services Limited

Three year summary of results

Year ended 30th June	Gross Revenue £'000	Ordinary shares Earned per share	Ordinary shares Paid per share	Gross Assets (less current liabilities) £'000	Net Asset Value per Ord share
1976	2,693	3.47p	3.42p	61,076	136p
1977	3,066	3.98p	3.97p	69,390	155p
1978	3,366	4.44p	4.44p	76,835	171p

The figures for 1976 and 1977 have been adjusted where necessary to take account of t capitalisation issue in October 1977, of 1 new ordinary share for each ordinary share he

The twenty largest holdings detailed in the Report and Accounts equal 30.41 per cent of t portfolio.

In his statement Sir Geoffrey Kitchen drew attention to the company's ten-ye record of regular dividend increases and hoped that this pattern would be continued in 19

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars, 95 Southwark Street, London SE1 0JA.

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هكذا من الإهل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

High-flying tanker rates are held

The recent high-flying by the tanker market showed no signs of fading last week with rates keeping up just a few more points. How long this improvement in the market will last is anybody's guess at this stage although looking ahead to the end of the year an increase in prices at the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will undoubtedly cause a dampening of spirits. For the dry cargo sector it is a case of little change. The voyage market continued in a subdued manner with grain business just about ticking over.

Freight report

Early on in the week the highest rate yet paid for a voyage to the Far East by a VLCC was topped when a Japanese charterer took a 260,000 tonner at worldscale 45/46. However this rate was itself topped for an eastern sailing when the Taiwan charterer, C.P/C, fixed a 235,000 ton Norwegian tanker at worldscale 48.5 for a voyage to Taiwan.

For trips to Europe and the Caribbean the average rate settled at around worldscale 44, although two fixtures from the Gulf to France were made at worldscale 41 and 41.5. In between these two boundaries US companies Arco and Signal secured a 275,000 tonner and a 260,000 tonner respectively for runs from the Gulf to the Caribbean and US Gulf.

At the end of the week one fixing stood out from the general market trend. This was a fixture made by a Swedish charterer involving a 275,000 tonner taken at worldscale 36/36.5 for a voyage to Scandinavia.

David Robinson

US explains its adherence to the principle of buffer stocks

Commodities

In a statement to the European-American commodities conference in London last week, Helen B. Junz, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury for commodities and natural resources, outlined American policy towards the integrated programme for commodities initiated by the developing countries at Unctad 4 in 1976.

She said that the basic approach of the United States to the integrated programme had been to look positively, but discriminatingly, at those mechanics which could provide substantial benefits to both consumers and producers of primary commodities.

In so doing, America had, as had many other industrialized countries, supported measures designed to achieve greater price stability. To promote the increase of productive capacity and other measures appropriate to development policy, the United States had supported action through those mechanisms designed to transfer resources for such purposes.

Measures that would transfer resources through price raising mechanisms had been rejected because these would act to destabilize demand and supply over the longer term and disrupt markets to the detriment of both producers and consumers.

American participation in commodity agreements was conditional on the following basic principles: they must be designed to stabilize prices around underlying market trends, not to raise prices above those trends; they must balance the interests of producers and consumers in terms of responsibilities and benefits; they must provide wide latitude for the operation of market forces.

The United States had concluded that these principles were best served by buffer stock arrangements. Under a pure buffer stock regime, the benefits of price stabilization to producers and consumers balanced out over the longer term.

Buffer stock arrangements helped to maintain prices during periods of excess supply to the benefit of producers, and lower prices during periods of shortages to the benefit of consumers.

By reducing commercial risk, increases in investment, production and consumption took place at lower costs, to the benefit of all market participants. Such commodity agreements complemented rather than impeded the operation of market forces.

Agreements which relied on production and/or export controls impeded the operation of market forces, created market inefficiencies and eventually led to a misallocation of resources.

Production controls forced low cost and high cost producers to cut back output equally, thereby locking industry into inefficent patterns of production. In addition, agreements relying on supply controls tended to freeze existing market patterns as they barred entry of new, and possibly more efficient, producers.

The free play of the pricing mechanism was essential for efficient buffer stock operations. Market prices triggered stock purchases and sales in the short run and allocated resources efficiently in the long run.

For this reason buffer stock arrangements should provide for price ranges that were easily adjustable to market trends and were sufficiently wide to allow prices to play their allocative role.

The American proposal for a natural rubber agreement provided a clear statement of how the basic objective of price stabilization could be met without disrupting market operations or restricting supply.

Analysis indicated that a buffer stock of around 700,000 tonnes, some 20 per cent of annual consumption, would be adequate to stabilize prices within a +20 per cent range around their medium term trend.

With an adequately sized buffer stock and appropriate arrangements for adjusting price ranges when necessary, no back-up supply mechanisms should be needed.

Although America generally opposed supply controls as a price stabilizing mechanism, there might be a case for export quota/national stocking schemes for commodities which were unsuitable for an internationally-held buffer stock.

This applied particularly to commodities for which storage costs in a central location were high; which might have a very high supply variability or where other technical factors made pure buffer stock arrangements uneconomic.

However, under such circumstances, frequent reallocation of quotas should assure continuing responsiveness to changes in supply capabilities. Such reallocation allowed for easy entry of new producers and for the shifting of market shares from inefficient to efficient producers.

The United States believed that by consolidating the assets of individual international commodity agreements in an appropriately-structured Common Fund, actual budgetary drains on participating member countries could be reduced significantly.

As such agreements began to fail, they would create just the divisive issues between producing and consuming countries that participants were seeking to avoid. Therefore the guiding principles of American commodity policy continued to provide for a wide latitude for the operation of market forces.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Amax sights record in second half

Amax, the American mining company, has raised its dividend for the final quarter by 11½ cents to 55 cents a share. This will bring the full year's pay out to $2.20 a share, 26 per cent more than in 1977. Mr Pierre Gousseland, the company's chairman and chief executive, expects that Amax's second-half earnings will be a record.

The higher dividend comes soon after Socal, the American oil major, made a $57 a share bid for the 80 per cent of Amax it does not control.

But he added that with a trading upswing in the second half, full year profit results will not be substantially less than the £1.6m of 1977.

Goldman Group in cash and carry sale

Goldman Group is selling Claremont Cash & Carry to ...gate, a company owned and controlled by Mr Brian Chernick, managing director of Claremont, for £86,000 cash.

The board said that Claremont would not have contributed to group profits during the current year to October 31, 1978. "The decision to dispose of this subsidiary was taken in the light of current trading conditions in the cash and carry business and the decision to concentrate on traditional business of domestic hardware and watch and clock divisions."

African Lakes down 15 pc

...ar in Ethiopia, a poor tea crop and an unfavourable rate of exchange due to the improvement in value of sterling all contributed to a 15 per cent fall to £619,000 in pre-tax profit at the African Lakes Corporation.

"As I forecast profits for the half to January 31, 1978, were lower compared to last year, although the turnover improved marginally to £3.2m", said the chairman, Mr B. S. Cleminson.

Nixdorf Computer going well

Nixdorf Computer a West German manufacturer said half year results for 1978 show continued growth. Turnover at the end of June increased by 19 per cent and the order backlog rose to DM74m (about £188m). The increase in orders by the whole company is reflected in the UK subsidiary, where demand has continued to rise substantially.

It has also acquired a 75 per cent stake in Unitronic of France, which was formerly a Nixdorf agency.

Thomson optimistic

Thomson-CSF expects a 17 per cent rise in sales, with a similar rise in profits this year. Parent company sales for 1977 were 6,400m francs, while net profit was 123m francs. Earlier the company reported a first-half profit of 65,300m francs and announced plans for a one-for-eight share issue. - Reuter.

Dow Chemical

Dow Chemical is to purchase two million shares of its own stock between now and December 1979, in the open market or through negotiated purchases. The purchase will be made to cover shares issued to employees through stock option and stock purchase plans. A similar programme to buy 1.5 million shares was announced in December, 1977.—Reuter.

JOS HOLDINGS
Chairman said in annual statement that he does not expect the trust to make the same rate of progress as in the past two years, but he is hopeful that the current year will be reasonably satisfactory.

ROYAL WORCESTER
Rothschild Investment Trust has acquired a further 30,000 shares making a total of 1.19m, which gives it a 19.8 per cent stake.

ENI
The Italian state energy group is setting up an international holding company in Luxembourg to control its foreign operations. The new company, ENI International, is expected to borrow in its own right and could become a frequent Eurobond market borrower.

RAYBECK
Following offer by Raybeck for Bourne & Hollingsworth board proposes repayment of B & H loan stock and an offer will be made for preference. Loan stock will be cancelled on basis that holders receive £80 per cent cash plus accrued interest. Preference offer will be 100p cash per share. Directors of B & H recommend the proposals.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 9½%, up to £25,000, 7½%, over £25,000, 7¾%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
800	Airsprung Ord	76	+2	5.5	7.2	10.0
512	Airsprung 18½% ULS	205	+15	18.5	9.0	—
125	Armitage & Rhodes	45	−1	3.6	8.0	8.1
529	Bardon Hill	181	+4	12.0	6.6	9.8
759	Deborah Ord	140xd	−1	5.6	4.0	8.6
480	Deborah 17½% CULS	240	—	17.5	7.2	—
295	Frederick Parker	131	—	12.4	9.4	5.2
279	George Blair	154	—	15.0	9.7	5.7
500	Jackson Group	60	+1	5.0	8.3	7.0
872	James Burrough	115	—	6.5	5.7	10.6
162	Robert Jenkins	310	—	29.7	9.6	5.1
487	Twinlock Ord	22	—	—	—	19.6
238	Twinlock 12% ULS	82	—	12.0	14.6	—
222	Unilock Holdings	97	+7	7.4	7.6	10.4
643	Walter Alexander	121	−1	7.2	5.9	7.4

Eurobond issues; SDR's may be tried again

Serious thought is being given to launching Eurobond issues denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) as international confidence in the dollar continues to wane.

The previous attempt in 1975 to establish a viable market in SDR bonds was unsuccessful. At the time, America was moving into a deeper recession and this helped to swing the United States current balance of payments into surplus.

As a result, the dollar rose against the major trading currencies and the dollar value of the SDR went down, making the instrument unpopular with dollar-based investors.

While the SDR has the cachet of being the unit of account for the International Monetary Fund and is also used from time to time for settling transactions among central banks, it is really not much more than an indexing device.

The SDR is composed of fixed amounts of 16 currencies. At any given time, its value can be calculated by taking market foreign exchange rates for all the currencies and adding up the total.

For example, if the Deutsche mark, yen, Saudi riyal and several other SDR components rise against the dollar, then by adding up the value of the mark at so many cents, the yen at so many cents, etc, one arrives at a higher dollar value for the SDR. Conversely, the dollar value of the SDR would go down if the dollar rose generally.

Thus, for the dollar-based investor, an SDR bond issue offers some protection against further weakness of the dollar. By the same token, a Deutsche mark-based investor would see the Deutsche mark value of the SDR go down when his currency and other component currencies were particularly strong against the dollar.

However, his loss would not be as great as if he invested directly in dollars. This is because the SDR works on an averaging principle.

Indeed, the 16 currencies comprising the SDR basket are roughly divided between traditionally strong and traditionally weak currencies, so that reasonable stability should eventually be achieved.

In the summer of 1975, three Eurobond issues totalling 140m SDR were floated. They comprised a 50m SDR five-year issue for Alusuisse International at par, bearing 9 per cent; a 40m SDR seven-year issue for the Swedish Investment Bank at par bearing 9 per cent, and a 50m SDR, eight-year issue for Electricité de France at par bearing 8.75 per cent.

At the time these issues were floated, the SDR was worth around $1.25, and as the SDR declined in the ensuing months to around $1.20, investment demand disappeared and no more such issues were floated.

However, those investors who held on to the SDR bonds were not only about to lock in a relatively high yield, they now have a small indexing gain because the SDR is currently worth more than $1.29. All three of the issues are now quoted at above par.

Crédit Suisse-First Boston, which managed the first two SDR offerings for Alusuisse and the Swedish Investment Bank, is understood to be close to launching a new SDR issue. However, a spokesman said that arrangements were not far enough advanced to discuss any details.

Nevertheless, some observers believe that the reopening of the SDR market at this time will be quite successful.

Certainly, central banks are familiar with the SDR. Indeed, many central banks link the value of their currencies to the IMF unit.—AP-Dow Jones.

Euromarkets

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer Price	Redptn Yld
US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Australia 8 1982	96⅞	9.06
Austria 8½ 1990	99⅛	8.83
Avco 9¼ 1985	99	9.46
Barclays 8½ 1982	95¼	9.98
Beatrice 7¼ 1983	96¾	8.66
Canadair 8½ 1983	97⅞	9.09
Canada Nat Railway 8¾ 1986	96¼	9.04
CECA 9 1993	99⅞	9.05
Charbonnage de France 8¾ 1981	98¾	8.95
Chicorp 6¾ 1980	95⅞	9.16
Citicorp 7 1981	94⅞	9.02
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1985	98⅛	9.09
DFC New Zealand 8¾ 1986	98⅛	9.14
Dow Chemical 8 1986	95⅛	8.78
EEC 7½ 1979	98⅞	8.88
EEC 8¼ 1982	97⅞	9.02
EIB 8 1984	95¾	9.05
EIB 9½ 1993	99⅞	9.23
Elf-Aquitaine 8¾ 1985	95	9.30
Eurofima 8½ 1988	95⅞	9.04
IC Industries 9 1985	98	9.41
ITEL 9½ 1988	99⅞	9.85
IU 8⅝ 1987	96⅝	9.47
MacMillan Bloedel 9¼ 15.5.95	98⅞	9.42
Midland Bank 8¾ 1.9.92	97	9.10
NCB 8 1.9.87	93⅞	9.05
National Westminster 9 15.6.86	100⅛	8.86
New Zealand Forest Products 9 15.5.86	98⅞	9.16
Newfoundland 9¼ 1.6.90	99⅞	9.30
Nordic Invest Bank 8¾ 15.5.88	97⅛	9.14
Norsk Hydro 7½ 1.12.82	95⅛	9.20
Norway 7¾ 1.5.83	95⅛	9.10
Offshore Mining 8¾ 15.12.85	97⅞	9.04
Occidental 8¾ 15.1.83	96⅞	9.54
J. C. Penney 8¾ 1.8.83	98⅞	8.82
Quebec Hydro 9¼ 1.7.93	99⅞	9.51
Renault 8¾ 15.6.81	99	9.17
R. J. Reynold 7¾ 18.11.82	97⅞	8.25
Shell 8¼ 1.2.90	95⅞	8.70
Tauernautobahn 8¾ 15.5.87	96⅞	8.80
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9½ 1982	97⅞	10.27
Ford 8¾ 1984	96	9.40
General Motors 9¼ 1988	97⅛	10.20
Royal Bank of Canada 9 1992	98⅛	9.24
Union Carbide 9¼ 1986	98⅞	9.98
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Chase Manhattan 9 15/16 1993	98⅛	10.15
Intl Westminster 8 1984	100	8.00
Midland 9 7/16 1993	98⅞	9.55
Offshore Mining 9 7/16 1986	99	9.54

	Offer Price	Conv Prem
Williams & Glyns 9¾ 1984	99⅞	9.42
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¾ 1987	87	38.37
Babcock & Wilcox 6¼ 1992	150	−1.5
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	99	0.60
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	115	−1.86
Beecham 6¼ 1992	115	1 Prem
Boots 6⅞ 1993	100	0.50
Borden 5 1992	95	5.71
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	76	51.62
Carnation 5 1988	78	38.30
Dart 3¾ 1987	85⅞	23.24
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	87⅛	34.75
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81⅞	41.94
Firestone 5 1988	75⅞	73.95
Ford 5 1988	85	9.84
General Electric 4¼ 1987	87	29.80
Gillette 4¾ 1987	78	68.48
Gulf & Western 5 1988	88	8.73
Harris 5 1992	250	3.54
Honeywell 6 1986	88	57.55
ICI 6¾ 1992	98 0.64	prem
INA 6 1997	99⅞	8.72
Inchcape 6¾ 1992	115⅞	par
ITT 4½ 1987	80	54.39
Jusco 6 1992	152⅞	7.08
Komatsu 7½ 1990	159⅞	2.10
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	160	7.20
Nabisco 5½ 1988	107⅞	3.91
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	119	−4.70
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	76	60.11
Revlon 4¾ 1987	133	−6.93
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	90	24.43
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1987	98	8.54
Squibb 4¼ 1987	87⅞	43.94
Texaco 4½ 1988	77	30.07
Texas Intl Airlines 7½ 1993	98⅞	5.60
Toshiba 6½ 1992	142	6.76
Tyco 8¾ 1988	107⅞	5.44
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	90	34.40
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	83	49.18
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1988	77	65.45
Xerox 5 1988	76⅞	96.48
Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited		
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	157	157
AB Food 7½ '94-2004	205	205
BPB 7¾ '89-94	147	147
Bowring C. T. 1981	118	112
Brit Petrol 6 '76-80	90⅞	91⅞
Britains 10¾ '91-96	85	82
Grand Met 10 '91-96	76	76
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	81⅞	85
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	110	114
Lucas Ind 9½ 1980	120⅞	130⅞
NEPC 5 '89-94	108	106
Midland Bank 7½ '85-93	80	80⅞
Ready Mixed 8¾ 1978	100	104
Romney Tst 6¾ '73-88	94⅞	98
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	271	269
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	82	82
xd Ex Dividend		

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 503.0 +2.3 (0.5%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Current Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

xd Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (8) Oct 18, (9) Oct 17, (10) Oct 31, (14) Nov 1, (15) Oct 18, (16) Oct 10, (18) Oct 10, (20) 25th of month, (21) 2nd Thursday of month, (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 3rd Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) 4th Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 3rd working day of month, (30) 16th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov, (34) Last working day of month, (35) 18th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 21st of each month, (39) 3rd Wednesday of month, (39) 2nd Wednesday of month, (40) Valued monthly.

Commercial Properties & Services to the Business World

Industrial estates are lively

By a Staff Reporter

It could be a coincidence. But it could equally be a sign of increased confidence in manufacturing industry that the property market on industrial estates has recently been distinctly lively.

One big transaction has been the purchase by Bush, Boake Allen Ltd for £3.8m of the freehold of the Uplands Trading Estate in Walthamstow, London E17.

The 10.4 acre site comprises some 230,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse space, and adjoins Bush, Boake Allen's existing headquarters and production facility in Blackhorse Lane. The firm is a subsidiary of Albright and Wilson, and is the United Kingdom's largest manufacturer of flavours and fragrances for the food, beverage, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries.

The acquisition, for which Jones, Lang, Wootton acted as advisers, is its largest single investment, and will more than double the size of its existing 9.1 acre site.

From Durham there is news of a new 11 acre industrial estate at Abbey Road, Durham, where some 65,000 sq ft of factory and warehousing space is to be built over the next 12 months. The six units will range in size from 4,000 sq ft to 17,000 sq ft, and all will be offered for sale or letting.

Construction has started on a second block totalling around 11,000 sq ft, and one unit has been pre-let. The remainder are available at a rental of £1.30 a sq ft, with completion scheduled for early 1979. The Abbey Road estate lies to the north of Durham and about 12 miles south of Newcastle upon Tyne, thus providing a good distribution point for Tyneside and Teesside. The developers are County Properties (Scarborough) Ltd, and the joint agents are Bernard Thorpe & Partners of Newcastle upon Tyne, and J. G. Usher and Son of Chester-le-Street, Co Durham.

Meanwhile A. Mason and Co, the greetings cards company, may be expected to send a particularly large card this Christmas to Cubic Tiltman Langley Ltd, part of the Cubic Corporation of San Diego, who have leased Mason's former factory premises at Nutfield Road, Merstham, Redhill, Surrey, for £40,000 per annum exclusive, following Mason's merger with Andrew Valentine Ltd of Dundee.

The tenants specialize in the manufacture of automatic fare collection machinery, access and security control equipment, and ticket machines for the Underground. They have recently won contracts in Hongkong and Sydney, as well as one worth £400,000 to supply automatic fare collection and entry and exit gates for the Tyne and Wear Light Rapid Transit System currently under construction at Newcastle. Leighton Goldhill and Partners of London, and Berners, Price and Son of Croydon acted on behalf of A. Mason and Co.

The same agents have let four of five new single-storey warehouse and factory units in Elizabethan Way, Leicester Road, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, for a rent approaching £1 per sq ft. Amoa Chemicals, Stanley Curtains and Peter's Savoury Products have each leased units of 6,300 sq ft, and Liberta-Imex one of 14,600 sq ft. One unit of 6,300 sq ft remains, at £1 per sq ft.

Rents well in excess of £1.50 per sq ft are reflected in the letting of the last two warehouse units in Vale Road, Tonbridge, by Deacon Industrial Development and Finance Ltd. The buildings, each of 18,800 sq ft, have been occupied by coffee importers Murcott Wilden, and Jacobs and Stormont, Ford main dealers, who will use the warehouse for spare parts distribution.

The agents were Peter Taylor and Co in conjunction with King and Co. The total of occupied accommodation in Vale Road is now more than 186,000 sq ft. Other companies there include Philips Industries, Sheffield Insulations, Automotive Products, Staveley Industries and Star Paper.

A considerable upsurge in activity is reported from the London and Leeds Techno Trading Estate, Elgin Industrial Area, Bramble Road, Swindon, resulting in the completion of nine transactions in recent weeks, according to Grant and Partners.

The units involved total some 80,000 sq ft, ranging upwards from approximately 3,500 sq ft. Asking rents approach £1.60 per sq ft for smaller units, and £1.40 for larger ones. On completion the 26 acre estate will comprise factory and warehouse space totalling 600,000 sq ft, plus a 20,000 sq ft office block let to Blick Time Recorders. Other big tenants include Thorn Electrical, Roussel Laboratories, Smith Industries and the Colt car company.

In a £1m sale and leaseback transaction in Lancaster, a 100,000 sq ft factory complex built by Dunlop has been purchased by the Hammond Phillips Partnership acting on behalf of The Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.

The factory is on the Whitelund Industrial Estate and was completed earlier this year by Dunlop for its Angus Fire Armour Division. The 125-year leasehold interest has been purchased by Royal London and sub-leased back to Dunlop at a rental in excess of £90,000 per annum. The transaction is seen as further evidence of the gradual return of sale and leasebacks, which were a prominent feature of the property market before its collapse in the early 1970s. Phoenix Beard acted on behalf of Dunlop, and Edward Erdman and Co introduced the property to Hammond Phillips.



An aerial photograph of the Deacon Estate at Tonbridge where the last of the warehouse units have just been let at rentals in excess of £1.50 per sq ft.

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هكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



ville Buswell and Anne Kirkbride who appear in tonight's Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30)

An important week for the Tories, for the Government, for unions, for Israelis, for Egyptians. And an important week Ray Langton, his wife Deirdre, and Janice Stubbs, black girl who works in the cake shop. It says much for compulsive power of Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30) that, such a momentous week, we can still take time out to worry at what Deirdre will say and do when she discovers Awful Truth about her husband and Janice. I have not been conscious of so much viewer tension around me since Wimbledon; perhaps not even since the far-off days of Quatermass.

The political events I have mentioned have not, of course, been elbowed off our screens tonight by the philandering Langton. On the eve of the Tories' conference in Brighton, Keith Joseph faces Robin Day (BBC1, 8.10) to discuss alternative policies his party has to offer in the light of week's tumultuous Labour happenings at Blackpool. As for the Middle East crisis, there is the second part of the BBC 1 series (11.40) which examines the roots of the Arab-Israel conflict. Tonight's pivotal character is Theodor Herzl, founding father of Zionism.

I am advised that former Detective Chief Inspector Richard ... who masterminded Operation Julie, the incredible anti-drugs operation, will not speak too kindly of some of his old colleagues on today's Pebble Mill (BBC 1, 1.00). He was so frightened corrupt police officers would "blow" his operation, he kept his lips sealed for much of the time.

Tonight on Radio 3 at 7.30 sees the curtain rise on what should be a memorable Wagnerian occasion, if not an unprecedented one. It is Das Rheingold, broadcast live from Covent Garden, to be followed in the next seven days by the other three operas in The Ring. As an appetizer, why not listen to part one of Tales of Sifrid from The Nibelungenlied, read by David March, at 5.15 (also on Radio 3). It might even help you over some of the plot hurdles before you actually come to them later tonight.

You will, of course, remember the complicated affair of the Pentagon Papers and how Daniel Ellsberg unlawfully took copies of them. On the other hand, maybe you never quite got the Ellsberg story in focus. Today (Radio 4, 11.05 am), Michael Charlton makes it all clear as day in Anthony Moncrieff's documentary. You can also hear the voice of Mr Ellsberg.

This is a good day for listeners who like their stories poured neat. Rosemary Leach begins readings from Collette's autobiographical My Apprenticeships (Radio 4, 8.45 am) and ... Shedden reads part one of George Douglas Brown's realistic novel the House with the Green Shutters (Radio 4, ...). The morning story (Radio 4, 10.45), sounds promising: The Man Who Looked Like Ronald Colman. It is by Alice Pond.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.05 am, Open University (until 7.30): Abstracting the Meaning. 9.38, For Schools, colleges (until 10.45): Everyday Maths; 10.00, Merry-go-Round.

10.45, You and Me: for the very young.

11.00, For Schools, colleges (until 12.10): 11.00, Engineering Craft Studies; 11.22, Music Time; 11.45, General Studies.

12.45 pm, News, and weather: with the new met man Ian McCaskill.

1.00, Pebble Mill: a special item on Operation Julie, the big drugs operation (see Personal Choice).

1.45, The Flumps: animated stories. Today: The Cloud (r). 2.01, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00): Words and Pictures; 2.18, Twentieth-century History; 2.40, Going to Work.

3.13, Songs of Praise: harvest hymns from St Dunstan, Cranbrook, Kent (r).

3.55, Play School: Anita Harper's story. How We Live. 4.20, The Mole: Czech cartoon. 4.25, Jackanory: Jan Francis begins her readings from Shiva's Pearls, by Harriet Graham. 4.40, CB Bears: Cartoon films. 5.00, John Craven's Newsround: items for younger viewers. 5.10, Blue Peter: Clare Francis, round-the-world yachtswoman, gives a studio interview. 5.40, News, with Peter Woods. 5.55, Nationwide: magazine items from the regions. 6.50, Dad's Army: a bomb is caught up in the wires of a telephone link which the lovable platoon are ordered to guard. 7.20, Tycoon: the continuing story of widow (Diane Cilento) who keeps finding out unpleasant things about her husband. Tonight: crooked work with trust funds. 8.10, Panorama: Robin Day talks to Sir Keith Joseph and other leading Tories on their party's alternative policies. 9.00, News, with Peter Woods. 9.25, Film: Till Death Us Do Part (1969), Johnny Speight's bigot Alf Garnett (Warren Mitchell) travelled well from small screen to big screen and now travels back to the small one again. The setting is Second World War London. 11.00, Tonight: first television interview with "King Squealer" whose information led to 200 arrests. 11.40, Roads to Conflict: second in a series of documentaries about the causes of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Tonight: an examination of the tenets of Zionism. (See Personal Choice.) 12.05 am, Weather, Regional News.

BBC 1 variations: SCOTLAND: 10.00 am, Around Scotland. WALES: 1.45, Pili Pala; 2.18, Let's Look at Wales; 4.40, Siangdifang; 6.50, Heddiw; 11.40, Dechrau Siarad.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.05): Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

10.05, The Role of the Nurse: In the Medical Ward. A film for student nurses. There are another nine to come.

10.30, Democracy at Work: Progress Report. The history of trade unionism in Britain (r).

11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.

2.15 pm, Let's Go: Brian Rix offers help to the mentally handicapped (r). At the post office.

2.30, Roads to Conflict: repeat of part one of this series about the Arab-Israeli dispute (see BBC 1, 11.40 pm).

3.00, Knitting Fashion: first in a 10-part series. Today: Setting the Style (r).

3.30, Making Toys: another 10-part series. Today: Baby Toys.

4.00, The Object of the Exercise: the story of PT in schools. Presenter is David Vine. 5.20, Open University (until 7.00): Geophysics; 5.45, Maths: Differential Equations; 6.10, Maths: Complex Analysis; 6.35, Man-made World. 7.00, News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. 7.05, World Chess Championship Report: what has been happening in the Korchnoi-Karpov games. 7.30, News and Weather. 7.40, Connie: Connie Lewcock, now in her eighties, looks back on her suffragette days, more than half a century ago. 8.10, Des O'Connor Tonight: Music and comedy show. Tonight's guests include Ronnie Corbett and American comedian Kip Addotta. 9.00, Premiere on 2: plays in which directors make their debut. Tonight, Keith Evans directs Stan Barstow's travellers, the story of an old man at his wife's funeral, and a young man who stirs the widower's memories. 9.30, Discoveries: documentary about the flint mines of Grime's Graves in Norfolk. 10.20, Word for Word: Robert Robinson's programme about English and Englishmen. One of his guests, The Times's own Philip Howard, puts the record straight about King Canute. 10.50, The Price of Freedom: profile of Mukhtar Rana, the Pakistan fighter for human rights, imprisoned 25 times, now living in London. 11.05, News and Weather. 11.15, The Old Grey Whistle Test: satellite broadcast from Madison Square Garden, New York—the first stereo relay by a rock band. The group is that of Jethro Tull. 12.00, Closedown: Michael Roberts's In the Flowering Season, read by Lyndon Brook.

THAMES

9.30 am, For Schools (until 12.00): Finding Out; 9.47, How we Used to Live; 10.10, It's Your Future; 10.35, Writers' Workshop About Books; 11.05, My World: real life; 11.17, The Messengers (film editing); 11.39, Making a Living.

12.00, Mice and Mendelson: illustrated story of an old pony, told by Michael Aspel.

12.10 pm, Rainbow: songs and puppet stories for children.

12.30, At the Embankment: Andy Irvine, with folk music.

1.00, News, with Peter Sissons.

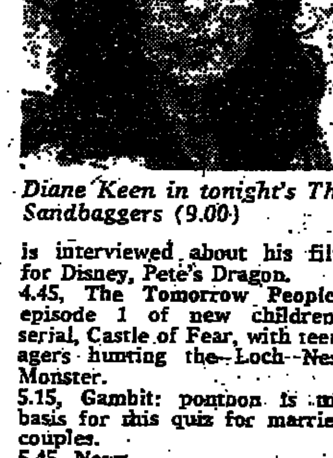
1.20, Thames News, with Robin Houston.

1.30, About Britain: Ulster TV Documentary about the great cars and drivers who took part in the Ards Tourist Trophy in the 1930s.

2.00, After Noon: an easy way to play the piano. With Judith Chalmers.

2.25, Film: The Defiant Ones (1958): superior racial intolerance drama, with escaped convicts Tony Curtis and Sidney Poitier chained to each other.*

4.20, Clapperboard: Jim Dale



Diane Keen in tonight's The Sandbaggers (9.00)

is interviewed about his film for Disney, Pete's Dragon. 4.45, The Tomorrow People: episode 1 of new children's serial, Castle of Fear, with teenagers hunting the Loch Ness Monster. 5.15, Gambit: pontoon is the basis for this quiz for married couples. 5.45, News. 6.00, Thames at Six: area magazine. 6.25, Help! Joan Shelton tackles viewers' problems. 6.35, Crossroads; motel stories (continued). 7.00, Cooper—Just Like That: the madcap magician tries to escape from a steel box, Houdini-stye. 7.30, Coronation Street: a husband's infidelity is still the main theme (see Personal Choice). 8.00, Robin's Nest: comedy series. Robin is embarrassed by a pretty college friend who is too friendly for comfort. 8.30, World in Action: Story of Paraguay's tough military dictatorship under Alfredo Stroessner. 9.00, The Sandbaggers: intelligence service thriller series, tonight: will the Sandbaggers get their first woman agent? 10.00, News. 10.30, Film: The Looking Glass War (1969): screen version of the Le Carre thriller about a British spy sent to investigate a Soviet missile base in East Germany. Cast includes Ralph Richardson, Anthony Hopkins, Christopher Jones. 12.20 am, Close: German scenery, Wagner's music.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News, weather, papers. 6.10, Farming Week. 6.30, Today. 7.00 and 8.00, News. 7.30 and 8.30, Headlines. 7.45, Thought for the Day. 8.45, My Apprenticeships, by Colette (1). 9.00, News. 9.05, Start the Week: Richard Baker. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: The Man Who Looked Like Ronald Colman. 11.00, News. 11.05, The Pentagon Papers. 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours: The World of Work. 12.27, Top of the Form: First Round (4): Wales. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: The Soft September Air, by Charlotte Hastings.† 4.35, Story: Period Piece (6). 5.00, PM News Magazine. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, Dr Finlay's Casebook. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45, Play: Choice, by Peter Tegel.† 9.15, A Sideways Look at . . . 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.30, Call for the Dead (2). 11.00, Book: The House with the Green Shutters, by George Douglas Brown (1). 11.15, The Financial World. 11.30, News, weather.

VHF: Regional News, weather, at 6.50 am, 7.50 am, 12.55 pm, 5.55 pm. Schools at 10.05 am, 10.45 am, 2.00 pm, and Study at 11.00 pm.

Radio 3

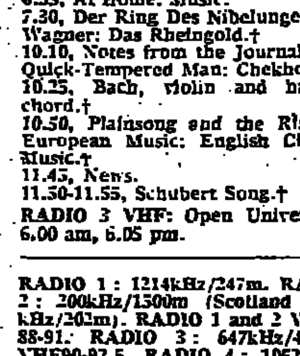
6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Concert: Mozart, Chabrier, Vieuxtemps, Massenet. 8.00, News. 8.05, Concert: Puccini, Bellini, Wagner, Verdi.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Composers: The Bach Family.† 9.45, Talking about Music.† 10.15, Schubert and Rawsthorne: Violin and piano.† 11.00, North Wales Music Festival 1978, part 1: Mathias, Mozart. 11.45, In Short: Talk. 11.55, North Wales Music Festival 1978, part 2: Schubert.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Mozart, Schubert, Webern, Wolf.† 2.00, Manchester International Organ Festival 1978 Recital: Jongen, Franck.† 2.45, Matinee Musicale.† 3.45, 1978 Benson and Hedges Gold Award (new series) for Concert Singers. First of four recitals. 4.25, New Records: Beethoven.† 5.15, Tales of Sifrid from the Nibelungenlied (1). 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.30, News. 6.35, At Home: Music. 7.30, Der Ring Des Nibelungen, by Wagner: Das Rheingold.† 10.10, Notes from the Journal of a Quick-Tempered Man: Chekhov. 10.25, Bach, violin and harpsichord.† 10.50, Plainsong and the Rise of European Music: English Church Music.† 11.45, News. 11.50-11.55, Schubert Song.†

RADIO 3 VHF: Open University, 6.00 am, 6.05 pm.

RADIO 1: 1214kHz/247m. RADIO 2: 200kHz/1500m (Scotland 1484 kHz/202m). RADIO 1 and 2 VHF: 88-91. RADIO 3: 647kHz/464m. VHF90-92.5. RADIO 4: 1052kHz/285m, 908kHz/330m, 692kHz/434m. VHF 92-95.

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, weather. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan. 8.27, Racing.† 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House.† 1.45, Sport. 2.30, David Hamilton. 2.45 and 3.45, Sport. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sport. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport, racing results. 7.02, BBC Northern Radio Orchestra.† 7.30, Alan Dell. 7.30, The Dance Band Days. 8.02, The Big Band Sound.† 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton: The Best of Jazz.† 9.55, Sport. 10.02, Pop Score: Quiz. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.02, Peter Clayton: Round Midnight. 12.00, News, weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News.



Dame Flora Robson: Radio 4, 3.05

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Paul Burnett. 9.00, Simon Bates: The Golden Hour; Meet Your Match. 11.31, Peter Powell. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn: National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 5.30, Newsbeat. 6.30, Kid's Mail. 7.30, Alan Dell (points Radio 2). 10.02, John Peel. 11.15, Jethro Tull live from Madison Square Garden, New York. 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2, including 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 10.00, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

Westward

9.30 am, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge: St Annes College, Oxford v The Queen's College, Belfast. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Westward Diary. Sports. 6.35, Thames. 10.28, Westward News, Weather. 10.30, Encounter. 11.00, Film: The Curse of the Mummy's Tomb (Fred Clark, Terence Morgan). 12.25 am, Faith for Life. 12.30, Close.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. North-east News, Weather. 9.30, Thames. 12.30 pm, David Niven's World. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Northeast News. Lookaround, Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Mirror Mirror on the Wall. 3.20, Generation Scene: Over Sixties. 3.35, Cartoons. 3.50, Lassie. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.30, Police Call. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Spiral Staircase. Dorothy McGuire, George Brent. 12.05 am, Epilogue. 12.10, Close.

Border

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30, Gardening Today. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: Three Men in A Boat. Laurence Harvey, Jimmy Edwards, David Tomlinson. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Lookaround Monday. 6.20, Cartoons. 6.35, Thames. 7.00, Mr and Mrs. 7.30, Thames. 10.30, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 11.15, Danger in Paradise. 12.10 am, Border News, Weather. 12.13, Close.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Old House—New Home. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Grampian News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Hell Drivers. Stanley Baker, Herbert Lom, Peggy Cummins. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today, Weather. 6.05, Laverne and Shirley. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35, Film: Funeral in Berlin. Michael Caine, Eva Renzi, Paul Hubschmid. 12.20 am, Grampian Headlines. 12.25, Close.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farming. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Family. 3.20, Heart to Heart. 3.50, Andy. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Calendar, Weather. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 11.15, Barnaby Jones. 12.10 am, Close.

Anglia

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, First Aid. 1.00, Thames. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Mystery Movie: Columbo. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Brian Connell Interviews Danny Blanchflower. 11.00, Film, Castle of Evil. Scott Brady, Virginia Mayo. 12.30 am, Reflection. Close.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 10.10, Something Different. 11.05, Thames. 12.30 pm, Healthy Eating. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, ATV Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Prisoner of Zenda. Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Man Who Would Not Die. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 10.30, Left, Right and Centre. 11.00, The New Avengers. 12.00, Close.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 10.10, Lets Look at Ulster. 10.35, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, See You Monday. 2.25, Film: The Prisoner of Zenda, Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 4.18, Ulster News. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoons. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, Laverne and Shirley. 7.00, Thames. 10.40, Photography in Focus. 11.10, In Search of . . . 11.35, Bedtime. 11.45, Close.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20pm, Dodo. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Kenneth More in The Man in the Moon. 4.20, Thames. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Father Dear Father. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Film: Tony Curtis in Again Out Again. 12.20 am, Close.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, Thames. 1.25, News, Road and Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: The Prisoner of Zenda. Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll, Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr, Mary Astor, David Niven. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Batfink. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.25, Crimedesk. 6.35, Father Dear Father. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Something Special: The Mod. 11.15, Late Call. 11.20, Streets of San Francisco. 12.15 am, Close.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm. 1.00, Thames. 1.20, Southern News. Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: The Homecoming. Patricia Neal. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Thames. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Southern News. 10.35, Afloat: Beginners Luck. 11.05, The Koogans: Adam Roarke. 12.25 am, Weather followed by In a Jewish House. Close.

Channel

9.30 am, Thames. 1.18, Channel Lunchtime News. What's on Where. Weather. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: McCoy: Double Take. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, University Challenge. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, Channel News, Weather. 6.10, The Beachcombers. 6.35, Thames. 10.28, Channel News, Weather. 10.32, Code R. 11.00, Film: The Curse of the Mummy's Tomb. 12.25 am, News, Weather in French, Channel Gazette. Close.

HTV

9.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, Report West. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, House Party. 2.25, Film: Seven Thunders. Stephen Boyd, James Robertson Justice, Kathleen Harrison. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Thames. 6.0, Report West. 7.00, Thames. 10.35, Film: The Mercenaries, Rod Taylor, Yvette Mimieux, Jim Brown, Kenneth More. 12.25 am, Weather, Close. HTV CYMRU/WALES. As HTV WEST except: 10.10 am, Am Cymru. 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25, Report Wales. 2.00, Hamdden. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.22, Report Wales. 8.30, Yr Wythnos. 10.00, News, Report Wales. HTV GENERAL SERVICE. As HTV WEST except: 10.10 am, Am Cymru. 1.25 pm, Report Wales Headlines. 6.22, Report Wales.

PERSONAL also on pages 9 and 32

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Walton-on-Thames. Modern p/e, furn flat, 1 bed, 1 recept, 1 bath. £55 p.w.

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W.11

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S.W.10

£120 p.w. Unfurnished house, ... throughout, good carpets and curtains and kitchen equip. 3 beds., 2 baths., large lounge; garage. In a quiet cul de sac off Fulham Rd.

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Surrey. £100 p.w. Unfurnished 2-yr-old detached house. 4 beds., 2 baths., 3 recept., well equip. kitchen; dble. garage, med. sized gdn. Please ring Managing Bank 852 4370, ext. 3389.

HYDE PARK 2 mins.—Charming Maisonette, 3 beds, pretty sitting room, dining room, k. & b. Long let. £140 p.w.—Church Bros., 439 0687.

ENCHANTING Converted Barn Cotswold Cottage. Comfortable and clean, nr. Broadway. To let unfurnished, 2 yrs., 2 beds., lounge, garage, small fitted kitchen. Small garden, garage. Ideal for married couple or single person. £35 p.w. Ring Broadway ... before 9.30 a.m. or after 7 p.m.

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CHELSEA.—2-bed Flat overlooking gardens, sunny recep., kit. and bath., available now. £100 p.w. Contact owners agents. Homeguide 235 6165.

AMERICAN Executive needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £200 p.w. Usual fees required. Phillips Kay & Lewis 629 8814.

BELGRAVIA.—Pied-a-terre, three rooms, etc. £80 p.w.—235 4818.

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W.1.—Nash Terrace, near Regents Park, small flat, £30 p.w., 6 year lease. Furniture and fittings ...

CHELSEA, nr river. Quiet 3-bedroomed flat overlooking private gardens. K & b., dining room. £100 p.w.—For further information ring Homeguide, 235 6156.

CHELSEA (near Sloane Square).—A Maisonette of 3 bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom. Centrally heated, T.V., telephone. To let preferably to a company long term. £150 p.w.— Tel. 730 3595 Fri. and Sat. ... 629 2512 Mon.-Wed. No agents.

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WANTED URGENTLY, 4-bedroomed home in Richmond, Kingston Hill, New Malden, Coombe Hill, or Wimbledon Common, for senior manager of International Co. 3yrs., £750 p.c.m. approx.—Church Bros., 439 0587.

DUTCH BUSINESSMAN and family want to rent furnished 4-bedroom house with garden in neighbourhood of Gatwick or Heathrow for the period of November '78-June '79.—Box 2775 K, The Times.

WEST TWO.—Mews house. Owner's own home attractively decorated in modern style. 3 beds., 2 baths., dble. recept. Avail. immed.—Landway Securities 235 0026

EPPING FOREST.—Central Line areas. Qual homes from £40 p.w. Forest Bureau. 01-550 4513/502 1717.

UNFURNISHED MEWS HOUSE, W.1, close Harley Street, 2 bedrooms, lounge, kitchen diner, bathroom, double garage. New five-year lease at £1,400 per annum. Offers in the region of £15,000 for the fixtures and fittings. Reply Box 2467 K, The Times.

KENSINGTON, W.8. — Well appointed family house: 4 beds, 2 dbl., 2 recept, kitchen breakfast room, 2 baths.: £350 p.w. Garage also available. One-year let from mid-Oct.—Penn Properties, 01-937 2190.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury interior designed flat, 2nd floor block: 2 dbl. beds., recept., k. & b.: £150 p.w. incl. cleaner. Long let.—01-351 2385.

HAMPSTEAD opp. Heath.—Pretty 2nd floor 3-bed flat set in delightful gdns., purpose-built block: £125 p.w.—Ascot Agency, 435 1161.

ONE WEEK TO 39 YEARS. Please ring/visit A. Aabel 629 0206.

3 FLATS: W., N.W.: £60-£110 p.w. —Ring 434 4827, 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.

RENTALS

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Hazelmere, Bucks. Well positioned for both Heathrow and London (via M4) is this detached house of split-level design. Magnificent living room 36ft. x 15ft. opening on to terrace and colourful garden, dining room to seat 6, study, Custom built kitchen, breakfast room, with all modern appliances. 2 double and 2 single bedrooms, bathroom and conservatory. Garage. C.h. Fully equipped and very reasonable at £100 p.w.

Hampstead. On the 3rd floor of a brand new block is this large bright flat which can be let fully or partly furnished for a minimum of 6 months at £140 p.w. Living room 18ft. x 16ft. with southerly outlook, 2 double bedrooms, well fitted kitchen/breakfast room and bathroom. Own c.h. with garage available.

Primrose Hill. Our diplomatic clients are busy redecorating their house before going abroad in November when it will be available for a long let at £200 p.w. The situation is a very pleasant one and the property features an elegant 1st floor living room, with interesting fireplace, dining room with direct access to a pretty paved garden. Well arranged kitchen. Laundry room, 4 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Gas fired c.h. Private garage.

West End. The many oriental rugs and beautiful crystal chandeliers give an air of opulence to this particularly fine flat in a handsome block. Enormous yet elegant living room 35ft. x 30ft. with most attractive paintings. Colour T.V. and full stereo equipment. 5 very comfortable and fully fitted bedrooms, 3 luxurious bathrooms, sauna leading to dressing room and large modern kitchen to please the ardent cook. Fully furnished and highly recommended at £350 p.w. to include c.h. and h.w.

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LIMITED COMPANY requires Flat/House Inner London area, up to £80-£85 p.w. Top references and complete security of tenure. —Please call P.M. Interiors, 937 9801.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Fully furnished Flat, 2 beds, 2 baths, recep., well equipped kitchen, C.H., porter. £180 p.w.—Contact Owners Agents, Homeguide 235 6166.

NR. MARBLE ARCH, W.2.— S/c semi basement pied a terre, tastefully furn., newly dec., suit mature prof. Recept., bed., kitchenette, shower, w.c., c.h., phone, £60 p.w.—402 9402.

CHELSEA.—Bright, cheerful family flat, newly decorated, 4 beds., 2 baths., large kitchen, washing machine, dryer. Elegant large double reception, Sunny balcony. £350 p.w.—235 3970.

FULHAM (nr. tube).—Family house in pretty street. 4 beds., 2 baths., dble. recept., well equipped kitchen, garden. Avail. now, £120 p.w. Contact owner's agents: Homeguide, 235 6155.

CONVENIENT KENSINGTON High St. Quiet garden square spacious luxury flat. Lounge, dining, 3 beds., kit., bath, 2nd w.c. C.H. C.H.W. £350 p.w.—Cyril Leonard, 408 ...

FLUTE-PLAYER needs studio-flat to rent or to buy £30-32,000. London—as central as possible. —Phone 486 8606.

S.W.6.—Attractive 1st floor furnished flat, 3 bedrooms, recep., kitchen, bath, c.h., etc £60 p.w. 3 mths only.—499 5310.

HAMPSTEAD/REGENT'S PARK. —New luxury furnished homes. £215 p.w. W.L.E., 01-459 7744.

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MARBLE ARCH.—Flat in prestige block overlooking quiet gardens, 2 double beds, lounge/diner, modern kitchen and bathroom. C.T.V., C.H. £120 per week.— Tel. 560 1979.

GARDEN FLAT, Little Britons. Owner's home, modern flat with large gdn., 2 dbl. bedrooms, & all amenities. Must be seen. £100 p.w.—Johnston Pycraft & Farrar, 370 4329.

SLOANE SQ., S.W.1.—Brand new conversion, several luxury 1-3 bedroom flats with maid service, lift. Short long lets. Sole letting agents. Century 21 Estates, 460 6921.

ASHLEY GARDENS, S.W.1.—Well decorated and furnished flat, 2 receps., 2 beds., kitchen with w/mach, dish w. bath. Gas C.H. Lift, Porter. Long let at £100 p.w. to inc. C.H.W.—Tel. J.W. Ltd., 629 2488.

SLOANE SQ.—Elegant flat, lounge, 2 bedrooms, k. & b. £110 p.w. inc. c.h. long let. 750 8432.

SPACIOUS FLAT Nr. Hyde Park. Situated on 3rd floor of first-class building, sunny, bright atmosphere. Comprising: 2 double bedrooms, modern design sitting and dining room, smoked glass, chrome, cane chairs etc. fitted kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom, balcony. Lift, colour T.V. equipment and furniture. Long let. Brand new. £150 p.w.—Tel. 402 7775.

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RENTALS

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WARLINGHAM, SURREY, in beautiful countryside, yet convenient for City, detached 4 bedroom, 5 reception, 2 bathroom house, super kitchen. £90.

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GOLDERS GREEN. Tastefully furnished 2 bedroom, large reception, flat, good kitchen. £64.

HAMPSTEAD. 3 bedroom, 2 bathroom, double reception, apartment with fantastic views set in parkland. £125.

GROSVENOR SQ. Modern 3 bedroom, 3 bathroom, super kitchen apartment. £170.

FINCHLEY. Modern 4 bedroom, 2 reception, 2 bathroom house, close tube, £120.

ELSTREE. Spacious 5 bedroom, 3 reception house, super kitchen, delightful garden. £90.

W.1. Very central 1 bedroom, 1 reception, mews flat. £85.

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OLAF COURT, W8.—First floor flat, high in modern block, 2 dble. bedrooms, large reception, kitchen, bathroom. Reception is very light and spacious. The flat itself is sparsely furnished. So unfurnished is a possibility. Long let preferred. £150, neg.

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CHISWICK, Grove Park.—Brightly newly furn. flat facing south, three rooms, k. and b., shower, ... 5 mins. river, close Chiswick Station; until June, 1979, £60 p.w.—994 5183.

WANTED—W11 AREA.—Small flat in private house, sought by husband and wife. Property owners themselves, any agreement on tenancy terms will be honoured. Please apply to Box 7440.

HARLEY ST., W.1.—Luxurious 3 bed., dble. recept., 2 bath. American kit., in prestige block. Avail. now. Plus many others in central London.—Ring Palace Properties 486 8530.

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BRYANSTON PLACE, W.1. Charming town house. 3 beds., 2 baths., 2 recept. Available now. Min 6 months. £120 p.w.—Tel. 435 5504.

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HOLLAND PK.—Beautiful flat. Suit 1 person. £25 p.w.—727 0203.

BROOK GREEN, W.14.—Spacious modern and newly furnished 3rd floor mansion flat, incl. 3 double beds., double recept., large kit., bath, comm. gdn., c.h., c.h.w., inc. Avail. 1st Oct. for 1 yr plus. £200 p.w. Willett, 730 3435.

MARBLE ARCH, W.1.—Selection furnished s/c flats, ... 5 & 5 girls. From £50 p.w.—205 2715.

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(continued on page 32)

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" . . . The LORD recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the LORD God."—Ruth 2: 12.

BIRTHS

BURGOYNE.—On October 1 at Royal Maternity Hospital, Belfast, to Nina (nee Stewart) and Derek —a son (Philip David).

CADMAN.—On October 6th, at High Wycombe Hospital, to Mary and John—a daughter (Elizabeth Helen Mary), a sister for Catherine. All doing well.

LEVITSKY.—On October 5th, to Jackie (nee Lynham) and Michael—a son (Daniel Leon Paul).

MASON. On the 3rd of October, to Joanna Mason (nee Knox) and Jeremy—a son (Tobias Alexander Harradine).

NEWTON.—On September 30th at Hereford to Bernard and Cherry (nee Wells)—a son (James), brother for Felicity and Benedict.

ROBERTS.—On October 6th, 1978, to Rosemary and Aubrey—a daughter (Catherine Rosemary Sophia).

TICKNER.—On Oct. 3rd, to Alice Cristina (nee Thayer) and Michael—a son (Philip Gerrans Thayer), at St. Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon.

BIRTHS

WHELAN.—On 6th October, at Queen Charlotte Hospital, to Clare (nee Venables) and Robert—a son.

WHITEHORN.—On October 3rd to Susan (nee Storie) and Justin—a son.

MARRIAGES

PEACHEY : STEEGE.—The marriage took place quietly in London, on October 6, between William George Peachey and Judy Steege, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. F. J. O. Prescott, present address 51 Cavell Avenue, Saltdean.

DEATHS

ANNEUER-AGOULT.—On 4th Oct., 1978, peacefully, in hospital, Elizabeth (nee Brandes), beloved wife of Raymond. Requiem Mass on Wednesday, 11th Oct., at 10 a.m., at St. Thomas More, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3, followed by interment at Hampstead cemetery, 11 a.m.

ASHWORTH.—On October 5, 1978, suddenly in Cheltenham, Mollie, dearly loved mother of Piers and Lyn, beloved grandmother of Miles, Guy, Lance, Samantha, Elizabeth, Michael, Matthew. Cremation at 2.30 p.m. on October 10th, at Cheltenham Crematorium. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation.

BEAUCHAMP.—On 5th October at Brendon Nursing Wing, Winchester, Esterel, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Henry Beauchamp, formerly of Barton-le-Clay, Bedford and recently of 15 St James's Villas, Winchester. Funeral service in Winchester Cathedral at 2 p.m. on Thursday 12th October, followed by private cremation; no flowers, but donations may be given to the Friends of Winchester Cathedral, care of Jno Steel and Son, Winchester 4093.

BURN.—On Oct. 4th, in hospital, after a short illness, Betty Celia (nee Fearnel), aged 67 yrs., formerly of Alphington, Exeter, widow of Archibald Clifford Burn. Stepmother of Ronald and eldest sister of Marve and John. Funeral service Monday, Oct. 9th, Alphington Parish Church, 3.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Exeter. Flowers to M. Sliffant & Sons, Funeral Directors, 20, Holloway St., Exeter, by 2 p.m. Please accept this as the only intimation.

CHALIAPIN, IRINA, eldest daughter of Feodor, in Moscow, on Saturday, 7th October.

CHALTON.—On 6th October at the Duchy House Nursing Home, Harrogate, peacefully, after a long illness, Thomas Ley Chalton of flat 1 Scarcroft Grange, Scarcroft, Leeds, devoted husband of Nancie and father of Simon, Jonathan and Jane. Funeral service at 12.15 p.m., on Tuesday 10th October at St. Chad's Church, Headingley, followed by private cremation. No flowers by request, but donations may be sent to the Spastic Society, 12 Park Crescent, London W1N 4EQ.

CHEAL.—On October 6th, 1978, at Oakhill House, Horsham, John *Edward Cheal*, M.B.E., aged 72 years, formerly R.S.M. 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards 1923-58. Dearly loved husband of Marion. Cremation service at the Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, near Crawley, on Thursday, October 12 at 11.45 a.m. Family flowers only, please, but donations may be sent to Parkinson's Disease Research, Kings College Hospital, London.

CLARK-HALL.—In October 4th, 1978, in hospital, Walter Clark, Captain, R.N. (Retired), of Lymington, Hants., aged 89 years. Dearly loved husband of Kathleen. Funeral Service at the Parish Church, Lymington on Tuesday, 10th October, at 11.15 a.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers, please.

CLARY.—Suddenly on October 6th, in Venice, Prince Clary, in his 92nd year.

de SELINCOURT.—On 6th October, 1978, at a nursing home, Ethel Maud, wife of the late Professor Oliver de Selincourt, of Queen's University, Belfast, and University College, Cardiff. Cremation at Roselawn on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Enquiries to Browns, 300 Newtownards Road, Belfast 4. Deeply regretted by the family circle.

DUKE.—On October 6th, 1978, peacefully at Tilford, Helen Margaret widow of Harry Duke, daughter of Mrs F. C. Dewar and sister of Mrs. H. E. Healiday, mother of Fiona and Alastair and grandmother of Roderick and Ailsa. Funeral private.

EDWARDS.—Brigadier Claud Taylor Edwards, C.B.E. (late Royal Engineers), of Lists House, Husthwaite. On 8th October in hospital after a fall, aged 79. Beloved husband of the late Maud and father of Peter. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

GIFFARD.—On 30th September, 1978, Robin, younger son of the late Charles and Betty Giffard in hospital in Mombasa, Kenya.

GOFF.—On 5th October, peacefully at home, in her 90th year, Lobel Jane, widow of Lt.-Col. Lionel Goff, R.A., of Queens House, Monk Sherborne, and formerly widow of Maj. Archibald Hingon, R.H.A. Funeral at Pamber Priory, Monk Sherborne, on Thursday, 12th Oct., at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to church.

HART.—On 5th October, Frank James, of 9 Mardon, Westfield Park, Hatch End, dearly loved father of Robert and Cecilia. Funeral service at Breakspear Crematorium on Wednesday, 11th October, at 12.30 p.m. (East Chapel). Family flowers only. Donations to Comforts Fund, Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood.

JAKOBER.—On October 7th, 1978, peacefully at home after a long illness, Michael Jakober. Deeply mourned by his wife, family, and friends. Funeral at Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield Road, NW8, at 1pm, Monday, 9th October.

JENSEN.—On 5th Oct., 1978, suddenly, in Huntingdon, Poul Emil, loving husband of Pip and father of Anton, Richard, Peter, Nicholas, Noel, Thane and Samantha. Funeral St. Mary's Church, Huntingdon, 11th October, at 11 a.m. Enquiries and flowers to William Peacock, Funeral Directors, Huntingdon. Donations, if preferred, to the British Heart Foundation.

LEIGHTON.—On 6th October, 1978, Muriel Relka Leighton of 31 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, peacefully at the Westminster Hospital. Funeral service at the Spanish and Portuguese Jews cemetery, Hoop Lane, Golders Green, London, N.W.11, (opposite crematorium) on Tuesday, 10th Oct., at 1 p.m.

DEATHS

LUBOWSKY, ARON (LUBO), dear husband of Genia, on October 4th, deeply mourned by all who loved him.

MORLOCK.—On October 5th, suddenly Kathleen Morlock (nee O'Neil), aged 75 years, wife of the late H. V. Morlock, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P., dearly loved mother of Ruth and Philip. Funeral service at All Saints Church, West Farleigh, near Maidstone on Friday, October 13th at 1.45 p.m., followed by cremation at Charing. No flowers please.

MORGAN.—On 6th October, peacefully at his home, 42 Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Captain Noel Arthur Morgan, MC (late Leicestershire Regiment), in his 92nd year. Funeral at 2 p.m., Tuesday, October 10, Aldeburgh Parish Church, followed by Cremation at Ipswich.

OLIVIER, LORNA RENEE.—On October 6th, after a long illness bravely borne, very deeply mourned and will be sadly missed by her husband, Doctor Henry Olivier, her only daughter Lynne and her husband, Mark Develin, her grandchildren Alison Lorna, Robert Henry and Kitty Mary, her surviving sister in England, Margaret Dixon and the Knight family. Funeral will be at St Columba's Church, Park View, Johannesburg at 10 a.m. on Monday 9th October.

REVELL.—On October 6th, peacefully at Tunbridge Wells, William Philip Revell, beloved husband of May. Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Thursday, October 12th at 2.30 p.m. *Family flowers only please.* Donations if desired to Friends of Humanist Housing Association, 311 Kentish Town Road, NW5 2TJ.

SARGENT.—On October 7th, Herbert Samuel (Sammy), peacefully at R.D.E. Hospital, Wonford, beloved and loving husband of Mary and wonderful father of the girls and their husbands and grandchildren. Private cremation at Exeter and Devon Crematorium on Wednesday, October 11th. Family flowers only; donations if desired to Exeter School General Charitable, c/o Col. R. F. Parker, Bursar, Exeter School, Exeter. Thanksgiving service to be announced later.

STEIGMAN.—On October 4th, Alex, loved husband of Katie, after a short illness in hospital in New York.

VON LEYDEN MARGIT.—On 4th October, 1978, beloved wife of Lolly, and mother of Kuki, suddenly and peacefully in Partenkirchen.

WAINWRIGHT.—Suddenly on October 6th, 1978, at the Cambridge Military Hospital, Phyllis Margaret (nee Street), deeply loved wife of Brigadier Gordon Wainwright of Seale, Surrey. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

WHITBOURN.—On October 3rd, 1978, suddenly, at home, Charles Richard W. Ray Whitbourn, aged 69, of 9 Malvern Close, Worthing, formerly Managing Director of James Lock & Co., St. James' St., London. Beloved husband of Kathleen. Funeral Service at Worthing Crematorium, on Tuesday, October 10th, at 3 p.m. Flowers to H. D. Tribe Ltd., Worthing 35816.

WHITAKER.—On Oct 5th, 1978, Osborn Whitaker, of Croydon. Formerly of Bude. Service at Croydon Crematorium, Thornton Rd. on Tues, Oct 10th, at 12.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to J. B. Shakespeare Ltd, 67 George St. Croydon.

WILSON.—HILDA.—On 4th Oct., aged 76 years, peacefully, at Northwick Park Hospital, daughter of the late Harold and Daisy Wilson, of St. Andrews. Funeral on Wednesday, 11th October, 3.45 p.m., at West London Crematorium, Kensal Green, W.10. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, 133 Freston Rd., W.10.

WRIGHT-SLAVID.—On October 4th suddenly at her home Marie Mary Ann, dearly loved wife, mother and grandmother. Funeral at Hendon Crematorium, Mill Hill, N.W.7, at 2 p.m. the 10th October.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARRY.—A short service of thanksgiving for the life of Geraldine Barry, F.R.C.S., former senior surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, will be held in the Hospital Chapel, Pond St., Hampstead, on Wednesday, 25th October, at 12.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

TOMBAZIS.—At the age of nineteen, Second Lieutenant James Lyall Tombazis, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. Killed in action near Bohain on 8th October, 1918, elder son of the late Mr and Mrs. John Anderson Tombazis, Broughty Ferry.

DIBBLE-CHESTER, FREDA, mother of Mary, Paddy, Ann and Pem, on this the first anniversary of her death.

GALLINER, ARTHUR, 9th October. —1878-13th December, 1961. Artist and Art Historian. Remembered with love, affection and respect by family and friends.

POPPER, IDA MAY, 9th October, 1965, my beautiful and wonderful darling mother. No day ever passed without grief for our parting. Neither time nor age dim the memory of our serene and perfect happiness together, cherished and revered more than words can express. Norman.

SALMON.—In memory, lovely and imperishable, of Rencie, the dearly beloved who died 9 October, 1945, aged 23 years.

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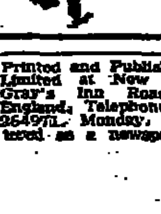
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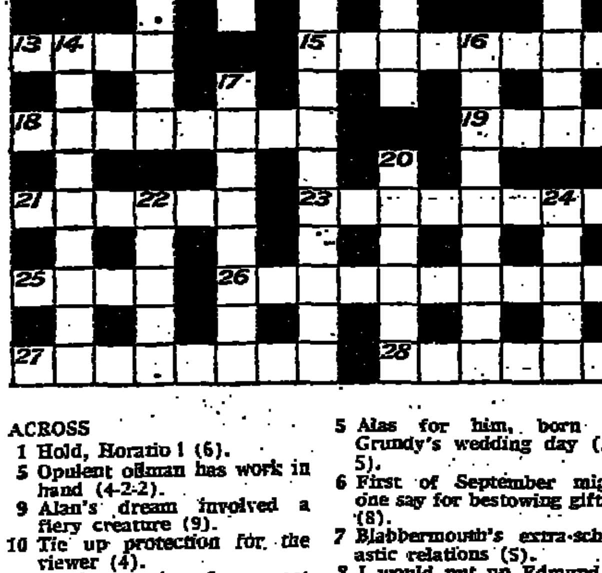
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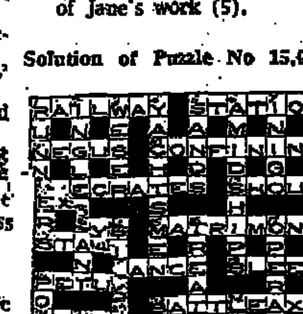
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,025



ACROSS
1 Hold, Horatio! (6).
5 Opulent oilman has work in hand (4-2-2).
9 Alan's dream involved a fiery creature (9).
10 Tie up protection for the viewer (4).
11 Likely location for a pot session (3-5).
12 Listener without set (needs repair) for the holiday (6).
13 Vehicle returns at eleven (4).
15 In this one could be mistaken (8).
18 Wine the Vagabond King was opposed to (8).
19 Instrument for repeat performances? (4).
21 On fire at the Nag's Head (6).
23 Agent Y appears in rewritten last act (8).
25 Square cut seen on Ladies' Day (4).
26 Sea-water engulfs wrecked giant vessel (10).
27 What the Cheshire Cat could not be, despite the Queen's order (8).
28 Curse the foreign grass amid the corn (6).

DOWN
2 Cancel article in Gaelic tongue (5).
3 Little fish, the small bream? Not right (9).
4 Handy for the German in Derby (4-2).
5 Alas for him, born on Grundy's wedding day (10, 5).
6 First of September might one say for bestowing gifts? (8).
7 Blabbermouth's extra-scholastic relations (5).
8 I would put up Edmund as a good mixer (9).
14 But a dream perhaps may so foreshadow things (9).
16 Cover up to please the chairman (9).
17 Lost the lot? Not what Slammer did (8).
20 Thread a way towards Fleet Street (6).
22 Clear guess has reason in it (5).
24 Hearing for example some of Jane's work (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,024



هكذا من الأصل

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